

immunity from further monopoly prosecution in the foreseeable future.

Considering all the circumstances, I am not surprised that Attorney General Brownell has refused to comply with our subcommittee's request to make available for examination the Department of Justice files relating to settlement of the A. T. & T. case in order that a determination might be made by the subcommittee as to the propriety of the decree.

Contrast this antitrust enforcement record of the Republican administration, which has allowed giant corporate organizations to dominate our economy, with the record of the Democratic 84th Congress. For example, the 84th Congress enacted the O'Mahoney-Celler bill to give the 40,000 automobile dealers of this Nation economic freedom. These dealers had found that they were incapable of asserting their rights against General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler.

Did the administration request this legislation? Did it exercise any effort to have it passed?

The fact is that the Eisenhower administration refused to recognize the plight of the automobile dealers. Indeed, Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, along with General Motors and Ford, spearheaded the opposition to any attempt to enact corrective legislation which would protect the dealer against manufacturer coercion and intimidation.

True, President Eisenhower signed the bill, but only with the greatest reluctance and misgivings. And in keeping with Republican dogma Mr. Eisenhower implied that the bill was an intrusion by the Government into private enterprise. He said the bill probably should be replaced or repealed by the next Congress. The Democratic Party pledges that this law shall be retained upon the statute books as a monument to its concern for small business.

The Democratic Congress also endeavored to close the loophole in the Robinson-Patman antiprice discrimination act created by a Supreme Court interpretation. Under the Court's interpretation a price discrimination, regardless of its effect on competition, was immune from prosecution if made in good faith. As a result, small buyers were subjected to many of the same competitive disadvantages as existed prior to the passage of the Robinson-Patman Act in 1936.

The equality of opportunity bills were designed to prohibit all price discriminations substantially affecting competition or tending to create a monopoly, whether or not good faith was involved.

Virtually every small-business organization wanted this legislation passed. But again

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, this time joined by Attorney General Brownell, was opposed, as were representatives of big-business organizations, including the National Association of Manufacturers. The Federal Trade Commission first opposed the bill, then reversed its position.

The administration's attitude was demonstrated by the position taken on this bill by Wendell Barnes, Republican head of the Small Business Administration. Mr. Barnes, when he appeared before our committee, testified that the Small Business Administration did not support the bill but deferred to the views of the Attorney General who was opposed. But Mr. Barnes admitted to our committee that he did not even understand the bill. As chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House I have rarely resorted to admonishing a witness. In this instance, however, I felt compelled to tell Mr. Barnes:

"In all fairness, I will say this: I think you ought to exercise independence, but you should correlate your opinion, as far as practicable, with the views of small business * * * First, you run athwart the views of small business, and you have given us nothing except a bare conclusion, sort of a self-serving declaration, that small business is wrong * * * I do not think you have analyzed this bill very carefully and comprehensively * * * I think you render your administration a disservice by this kind of a statement * * * Yours is the Small Business Administration. Now I do not say this bill should be passed right out of hand because some small-business organization wants it. * * * We ask you to give us help; but we get no help from you."

The equality of opportunity bill passed the House with only three dissenting votes. However, in the Senate, several Republican Senators coordinated their efforts to filibuster the bill in committee. And in a familiar exhibition of team play, Senator BRICKER succeeded in blocking last minute consideration of the measure by the full Senate, despite the strenuous efforts of its supporters on the Democratic side to get by this roadblock.

The result is that the small business proponents have been frustrated in their efforts to eliminate the harassments of price discrimination from the national scene and must begin all over again at the next session of Congress.

Let me also make brief reference to several other policy areas where small business has been shunted aside.

Take military procurement. There is no doubt that policies adopted by the top officials of this administration in this field have favored General Motors and other large

corporations. This alters a historic economic pattern. For years prior to the advent of this administration special programs had been in effect to help small business firms obtain a fair share of Government contracts. By way of contrast, in 1955, 100 large United States corporations and their subsidiaries were awarded a record share of 69 percent of all defense contracts. This took place despite the fact that the small business share of defense contracts fell about \$1 billion below its production potential.

Furthermore, defense contracts are now being let largely by negotiation rather than by competitive bidding. The Democratic platform is emphatic on this score—it favors the award of a substantially higher proportion of Government contracts to independent small businesses and, particularly, the award of a far larger percentage of military procurement, by value, through competitive bidding procedures rather than by negotiation behind closed doors.

Beyond that, I believe that the present corporate income tax structure discriminates against new and small business and restricts the internal financing necessary for growth of small firms much more severely than that of large corporations. Our excise tax structure also bears more heavily on the small company. Therefore, it is time to consider changes in our overall tax policies which now penalize small business and prevent its expansion, while promoting concentration and the increase of economic power in the hands of a few corporations. In other words, I believe that as a corollary to our traditional policy in the antitrust field, we need a policy which recognizes the impact of taxes on the competitive structure.

Time does not permit a discussion of the fiscal activities of this administration which have placed small business in a credit squeeze. Here as in the field of tax relief, it is crystal clear that the hard-money policies have been and are being shaped on the basis of the trickle-down theory.

I am aware that the panacea for all the problems that beset small business is now supposed to be contained in the so-called progress report of the administration's Cabinet Committee on Small Business. This document issued about 2 months ago, on August 7, immediately after Congress adjourned, is replete with self-serving statements and promises for relief for small business. Unfortunately this document is just so much campaign propaganda. There was ample opportunity for this administration to take prompt and effective action on behalf of small business during the last 3½ years. The device of a so-called progress report fools no one.

SENATE

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1957

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 3, 1957)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, amid the darkness in which our sad and mad world lieth, where entrenched hatred and tyranny contend with good will and decency for the mastery, may we still believe in the purple splendor of the dawning and that the morning of a better day cometh. Replenish with new hope all who are discouraged about the sorry state of the world because of today's harvest of evil

and because of the terror visited by cruel masters upon those whose only crime is the desire to be rid of their chains. Stretch out wide horizons for our vision and illumine for us the fairer earth of the redemption when at last the wilderness will blossom as the rose.

For light enough to walk by through perplexing days, for inner strength to carry heavy burdens, for uncompromised courage to dare policies with no partisan advantage, for eyes to see the truth, and for the will to follow it fearlessly, we pray to Thee, who alone art our refuge and our strength. Breathe upon us now in this quiet moment Thy benediction, that we may march on as valiant pilgrims, sustained by the confident assurance that the kingdoms of this world shall yet become the kingdom of Thy radiant love.

We ask it in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 10, 1957, was approved, and its reading was dispensed with.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

REPORT OF NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 49)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying

report, referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 507, 81st Congress, I transmit herewith the Sixth Annual Report of the National Science Foundation for the year ending June 30, 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1957.

REPORT OF HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 802 (a) of the Housing Act of 1954, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the Ninth Annual Report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency covering housing activities for the calendar year 1955.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1957.

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES UNDER PUBLIC LAW 480, 83D CONGRESS—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 50)

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying report, referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the fifth semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period July 1 through December 31, 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1957.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on January 10, 1957, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S. J. Res. 1) making Inauguration Day a legal holiday in the metropolitan area of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

ORDER FOR RECESS TO THURSDAY

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate concludes its business today, it stand in recess until Thursday at 12 o'clock noon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senators may now present petitions and memorials, introduce bills and joint resolutions, submit other resolutions, and transact other routine business, subject to a 2-minute limitation on statements.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I should like to announce, for the information of the Senate, that the Senate will hold a brief session on Thursday, and then go over until 11:30 on Monday, Inauguration Day. The committee has announced that we plan to meet here at that time, when we shall have a very brief session, beginning at 11:30, if the wishes of the leadership are followed.

JEROME N. FRANK

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, the State of New York and the Second Circuit United States Court of Appeals encompassing it have lost a distinguished jurist in Judge Jerome N. Frank. In an article published this morning, the New York Times calls him—and quite properly, in my opinion—an independent thinker.

Mr. President, it was not necessary to agree with every one of Judge Frank's views, to appreciate the lucidity of his mind and the fine and sterling quality of his character.

I ask unanimous consent to have the article to which I have referred printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JEROME N. FRANK, UNITED STATES JUDGE, DEAD—MEMBER OF APPEALS BENCH IN SECOND CIRCUIT HAD BEEN CHAIRMAN OF SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION—ACTIVE IN "BRAIN TRUST"—EARLY PROponent OF NEW DEAL WAS PHILOSOPHER OF LAW—WROTE COURTS ON TRIAL

NEW HAVEN, January 13.—Judge Jerome N. Frank, of the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, former Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, died today at Grace-New Haven Community Hospital. His age was 67. He suffered a heart attack last night at his home.

Judge Frank was a graduate of the University of Chicago, which later gave him an honorary degree. He was a visiting lecturer at the Yale University Law School and a fellow of Jonathan Edwards College, one of the residential colleges at Yale.

Surviving are his widow, the former Miss Florence Kiper, and a daughter, Miss Barbara Frank, of New Haven.

AN INDEPENDENT THINKER

Judge Frank, a corporation lawyer of erudition both inside and outside his profes-

sional field, was at home in the heady atmosphere of Washington in the early days of the New Deal.

An independent and original thinker, he relished the controversy within President Roosevelt's Brain Trust as persons and policies were shuffled and reshuffled.

The economic philosophy he brought to his duties as general counsel to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was evident in an address in Chicago on December 30, 1933. He accused the old dealers who opposed President Roosevelt's recovery program of being the real radicals. He said:

"Although the profit system, as it has worked recently, seems to have worked poorly, most Americans believe that, properly controlled, it can work well. As long as the majority of the American people continue to cherish that system, it would be impossible, even if it were desirable, to abandon it completely."

He defended the New Deal as an elaborate series of experiments, indispensable in the crisis of those days. He said that the "rock-ribbed standpatters" seemed to have forgotten the bank closings and unemployment that accompanied the old system of "drunken prosperity leading inevitably to a prolonged morning after."

Judge Frank did not sulk in his tent when he was ousted from the AAA early in 1935. He became special counsel to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in railroad reorganization.

In December 1935, he became associated with the New York law firm of Greenbaum, Wolff & Ernst. Two years later he returned to Federal service as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Judge Frank headed the Commission for nearly 2 years until his elevation to the Federal bench here in May 1941, by appointment of President Roosevelt.

He found his new duties as congenial as the cut-and-thrust of the executive branch of the Government. For all his love of controversy, his friends recognized in him the rare and judicious quality of being willing to admit that he had been wrong and had changed his mind on an issue.

Perhaps the outstanding example of this was in foreign policy. In June 1938, he published a book, *Save America First*, urging isolation for the United States in the Western Hemisphere. He abandoned it after Hitler defeated France in the spring of 1940.

In the issue of the Saturday Evening Post that appeared December 6, 1941—the day before Pearl Harbor—Judge Frank candidly wrote:

"As a matter of hindsight, many of us now regret our opposition to collective security."

METROPOLITAN LOCATION

The United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit sits in Foley Square and embraces Connecticut, New York, and Vermont. Because of its metropolitan location, its decisions in many cases determine the business law of the country, short of the rare case that is heard by the Supreme Court.

It has long been a bench of great distinction. For Judge Frank, it meant nearly 16 years of happy fulfillment of his sense of duty to the law and to the general public.

His first book, *Law and the Modern Mind*, was published in 1930; his last, *Courts on Trial*, appeared in 1949. In it he argued the weaknesses of trial by jury and urged that the Government should make sure that all important evidence in a case was introduced. He also suggested that trial judges should play a more active role and that examination of witnesses should be more humane.

His philosophy of the law and his turn of phrase are apparent in a unanimous decision of the court he wrote last September. It reversed the conviction of a union official for contempt of court. "An overzealous prosecutor's heaven may be everyone else's hell," he warned.

"We are committed," Judge Frank declared, referring to the fourth and fifth amendments, "to the principle that any method of pursuing suspected criminals must give way when it clashes with these constitutional guaranties."

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMY

A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on flight pay for certain officers of the Army, for the period July 1 through December 31, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO FURNISHING CERTAIN SERVICES TO COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP COMPANIES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of a military department to furnish stevedoring and terminal services and facilities to commercial steamship companies, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

EXCHANGE OF LANDS AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL STATION, SAN JUAN, P. R.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the exchange of lands at the United States Naval Station, San Juan, P. R., between the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the United States of America (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PEACETIME LIMITATION ON NUMBER OF LIEUTENANT GENERALS IN THE MARINE CORPS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to establish a peacetime limitation on the number of lieutenant generals in the Marine Corps (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

CONVEYANCE TO CITY OF NEW YORK CERTAIN RIGHTS OF ACCESS IN AND TO MARSHALL, JOHN, AND LITTLE STREETS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to surrender and convey to the city of New York certain rights of access in and to Marshall, John, and Little Streets adjacent to the New York Naval Shipyard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

OCCUPATION OF INADEQUATE QUARTERS ON A RENTAL BASIS WITHOUT LOSS OF BASIC ALLOWANCES FOR QUARTERS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to permit members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service, and their dependents, to occupy inadequate quarters on a rental basis without loss of basic allowance for quarters (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REASSIGNMENT OF CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE NAVAL SERVICE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide authority for the reassignment of officers of the naval service restricted in the performance of duty to an unrestricted duty status, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Armed Services.

ENLARGEMENT OF EXISTING WATER-SUPPLY FACILITIES FOR THE SAN DIEGO, CALIF., AREA

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area", approved October 11, 1951 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPORT ON FLIGHT PAY FOR CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Navy (Personnel and Reserve Forces) reporting, pursuant to law, the average monthly flight pay of certain officers above the rank of lieutenant commander in the Navy and above the rank of major in the Marine Corps, for the 6-month period ended December 31, 1956; to the Committee on Armed Services.

APPOINTMENT OF BOARDS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of June 21, 1950, relating to the appointment of boards of medical officers (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPEAL OF CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF CERTAIN OFFICERS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal certain provisions of title 10, United States Code, relating to professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Army and Air Force (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF TITLE 10, UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO TRANSFER OF OFFICERS BETWEEN THE ARMY, NAVY, AIR FORCE, AND MARINE CORPS

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the transfer of commissioned officers between the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

AMENDMENT OF CAREER COMPENSATION ACT OF 1949 AND DEPENDENTS ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1950, RELATING TO BASIC ALLOWANCE FOR QUARTERS IN CERTAIN CASES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend section 302 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 and section 7 of the Dependents Assistance Act of 1950 to authorize the payment of a basic allowance for quarters to an enlisted member of a reserve component on active duty for training as if he were a member of a regular component of a uniformed service (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

VALIDATION OF CERTAIN PAYMENTS IN SETTLEMENT OF UNUSED ACCRUED LEAVE

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to validate certain payments in settlement of unused accrued leave heretofore or hereafter made to certain members of the Army and the Air Force, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Armed Services.

REPAYMENT TO THE TREASURY CERTAIN AMOUNTS PAID TO FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed leg-

islation to authorize repayment to the Treasury of amounts paid to Federal Reserve banks for making industrial loans (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

REPORTS ON MILITARY PRIME CONTRACTS FOR WORK IN THE UNITED STATES

A letter from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply and Logistics), transmitting, pursuant to law, reports on Army, Navy, Air Force, and Armed Services Petroleum Purchasing Agency prime contract procurement actions with small and large concerns for work in the United States, during the fiscal year 1956, and the first 4 months of fiscal year 1957 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

AMENDMENT OF SMALL BUSINESS ACT OF 1953

A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 204 of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to increase the legislative limitation on business loans outstanding (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

FREE IMPORTATION OF GIFTS BY MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to make permanent the existing privilege of free importation of gifts from members of the Armed Forces of the United States on duty abroad, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Finance.

REPORT ON DISPOSAL OF FOREIGN EXCESS PROPERTY

A letter from the Administrative Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on disposals of foreign excess property, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

AUDIT REPORT ON INLAND WATERWAYS CORPORATION

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, an audit report on the Inland Waterways Corporation, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT OF GENERAL ACCOUNTING OFFICE

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of the activities of the United States General Accounting Office, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Government Operations.

REPORT ON SALINE WATER CONVERSION

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, on saline water conversion, for the year 1956; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CANCELLATION OF CERTAIN DELINQUENT IRRIGATION OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE ASSESSMENTS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an order canceling certain delinquent irrigation operation and maintenance assessments against 91 tracts of Indian lands and eliminating 210.30 acres of land from the Wapato Indian Irrigation Project, Washington (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

CREDIT REPORT, BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION, BRANCH OF CREDIT

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on credit by the Bureau of Indian

Affairs, Division of Administration, Branch of Credit, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AMENDMENT OF ACT TERMINATING FEDERAL SUPERVISION OVER THE KLAMATH INDIAN TRIBE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act terminating Federal supervision over the Klamath Indian Tribe (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

EDUCATION LEAVE TO EMPLOYEES OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with reference to educational leave to employees of the Bureau of Indian Affairs (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

RATIFICATION OF CONVEYANCES OF ALLOTTED LAND, WHITE EARTH RESERVATION, MINN., BY FULLBLOOD INDIANS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to ratify and confirm conveyances of allotted land on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota by fullblood Indians, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

REPEAL OF SECTION 1157, TITLE 18, UNITED STATES CODE

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to repeal section 1157 of title 18 of the United States Code, as amended (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

ADJUSTMENT OF CERTAIN DEBTS OF INDIVIDUAL INDIANS AND INDIAN TRIBAL ORGANIZATIONS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to compromise, adjust, or cancel certain debts of individual Indians and Indian tribal organizations, and for other purposes (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

TRANSFER OF MAINTENANCE OF INDIAN IRRIGATION OR POWER PROJECT WORKS

A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the transfer of the care, operation, and maintenance of Indian irrigation or power project works to water users' associations or irrigation districts organized under State law, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

AUTHORIZATION FOR CERTAIN EXPENDITURES FOR WELFARE OF COAST GUARD PERSONNEL

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend title 14, United States Code, entitled "Coast Guard," to authorize expenditures for recreation and welfare of Coast Guard personnel and the schooling of their dependent children (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF AIR COMMERCE ACT, RELATING TO SALE OF GOODS AND SERVICES

A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 5 of the Air Commerce Act of 1926 to authorize the sale of goods and services by any department or independent establishment to the owner of an aircraft or his agent in an emergency, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

AMENDMENT OF MERCHANT MARINE ACT, RELATING TO REPLACEMENT OF OLD VESSELS

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 510 (a) (1) of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended, to accelerate the trade-in of old vessels with replacement by modern vessels (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

REPORT ON BACKLOG OF PENDING APPLICATIONS AND HEARING CASES IN FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman, Federal Communications Commission, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on backlog of pending applications and hearing cases in that Commission, as of November 30, 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAMES

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the names of Frantisek and Pon Yung Yang from a report transmitted to the Senate on January 16, 1956, pursuant to section 6 of the Refugee Relief Act of 1953, with a view to the adjustment of their immigration status (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SUSPENSION OF DEPORTATION OF ALIENS—WITHDRAWAL OF NAME

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, withdrawing the name of Tudorachi Sava aka Tony Sava from a report relating to aliens whose deportation has been suspended, transmitted to the Senate on February 15, 1956 (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

TEMPORARY ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered, granting temporary admission into the United States of certain aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ADMISSION INTO THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN DEFECTOR ALIENS

A letter from the Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization Service, Department of Justice, transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders entered granting admission into the United States of certain defector aliens (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PROHIBITION OF FALSE ADVERTISING RELATING TO EXCHANGE SERVICES OF ARMED FORCES

A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to prohibit false advertising or misuse of names indicating the various exchange services of the Armed Forces (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE RELATING TO CERTAIN RETIRED JUDGES

A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 373 of title 28, United States Code, so as to authorize retired judges of certain Territorial courts to perform judicial service when designated and assigned (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT JUDGES

A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts,

Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of additional circuit and district judges, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN FEMALE MEMBERS OF THE AIR FORCE

A letter from the Acting Secretary, Department of the Air Force, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the relief of certain female members of the Air Force, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

VALIDATION OF OVERPAYMENTS MADE TO CERTAIN OFFICERS OF THE ARMED SERVICES

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to validate overpayments of pay and allowances made to certain officers of the Army, Navy, Naval Reserve, and Air Force while undergoing training at civilian hospitals, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO USE OF CERTIFIED MAIL IN SUMMONING JURORS

A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 1867 of title 28 of the United States Code to authorize the use of certified mail in summoning jurors (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO CERTAIN ALLOWANCES OF JURORS

A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 1871 of title 28, United States Code, to increase the mileage and subsistence allowances of grand and petit jurors (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

AMENDMENT OF UNITED STATES CODE, RELATING TO CERTAIN CIVIL CASES

A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend section 1870 of title 28, United States Code, to authorize the district courts to allow additional peremptory challenges in civil cases to multiple plaintiffs as well as multiple defendants (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

JURY COMMISSION FOR EACH DISTRICT COURT

A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, Washington, D. C., transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for a jury commission for each United States district court, to regulate its compensation, to prescribe its duties, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORT OF NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, Washington, D. C., transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of that Agency containing a list of all employees and officers in the employ of that Agency for the year ended June 30, 1956; a list of all cases heard during the period July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956; and a summary of the Agency's obligations and expenditures for fiscal year 1956 (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 14 OF ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879, RELATING TO CERTAIN PUBLICATIONS

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to further amend section 14 of the act of March 3, 1879, as amended, to permit publications printed in imitation of typewriting to be accepted as second-class matter, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

CONTRACTS FOR THE CONDUCT OF CONTRACT POSTAL STATIONS

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to contracts for the conduct of contract postal stations, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REVISION OF LAW RELATING TO DISPATCH OF MAIL FROM POST OFFICES

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to revise the law relating to the dispatch of mail from post offices, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PERMANENT AUTHORITY FOR POSTMASTER GENERAL TO ESTABLISH CERTAIN POSTAL STATIONS

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

CONTINUATION OF ACCOUNTS WHEN VACANCY OCCURS IN OFFICE OF DISBURSING OFFICER FOR POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for the issuance of checks and continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in the office of the Disbursing Officer for the Post Office Department, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING POSTAL RATES

A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to provide for amounts contributed by the Post Office Department to the civil-service retirement and disability fund to be considered as costs of providing postal service for the purposes of establishing postal rates, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

REPORT ON REVIEW OF LOCAL PARTICIPATION ON FLOOD CONTROL AND NAVIGATION PROJECTS

A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on Review of Local Participation on Flood Control and Navigation Projects, Corps of Engineers (Civil Functions), Department of the Army, dated January 1956 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Public Works.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

Petitions, etc., were laid before the Senate, or presented, and referred as indicated:

By the VICE PRESIDENT:

A letter, in the nature of a petition, from the commander, Veterans of A. E. F. Siberia Central Western Division No. 2, Martinez, Calif., favoring the enactment of legislation to provide for the issuance of a cam-

paign medal to the members of the Armed Forces who served in Siberia from November 12, 1918, to April 20, 1920, and so forth; to the Committee on Armed Services.

A letter, in the nature of a petition, from the chancellor of the University of the Americas, Jacksonville, Fla., relating to that university (with an accompanying paper); to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEHOOD FOR TERRITORY OF ALASKA

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I have long supported statehood for the Territory of Alaska, and shall continue my active efforts in that behalf. My distinguished colleague, the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], has likewise taken that position, and he asked me to express regret that he could not be here this morning and to announce his complete concurrence with the remarks I am about to make for myself and for him.

We are pleased and proud to advise the Senate that the people of Alaska held a constitutional convention last year and adopted a constitution, and likewise elected two Senators and one Representative to serve in the Congress of the United States when Alaska shall become a State of the Union, which I hope will be within the next few months.

At the proper time, in complete accord with the clear precedent established May 23, 1796, in the Tennessee case and followed by the Senate with regard to representatives of the proposed State of Michigan on December 22, 1835, the Senate of the United States will be requested to admit the two "Senators-elect" from Alaska to the floor of the Senate as spectators, in order that they may be present with Members of the Senate during the debate on Statehood for Alaska.

However, at this time, for the information of the Senate, I send to the desk and ask to have read by the clerk, a memorial dated December 9, 1956, from the Alaska Constitutional Convention, signed by the Honorable William A. Egan, president of the convention, and attested by the Honorable B. Frank Heintzleman, Governor of Alaska, and the Honorable Waino E. Hendrickson, Secretary of Alaska.

Mr. President, I ask that my time may be extended 5 minutes, so that I may yield at the appropriate time to the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], the distinguished chairman of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which has jurisdiction of the matter, to the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the distinguished ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Territories of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], who wishes to be heard briefly on the subject, and likewise to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], so that he may make brief remarks. I ask the indulgence of the Senate for 5 minutes, if that time may be granted.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the unanimous-consent request of the Senator from Florida? The

Chair hears none, and the Senator is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the memorial be read by the clerk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The memorial will be read.

The legislative clerk read the memorial, as follows:

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

The people of Alaska, in that same tradition of freedom and self-reliance from which our beloved Nation has sprung and prospered, have adopted a Constitution of the State of Alaska.

In the example of the States of Tennessee, Michigan, Oregon, California, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, that Constitution makes a provision for a delegation to represent Alaskans in the Congress.

As president of the Alaska Constitutional Convention and by its direction, I hereby certify the election of three citizens of Alaska who will present themselves to the Congress for that purpose.

On the 9th day of October 1956, by a majority vote of the qualified electors of the Territory of Alaska, the following persons were chosen:

As United States Senator for the regular term expiring on January 3, 1963, or on such date as the Senate may prescribe, Ernest Gruening, of Juneau, Alaska, elected by a vote of 14,169 of 27,470 voting;

As United States Senator for a short term expiring on January 3, 1961, or on such other date as the Senate may prescribe, William A. Egan, of Valdez, Alaska, elected by a vote of 15,634 of 27,222 voting;

As United States Representative for the regular term expiring on January 3, 1959, Ralph J. Rivers, of Fairbanks, Alaska, elected by a vote of 15,569 of 26,914.

By referendum, by repeated memorials adopted unanimously by our Territorial legislature, and by acclamation, Alaskans have declared their desire for statehood at the earliest possible moment and for the enjoyment of the right of freemen to govern themselves.

Alaskans have demonstrated throughout their long period of tutelage in Territorial status their adherence to the principles upon which the Government of the United States was founded. Our population, resources, wealth, and will are sufficient to support and merit statehood. We have demonstrated our ability to govern ourselves by excellent administration of limited powers that have been given to us * * * and by writing a State constitution which has been unanimously praised as a model document by all authorities who have studied it.

As Alaskans, we point out that citizens of our Territory carry the full Federal tax burden without enjoying voting representation in Congress. Therefore, we are inflicted with taxation without representation, which our forefathers found so distasteful.

We point out that our Governor is appointed by the President of the United States, and members of the President's Cabinet; control land, resources, law enforcement and important governmental functions in Alaska. Alaskans have no vote in presidential elections. Therefore, we are being administered as a colony, and we have been so administered for 89 years.

We point out that our citizens have proven themselves to be loyal Americans by reason of their unswerving devotion to the United States, their willingness to meet all Federal tax obligations and their eagerness to offer their blood in America's wars. Citizens of Alaska are, in the main, United States born people who have migrated north to help conquer a frontier * * * and by so doing have lost the precious rights of American citizenship.

We submit that it is against the principles of democracy and the spirit of our Federal Constitution for the United States to maintain a people in a permanent colonial status.

Therefore, we petition and pray that you seat our duly-elected representatives and that you enact legislation enabling the admission of Alaska to the union of States.

WILLIAM A. EGAN,

President, Alaska Constitutional Convention.

Attest: At the University of Alaska, this 9th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1956, and of the independence of the United States, the 180th.

B. FRANK HEINTZLEMAN,

Governor of Alaska.

WAINO E. HENDRICKSON,

Secretary of Alaska.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, we are pleased to announce to the Senate that seated in the diplomatic gallery today are the two distinguished gentlemen who were chosen on October 9, 1956, by the people of Alaska to represent them in this body as Senators of the United States when Alaska shall become a State. With them is the distinguished gentleman chosen by the people of Alaska to represent them in the House of Representatives. With these three gentlemen are their families.

I ask at this time that the three gentlemen mentioned, the Honorable Ernest Gruening, Governor of Alaska from 1939 to 1953, Senator-elect; the Honorable William E. Egan, president of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, Senator-elect; and the Honorable Ralph J. Rivers, Representative-elect, may stand in order that the Members of the Senate may extend to them a warm welcome.

[The visitors rose and were greeted with applause.]

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that I may yield to the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY].

The VICE PRESIDENT. The senior Senator from Montana is recognized.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I wish to pay tribute to the statesmanship of the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] in presenting to this body the memorial of the American citizens of Alaska. His introduction of the outstanding Americans chosen by the people of Alaska is wholly in keeping with the traditions and precedents of the Senate, as well as the able Senator's own spirit of graciousness and courtesy.

At the same time, I believe the people of Alaska should be complimented on their initiative in going ahead and drawing up a proposed State constitution and electing certain provisional officers under it, two of whom are in the Senate Chamber at this time.

Mr. President, it is highly significant and particularly gratifying to note that while our fellow American citizens in Alaska have displayed such initiative, energy, and foresight, in this seeking to further their cause, they have at the same time carefully stayed within the bounds of tradition and precedent—precedent and tradition running back to the very beginnings of our Union of States. As has been pointed out so ably by the Senator from Florida, the action taken by the people of Alaska, and by

the distinguished Americans they sent here, is squarely on all fours with that taken by the people of Tennessee in 1796. The precedent thus established by Tennessee in writing their own constitution and electing officers under it was followed by the peoples of Territories that have become five other great States of the United States. These are Michigan, California, Oregon, Kansas, and Iowa. It should be pointed out that these areas were at that time far more remote from Washington than is Alaska today with respect to communications and accessibility.

This great tradition and this well-established precedent has now been followed by the people of Alaska, and the action taken by the distinguished Senator from Florida here today is but the latest step in the historic tradition.

I am proud to associate myself with the Senator in this matter.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I certainly appreciate the kind words of the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. I have been glad to join with him previously, and am pleased to join again in the introduction in this session of a bill to give statehood to the Territory of Alaska.

I now should like to yield, if I may, to the distinguished junior Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on Territories of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I thank my kind friend from Florida.

This is an historic occasion. The distinguished senior Senator from Florida has presented a memorial from the people of the Territory of Alaska, which has been read to the Senate.

All of us will now look forward to an early opportunity, through the legislative process, of considering the petition which the memorial represents.

I join with the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the senior Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], in congratulating my friend from Florida.

I believe that the people of Alaska and, I will add, the people of Hawaii, will look forward to having their Territories, during this Congress, join the 48 States of the American Union as the 49th and 50th States.

It is rather interesting to note that the State which I have the honor in part to represent, California, similarly, through representatives, came to the Capitol in 1850 and asked Congress to permit the Republic of California to become a member of the American Union. Congress in that year acceded to the request of the representatives of the Republic of California.

Therefore I say to my good friend from Florida, "You are, in my opinion, speeding along the day when the people of the Territory of Alaska will be represented in the Senate and in the House of Representatives by men or women not from a Territory, but from the new State of Alaska, in the Government of the United States."

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished friend from

California. I now ask that I may yield to the distinguished senior Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER].

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to join in commending the distinguished senior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for the action he has taken here today, and to say that I wholeheartedly join with him and with the senior Senator from Montana, the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and other Senators, in presenting the cause of Alaska for admission as a State of the Union.

As a Senator from Tennessee I should like to review briefly the "Tennessee plan" and express the hope that Alaska, which I have visited often and which in all justice and fairness should be granted statehood, will be successful in being admitted into the Union as a State under the plan proposed as was my own State of Tennessee.

Angered and impatient over the failure of the Nation's first three Congresses to award them statehood, the rugged frontiersmen of the Tennessee area held a constitutional convention in 1796. The historic document drafted by that body was highly praised by Thomas Jefferson. He described it as "the least imperfect and most republican of any state." Into it was written a simple clause that fixed a date on which all Federal and State officials were to be elected.

Because the Federal Constitution at that time provided for the choosing of United States Senators by the State legislatures, Tennessee's Senators were selected by the Tennessee General Assembly on March 28, 1796.

The Tennessee Legislature elected William Cocke and William Blount, and shortly after their designation as Senators-elect they departed for Washington with their credentials. The United States Senate, as is the practice today, refused to seat them prior to Tennessee's formal admission to the Union, but the two "Senators-elect" presented their State's cause so well that Congress, which previously had refused to consider an enabling act for the Territory of Tennessee, completed passage of an admission bill on May 31, 1796; and the Senators-elect were given the privileges of the floor during the debate. President Washington signed the bill the following day, and thus my home State of Tennessee became the 16th State, less than 4 months following the spirited action of these pioneer Americans who themselves set into motion the events that brought them statehood.

Among the delegates to the Tennessee constitutional convention of 1796 which blazed this trail was a spirited young lawyer, who later became the State's first Representative in Congress and the Nation's seventh President, Andrew Jackson.

Mr. President, I wish to congratulate the Senators-elect from Alaska today. They are able men, worthy to be Members of the United States Senate. The Representative-elect is an able man, who will make a very good Representative from his State.

Although these gentlemen have not yet been granted the privilege of the floor, I hope that we can give speedy

consideration to the bill making Alaska a State, and that, before many days, as in the case of Tennessee, these gentlemen will join us here in the Chamber as Senators.

I hope that, following the Tennessee plan, the Senators-elect from Alaska may have the privilege of the floor of the Senate until the statehood bill shall be acted on.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I am grateful to my distinguished friend, the senior Senator from Tennessee. I now yield to the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY].

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I am very thankful to the senior Senator from Florida for permitting me to associate myself with him in the welcome we are extending to the gentlemen who have been elected by the people of the Territory of Alaska to submit to the Congress their petition that the Territory of Alaska be admitted to the Union as a State.

Mr. President, several years ago, when I had the privilege to serve as chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, the effort to bring Alaska into the Union as a State came within an ace of success. The bill, H. R. 331—as I remember the number—of the 81st Congress, introduced by the distinguished Delegate from Alaska, Mr. BARTLETT, who was then and still is the Delegate from the Territory of Alaska, was passed in the House of Representatives on the 3d of March 1950. It came to the Senate and was referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Dr. Gruening, now Senator-elect from the State of Alaska—if I may use that term—was then Governor of Alaska. He gave us the invaluable support of his great abilities and his widespread knowledge of the facts upon which the petition of the people of the Territory of Alaska to be admitted to the Union as a State was based.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs held open hearings over a considerable period of time, but not overly long, and in June 1950—the exact date, if I recall correctly, was June 29—I had the honor of reporting to this body the first bill ever reported to the Senate of the United States advocating the admission of Alaska to statehood.

Because of certain circumstances which developed later in that session of the Congress and because some Members of the Senate then had differing opinions, it was impossible for us to bring that bill to a vote.

I should like to say, in associating myself with the gracious and able Senator from Florida, that the prospective Senators and Representatives now seated in the gallery may hope to see the time speedily arrive when BOB BARTLETT's bill shall pass both the House and the Senate and become a law.

Mr. President, I cannot take my seat without complimenting Mr. BARTLETT for the magnificent work he has done in and out of Congress to make statehood a reality for Alaska. Alaska is the outpost of continental America. It is separated from Siberia by scarcely 50 miles. Not only as a matter of justice

to the people of Alaska, but as a matter of defense for the people of the United States we should place Alaska upon the map as a sovereign State of the United States.

Let us pass the Alaska statehood bill. I shall do my part to bring about that desirable result.

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield?

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I should like to be equally considerate to all the distinguished Senators who wish to speak on this matter. I have been requested by the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY] to yield to them briefly in this same connection.

Mr. CAPEHART. Will the Senator from Florida yield to me?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes. I shall be very glad to yield to all the Senators who wish to speak on this subject, but I ask permission now to yield to the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], who, I understand, is the ranking majority member of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I am merely one of the majority members of that committee. The junior Senator from Washington [Mr. JACKSON], who is likewise an ardent advocate of statehood for Alaska, is the ranking majority member.

Mr. President, I wish to join with the distinguished Senator from Florida in urging that the Senate consider favorably statehood for Alaska.

Today the United States is doing a great deal of preaching about democracy to the people overseas. Some of our preaching has been directed to the British Empire, urging that it grant dominion status or self-government to some of its possessions.

On several occasions I have been in the vast Yukon Territory. On one of those occasions, Mrs. Neuberger and I were in the company of a famous officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. He mentioned to us the fact that we Americans talk a great deal of democracy. He told us that only 15,000 persons in the Yukon Territory have full voting representation in the House of Commons of the Canadian Parliament at Ottawa. Then he called attention to the fact that just across the line, in Alaska, 200,000 Americans did not have any actual voting representation at all in the Capital at Washington, D. C. Then he said, "What do you Americans have to say about that?"

Of course, we had very little to say about it, because the facts were accurately stated.

I hope, Mr. President, that the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives and the distinguished President of the United States will give that brave Canadian mounted policeman the answer in the very near future by making Alaska a State of the Union.

I wish to thank the able Senator from Florida for taking the lead on this historic occasion, and I desire to join in the tribute which the distinguished Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] paid to Delegate E. L. BARTLETT, who has been

a leader in the cause of statehood and who unselfishly stepped aside for this delegation of two Senators and one Representative to come to Washington if and when Alaska becomes a State. I believe Delegate BARTLETT, when Alaska becomes a State—as I am confident it will—will share a great deal of the credit which is due to all who have worked in this cause. Delegate BARTLETT has been a valiant and pioneer advocate of statehood under the dome of our United States Capitol.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I thank my distinguished friend from Oregon. Now I yield to the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to thank the distinguished senior Senator from Florida not only for his courtesy in yielding to me, but more importantly for what he has done here today to focus public attention, and particularly the attention of the Congress of the United States, on the urgent importance of the consideration of statehood for Alaska.

The Senator from Florida has stated his deep concern in this matter on previous occasions, and today he has had associated with him the good friend of the people of Alaska and of the people of the United States, the able chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs [Mr. MURRAY], the former distinguished chairman of that committee [Mr. O'MAHONEY], and our friend from California [Mr. KUCHEL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER], and other Senators who will speak.

I wish to associate myself with the desire for statehood for Alaska. I think it is long overdue. I desire to commend those who have carried on the battle over the years. I could not help but remember, as I looked to the galleries and saw our friend, Governor Gruening, that year in and year out he has fought the good fight for statehood for Alaska, and I join in paying tribute to him, as I do to Delegate BARTLETT, who has been with us in connection with every one of the efforts for statehood for the great Territory of Alaska. When that event finally takes place it will be an advancement not only of our own democracy but of our objectives in our foreign policy.

Mr. President, I should like to ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at an appropriate place the address delivered by Governor Gruening at the last constitutional convention in Alaska.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I ask that the document mentioned by my distinguished friend from Minnesota may appear at the end of the discussion on Alaska.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART].

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I take pleasure in joining with other Senators in their efforts looking to the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. President, I simply desire to associate myself with the remarks made by my distinguished colleague, the able Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], and other Senators, because, dating back to 1949, when I was privileged to become a member of the National Governors Conference and had the pleasure of sitting with my friend, the Governor of Alaska, I have had occasion to support consistently the admission of both Alaska and Hawaii as States of the Union.

Maine is very much pleased indeed at the recognition which has been given to Ernest Gruening, because he was once one of our most distinguished citizens whom Maine gave up so that he could go to the great northwestern section of North America. Even though we come from the northeastern section, we are certainly going to look forward to the day when Alaska will achieve full statehood, when the Representatives she has elected may have an opportunity to sit upon the floor of this body as well as of the House of Representatives.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Florida yield in order that I may speak briefly on the subject of statehood for Alaska?

Mr. HOLLAND. I shall be glad to yield for that purpose.

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I commend the distinguished Senator from Florida, and I also wish to associate myself with his remarks and with the remarks of my colleagues who have spoken on the same subject.

I believe Alaska should be granted statehood. That objective has had my support in years past, and I shall continue to give it my support. I shall continue to urge that Alaska as well as the Hawaiian Islands be given their position as States in the American Union.

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President—

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, does the Senator from Wisconsin wish me to yield on this matter?

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I have a number of matters which I wish to discuss, but at this time I am very happy to associate myself with the very sane and sensible remarks made by my colleagues with reference to the admission of Alaska as a State of the Union. Because of its significance to the defense of America, it seems to me the proper thing to do is to permit Alaska to have representation in the Congress of the United States by admitting it as a State of the Union.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I wish to speak briefly on the question of statehood for Alaska.

I highly commend the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] for taking the leadership today in presenting the memorial from the Alaska constitutional convention, which I sincerely trust will lead to the admission of the Territory of Alaska into the Union as a State.

Mr. President, I commend also the people of Alaska for the policy they have followed in seeking to obtain for themselves statehood, and I compliment them on the election of the Honorable Ernest

Gruening, and the Honorable William E. Egan, as Senators-elect, and the Honorable Ralph J. Rivers as Representative-elect.

Mr. President, in 1950, as a member of the Committee on Armed Services, I participated over a period of time in some investigations and studies in Alaska. Although I was in favor of Alaskan statehood prior to that investigation, I came away from my stay in Alaska an ardent supporter of Alaskan statehood.

Mr. President, I not only wish to pay tribute to Ernest Gruening for his great work in behalf of the Territory of Alaska at the time of his governorship, and since then in his work in the committee rooms of Congress on behalf of statehood for Alaska, but I wish also to pay tribute to the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT], who year in and year out has worked conscientiously and ably in behalf of the people of Alaska in connection with the statehood issue, and also in connection with many other Alaskan problems which have confronted Congress.

Today I say to the people of Alaska: "You have been ably represented by Delegate BARTLETT. Without his services you would not be in as good a position as you are today, which I hope will lead in this session of Congress to statehood for Alaska."

Mr. President, having mentioned Alaska, I wish to say a word also in behalf of Hawaii. The people of Hawaii are likewise and equally entitled to statehood. I certainly hope that before this session of Congress is over we will add not 1 star but 2 stars to our flag, and not 2 Senators but 4 Senators to the United States Senate.

I say that because I am convinced that Hawaii likewise is entitled to statehood. As a Representative of a great State on the Pacific coast, and keeping in mind the concern of our country about Middle East problems—and very properly so—I believe we should also be concerned about Pacific problems. I happen to believe that probably nothing we could do would contribute more to strengthen American interests in the Pacific than would statehood for both Alaska and Hawaii.

Mr. President, I also wish to point out, as was stated earlier today, that the admission of Alaska and Hawaii would be a very good answer to some of the vicious propaganda we hear from the Communist segment of the world with regard to our allegedly not living up to our professions about first-class citizenship. I believe that the admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood would answer that kind of vicious propaganda which Russia so improperly spreads in those areas of the world where the fight for freedom must still be won.

Mr. HOLLAND. In the first instance, I deeply appreciate the courtesy of the majority leader, the minority leader, and other Senators in allowing time for the completion of this series of statements.

In concluding these remarks, which I have made for myself and the distinguished junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. LONG], I ask that the text of the certificates of election of the Honorable

Ernest Gruening and the Honorable William A. Egan be printed at this point in the body of the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the certificates of election were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye that, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 46, Session Laws of Alaska 1955, which provide for the holding of a constitutional convention to prepare a constitution for the State of Alaska and the submission of such constitution and any accompanying ordinances to the voters of Alaska for adoption or rejection; and in accordance with Ordinance No. 2, ratified by election on April 24, 1956, providing for the election of two United States Senators and one United States Representative, we, the undersigned, the regular Territorial canvassing board charged with the duty of canvassing and compiling in writing the results of the vote in the general election held in the Territory of Alaska on October 9, 1956, do hereby find that—

Ernest Gruening, of Juneau, Alaska, was elected to the United States Senate from the Territory of Alaska for the regular term ending January 3, 1963, and the election of said Ernest Gruening for said regular term expiring January 3, 1963, is hereby certified.

In testimony thereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals at Juneau, Alaska, the capital of Alaska, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1956.

[SEAL] B. FRANK HEINTZLEMAN,
Governor of Alaska.
WALTER B. HEISEL,
Collector of Customs for Alaska.
WAINO E. HENDRICKSON,
Secretary of Alaska.
Attest: WAINO E. HENDRICKSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

TERRITORY OF ALASKA,
Juneau.

CERTIFICATE OF ELECTION

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Know ye that, in accordance with the provisions of chapter 46, Session Laws of Alaska 1955, which provide for the holding of a constitutional convention to prepare a constitution for the State, Alaska and the submission of such constitution and any accompanying ordinances to the voters of Alaska for adoption or rejection; and in accordance with Ordinance No. 2, ratified by election on April 24, 1956, providing for the election of two United States Senators and one United States Representative, we, the undersigned, the regular Territorial canvassing board charged with the duty of canvassing and compiling in writing the results of the vote in the general election held in the Territory of Alaska on October 9, 1956, do hereby find that—

William A. Egan, of Valdez, Alaska, was elected to the United States Senate from the Territory of Alaska for an initial short term expiring on January 3, 1961, and the election of said William A. Egan for said term expiring January 3, 1961, is hereby certified.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals at Juneau, Alaska, the capital of Alaska, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1956.

[SEAL] B. FRANK HEINTZLEMAN,
Governor of Alaska.
WALTER B. HEISEL,
Collector of Customs for Alaska.
WAINO E. HENDRICKSON,
Secretary of Alaska.
Attest: WAINO E. HENDRICKSON,
Secretary of Alaska.

LET US END AMERICAN COLONIALISM

(By Ernest Gruening, Governor of Alaska, 1939-53, keynote address Alaska Constitutional Convention, University of Alaska, College, Alaska, November 9, 1955)

(The convention was established by enactment by the 22d Alaska Territorial Legislature of chapter 46, approved March 19, 1955. The act provided for the election by the people of Alaska of 55 delegates who would meet on November 8, 1955, for not more than 75 days, to draft a constitution for the State of Alaska. The constitution would thereafter be submitted to the people of Alaska for their approval or disapproval.)

We meet to validate the most basic of American principles, the principle of "Government by consent of the governed." We take this historic step because the people of Alaska who elected you have come to see that their longstanding and unceasing protests against the restrictions, discriminations, and exclusions to which we are subject have been unheeded by the colonialism that has ruled Alaska for 88 years. The people of Alaska have never ceased to object to these impositions even though they may not have realized that such were part and parcel of their colonial status. Indeed, the full realization that Alaska is a colony may not yet have come to many Alaskans, nor may it be even faintly appreciated by those in power who perpetuate our colonial servitude.

Half a century ago, a Governor of Alaska, John Green Brady, contemplating the vain efforts of Alaskans for nearly 40 years to secure even a modicum of workable self-government, declared:

"We are graduates of the school of patience."

Since that time Alaskans have continued to take postgraduate courses. Today, in 1955, sorely tried through 88 years of stepchildhood, and matured to step-adulthood, Alaskans have come to the time when patience has ceased to be a virtue. But our faith in American institutions, our reverence for American traditions, are not only undimmed but intensified by our continuing deprivation of them. Our cause is not merely Alaskan; it is the cause of all Americans. So, we are gathered here, following action by our elected representatives who provide this constitutional convention, to do our part to "show the world that America practices what it preaches."¹

These words are not original with me. But they remain as valued and as valid as when they were uttered 5 years ago. They remain no less valid even if their noble purpose is as yet unfulfilled. We are here to do what lies within our power to hasten their fulfillment.

We meet in a time singularly appropriate. Not that there is ever a greater or lesser timeliness for the application by Americans of American principles. Those principles are as enduring and as eternally timely as the Golden Rule. Indeed democracy is nothing less than the application of the Golden Rule to the great society. I mean, of course, democracy of deeds, not of lip-service; democracy that is faithful to its professions; democracy that matches its pledges with its performance. But there is, nevertheless, a peculiar timeliness to this Alaskans' enterprise to keep our Nation's democracy true to its ideals. For right now that the United States has assumed world leadership, it has shown through the expressions of its leaders its distaste for colonialism. And this antipathy to colonialism—wherever such colonialism may be found—reflects a deep-seated sentiment among Americans.

For our Nation was born of revolt against colonialism. Our charters of liberty—the

Declaration of Independence and the Constitution—embody America's opposition to colonialism and to colonialism's inevitable abuses. It is therefore natural and proper that American leadership should set its face against the absenteeism, the discriminations and the oppressions of colonialism. It is natural and proper that American leadership should lend such aid and comfort as it may to other peoples striving for self-determination and for that universally applicable tenet of American faith—government by consent of the governed. Indeed, as we shall see, we are pledged to do this by recent treaty commitments.

What more ironical, then, what more paradoxical, than that that very same leadership maintains Alaska as a colony?

What could be more destructive of American purpose in the world? And what could be more helpful to that mission of our Nation than to rid America of its last blot of colonialism by admitting our only two incorporated Territories—Alaska and Hawaii—to the equality they seek, the equality provided by the long-established and only possible formula, namely statehood?

America does not, alas, practice what it preaches, as long as it retains Alaska in colonial vassalage.

Is there any doubt that Alaska is a colony? Is there any question that in its maintenance of Alaska as a territory against the expressed will of its inhabitants, and subject to the accompanying political and economic disadvantages, the United States has been and is guilty of colonialism?

Let there be such doubt, lest there be those who would deny this indictment, let the facts be submitted to a candid world.

You will note that this last sentence is borrowed from that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence. It is wholly appropriate to do this. For, in relation to their time, viewed in the light of mankind's progress in the 180 years since the revolt of the 13 original American colonies, the "abuses and usurpations"—to use again the language of the Declaration—against which we protest today, are as great, if not greater, than those our revolutionary forbears suffered and against which they revolted.

Let us recall the first item of grievance in the Declaration of Independence:

"He has refused assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

"He," of course, was King George the Third. Put in his place, in place of the "he," his contemporary equivalent, our ruler, the Federal Government.

Has it, or has it not, "refused assent to laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good?"

We Alaskans know that the answer is emphatically, "Yes, it has."

He, or for the purpose of 1955, it, the Federal Government, has "refused assent," although requested to do so for some 40 years, to the following "most wholesome and necessary laws:"

First. A law transferring the control and management of Alaska's greatest natural resource, the fisheries, to the Territory of Alaska, as it transferred the corresponding resources to all other Territories in the past.

Second. It has "refused assent" to a law repealing the 35-year-old discrimination in the maritime law of 1920, the Jones Act, a discrimination uniquely against Alaska.

Third. It has "refused assent" to a reform of our obsolete and unworkable land laws, which would assist and speed population growth, settlement and development of Alaska. It alone is responsible for over 99 percent of Alaska being still public domain.

Fourth. It has "refused assent" to a law including Alaska in Federal-aid highway legislation.

Fifth. It has "refused assent" to a law abolishing the barbarous commitment procedure of Alaska's insane which treats them

like criminals and confines them in a distant institution in the States.

Sixth. It has "refused assent" to placing our Federal lower court judges, the United States commissioners, on salary, and paying them a living wage.

One could cite other examples of such refusal of assent to "laws most wholesome and necessary for the public good."

But let us instead pass on to the second item of complaint, which is similar to the first, in the Declaration of Independence:

"He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and growing importance * * *"

Substitute for the "He," then the British royal executive, the present American Federal executive, and substitute for "his governors," his party leaders in Congress, and recall their vote in the House of Representatives last May 10, killing a law "of immediate and growing importance"—the statehood bill.

Let us go still further down the list of our revolutionary forefathers' expressed grievances, again quoting the Declaration of Independence:

"He has obstructed the administration of Justice, by refusing his assent to laws establishing judiciary powers."

"He," is today the whole Federal Government. It has for a decade "obstructed the administration of justice" in Alaska by refusing assent to establishing additional judiciary powers, where they were needed, namely in the third judicial division, while repeatedly increasing the number of judges in the "mother country," the 48 States. And although the population of Alaska has more than tripled in the last 46 years, the number of Federal judges established in Alaska in 1909 remains unchanged. And Federal judges are the only judges this colony is permitted to have.

Let us look still further in the Declaration of Independence:

"He has affected to render the military independent and superior to the civil power."

Is there much difference between this and the recent Presidential declaration that the defense of Alaska, that is to say the rule of the military here, could be better carried out if Alaska remains a Territory?

One could go on at length drawing the deadly parallels which caused our revolutionary forefathers to raise the standard of freedom, although, clearly, some of the other abuses complained of in that distant day no longer exist.

But Alaska is no less a colony than were those Thirteen Colonies along the Atlantic seaboard in 1775. The colonialism which the United States imposes on us and which we have suffered for 88 years, is no less burdensome, no less unjust, than that against which they poured out their blood and treasure. And while most Alaskans know that full well, we repeat:

"To prove this let the facts be submitted to a candid world."

To begin at the beginning, the Treaty of Cession by which Alaska was annexed, contained a solemn and specific commitment:

"The inhabitants of the ceded Territory * * * shall be admitted to all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States * * *"

That was the pledge. The United States has not kept that pledge. Yet a treaty is the highest law of the land. And it is made in the clear view of all mankind.

The United States has broken that pledge for 88 years. It has not admitted the inhabitants of Alaska to "all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States."

"All the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States" would entitle us to vote for President and Vice President, to representation in the Congress by two Senators and a Representative with a vote, and would free us from the restric-

¹ In a public address at Denver, September 16, 1950, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower declared: "Quick admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood will show the world that America practices what it preaches."

tions imposed by the Organic Act of 1912, and the act of Congress of July 30, 1886. Obviously we have neither the vote, nor the representation, nor the freedom from restrictions.

We suffer taxation without representation, which is no less tyranny in 1955 than it was in 1775. Actually it is much worse in 1955 than in 1775 because the idea that it was tyranny was then new. Since the Revolutionaries abolished it for the States a century and three-quarters ago, it has become a national synonym for something repulsive and intolerable.

We are subject to military service for the Nation—a privilege and obligation we accept gladly—yet have no voice in the making and ending of the wars into which our young men are drafted.

In this respect we are worse off than our colonial forefathers. King George III did not impose conscription upon them. They were not drafted to fight for the mother country. Therefore there was no revolutionary slogan "no conscription without representation." But it is a valid slogan for Alaskans today.

The treaty obligation of 1867 is an obligation to grant us the full equality of statehood, for which Alaskans did not press in the first 80 years of their subordination, but which now, overdue, they demand as their right.

But that is only a small part of the evidence of our colonialism under the American flag. Let us submit more facts to a candid world.

First, let us ask, what is a colony? And let us answer that question.

A colony has been defined in a standard college text-book by a Columbia University professor as "a geographic area held for political, strategic, and economic advantage."

That, as the facts will show, is precisely what the Territory of Alaska is—"a geographic area held for political, strategic, and economic advantage."

The maintenance and exploitation of those political, strategic, and economic advantages by the holding power is colonialism.

The United States is that holding power. Inherent in colonialism is an inferior political status.

Inherent in colonialism is an inferior economic status.

The inferior economic status is a consequence of the inferior political status.

The inferior economic status results from discriminatory laws and practices imposed upon the colonials through the superior political strength of the colonial power in the interest of its own noncolonial citizens.

The economic disadvantages of Alaskans which in consequence of such laws and practices redound to the advantage of others living in the States who prosper at the expense of Alaskans—these are the hallmarks of colonialism.

Let us take a look at these hallmarks of colonialism deeply engraved on the policies of the United States in Alaska in the field of transportation. Transportation is the key to almost all development. None have demonstrated this better than have the Americans within the noncolonial areas of their 48 States where transportation of every kind—railways, highways, airways—have linked, built, and developed a dynamic domain of continental dimensions.

First, let us scrutinize seaborne transportation. It was, for 73 years, until 1940, the only form of transportation between Alaska and the States. Alaska suffers a unique discrimination in maritime law.

Thirty-five years ago the Congress passed a merchant marine act which is known officially as the Maritime Act of 1920. In Alaska it is referred to as the Jones Act, after its sponsor, the late Senator Wesley L. Jones of the State of Washington. The act embodied a substantial modification of

existing maritime law. It provided that goods shipped across the United States, destined either for the coastal ports of the Atlantic or Pacific or for shipment across those oceans to Europe or to Asia, could use either American or foreign carriers. The foreign carriers principally involved were Canadian.

For example, a shipper from the Atlantic seaboard or from the industrial cities of the Middle West of products destined for points to the West could ship these across the country wholly on American railroads or on Canadian railroads, or partly on either.

And when these goods arrived at their coast destination, he could send them across the Pacific in either American or foreign vessels, or southward in either. But at that point in the legislation, creating this new beneficial arrangement, two words had been inserted in article 27 of the act. Those two words were, "excluding Alaska."

Now, what did those two words signify? They signified that Alaska, alone among the nations, or possessives of nations, on earth, was denied the advantages afforded all other areas. The same discrimination, obviously, applies to products shipped from Alaska.

What was the purpose of this discrimination? Its purpose was to subject Alaska to steamship service owned in the city of Seattle. Senator Jones no doubt assumed, and correctly, that this would be most helpful to some of his constituents there, as indeed it proved to be, but at the expense, the heavy expense, from that time on, of our voteless citizens of Alaska.

This was in 1920. Under the limited self-government which Congress had granted Alaska through the Organic Act of 1912, more limited than had been granted any other Territory, Alaska was still a youngster. Nevertheless, the fifth Territorial legislature meeting the next year, 1921, protested strenuously against this specific and flagrant discrimination, and ordered the Territorial attorney general to take the matter to court. The Territorial legislators believed, and so expressed themselves, that this new legislation enacted by Congress at the behest of Senator Jones, of Seattle, was in violation of the commerce clause of the Constitution, which forbids discrimination against any port of the United States.

The case came to the Supreme Court of the United States on an appeal from a decree of the United States district court dismissing the suit brought by the Territory and by an Alaskan shipper, the Juneau Hardware Co., which sought to restrain the collector of customs in Alaska from confiscating merchandise ordered by the hardware company and others in Alaska from points in the United States shipped over Canadian railroads, through Canadian ports and thence to Alaska by Canadian vessels, or merchandise to be shipped from Alaska to the United States in like manner.

In pleading the cause of the Territory, Alaska's Attorney General John Rustgard argued that both the treaty provisions and the specific extension of the Constitution to Alaska by the Organic Act of 1912 rendered the discriminatory clause unconstitutional. It looked like a clear case.

The Government—our Government—which was defending this discriminatory maritime act, was represented by the Solicitor General of the United States, the Honorable James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania.

Let the candid world note well the language of his argument:

"The immunity from discrimination is a reserved right on the part of the constituent States * * *. The clear distinction of governmental power between States and Territories must be constantly borne in mind * * *. If the Fathers had anticipated the control of the United States over the far-distant Philippine Islands, would they, whose concern was the reserved rights of the States, have considered for a moment a project

that any special privilege which the interests of the United States might require for the ports of entry of the several States should by compulsion be extended to the ports of entry of the colonial dependencies * * *?"

Let the candid world note that the case for the United States was presented on the basis that discrimination against a colonial dependency was proper and legitimate and that any special privilege required in the United States would supersede any obligation to a colonial dependency. The colonial dependency involved was and is Alaska.

Mr. Justice McReynolds, in rendering the decision of the Court, declared:

"The act does give preference to the ports of the States over those of the Territories," but, he added, the Court could "find nothing in the Constitution itself or its history which compels the conclusion that it was intended to deprive Congress of the power so to act."

So it was definitely established by the highest court of the land that Congress had discriminated against Alaska, but that, since Alaska was a colonial dependency, such discrimination was permissible and legal.

Every plea by our Alaska legislatures over a period of 35 years to rectify this grave and unjust discrimination has been ignored by successive Congresses. They have refused assent to every attempt by Alaska's Delegates to secure remedial legislation.

Now the question naturally arises whether this discrimination imposed by the legislative branch of the Federal Government, approved by the executive branch, and sanctified by the judicial branch, was to prove to be more than a mere statement of the legality of such discrimination. Was it more than a mere affirmation of the subordinate and inferior status of Alaska's colonials as compared with the dominating and superior status of the American citizens of the States? Did this discrimination also carry with it economic disadvantages? Indeed it did.

Several private enterprises in Alaska were immediately put out of business by the action of Congress in 1920 even before the Supreme Court upheld the legality of that congressional action.

A resident of Juneau had established a mill to process Sitka spruce. He was paying the required fees to the Forest Service and had developed a market for his product in the Middle West where it was used in airplane manufacture. He was shipping it through Vancouver, where it cost him \$5 a thousand to ship by rail to his customers.

The Jones Act automatically compelled him to ship his spruce boards by way of Seattle. Here he was charged \$11 a thousand, as against the \$5 he had been paying, plus some additional charges, which totaled more than his profit. In consequence his mill was shut down and a promising infant industry, utilizing an abundant but little used Alaskan resource was extinguished. Not only did the Jones Act destroy this and other enterprises, but prevented still others from starting and has prevented them ever since. If anyone doubts that political control of the Territory through remote forces and absentee interests does not cause economic damage to the people of Alaska he need but look at the workings of the maritime legislation directed against Alaska and Alaska only.

Its immediate effects were to more than triple the cost of handling Alaska freight in Seattle on purchases made in Seattle as compared with Seattle-bought cargoes destined for the Orient. Alaska's delegate, at that time, the late Dan Sutherland, testified that the Seattle terminal charges on shipments to Hawaii or Asia were only 30 cents a ton, and all handling charges were absorbed by the steamship lines, the result of competition between Canadian and American railways and steamship lines. But for Alaska, where congressional legislation had eliminated competition, the Seattle terminal

charges on local shipments, that is to say, on goods bought in Seattle destined for Alaska, were 100 percent higher, or 60 cents a ton against 30 cents a ton, plus 50 cents a ton wharfage. So Alaskans paid \$1.10 a ton for what cost Hawaiians and Asiatics 30 cents a ton—nearly 4 times as much.

This was by no means all. On shipments anywhere in the United States through Seattle, and destined for points in the Pacific other than Alaska, the total handling charges were only 30 cents a ton wharfage, and all other costs were absorbed by railroad and steamship lines. But for identical shipments consigned to Alaska, an unloading charge of 65 cents a ton was imposed, plus a wharfage charge of 50 cents a ton, plus a handling charge from wharf to ship of 60 cents a ton. These charges aggregated over five times the cost to a shipper to other points in the Pacific, and had to be paid by the Alaska consignee or shipper, and of course ultimately by the Alaska consumer.

These damaging figures were presented by Delegate Sutherland at a public congressional committee hearing and made part of the official printed record. No attempt was made by the representatives of the benefiting stateside interests, either then or later, to explain, to justify, to palliate, to challenge, to refute, or to deny his facts.

If there is a clearer and cruder example of a colonialism anywhere let it be produced. Here is a clear case where the Government of the United States—through its legislative branch which enacted the legislation, the executive branch, through the President, who signed it, and the judicial branch, which through its courts upheld it—imposed a heavy financial burden on Alaskans exclusively, for the advantage of private business interests in the mother country.

Nor is even this by any means all on the subject of railroad and steamship discrimination against Alaska, and Alaska alone. In addition to all the above extortions against Alaska's shippers, suppliers, and consumers—the direct result of discriminatory legislation—all the railroads of the United States charge a higher rate, sometimes as much as 100 percent higher for shipping goods across the continent, if these goods are destined for Alaska.

There is a so-called rail export tariff and a rail import tariff, which apply to a defined geographic area with exceptions made for other areas, which penalizes Alaska and Alaska alone.

Please note that the service rendered by those railroads, for the same articles transported, and for the same distance, is exactly the same, whether the article to be shipped goes ultimately to Alaska or elsewhere in the Pacific or whether it stays on the mainland of the United States. But the charges for Alaska, and Alaska only, on that identical article, for identical mileage, and identical service, are specifically higher, sometimes up to 100 percent higher.

This abuse, as well as the others dating from the Jones Act have been the subject of unceasing protest from Alaskans. Alaska's legislatures have repeatedly memorialized the Congress and the Federal executive agencies asking for equal treatment. Again and again have Alaska's delegates sought to have the discriminatory clause in the maritime law repealed. But each time the lobbies of the benefitting stateside interests have been successful in preventing any relief action.

How powerful these lobbies are and how successful they have been in maintaining these burdensome manifestations of colonialism may be judged from the unsuccessful efforts of the late Senator Hugh Butler of Nebraska to get the discriminatory words "excluding Alaska" stricken from the act. He introduced a bill for that purpose.

In a speech on the Senate floor on December 4, 1947, he denounced "the discrimination against the Territory in the present law," that is the Maritime Act of

1920, and urged that there was "need for the prompt removal of that discrimination if we are to demonstrate that we are in earnest in our determination to promote the development of Alaska."

In a subsequent communication to Senator HOMER CAPEHART, who was then chairman of a subcommittee on Alaska matters of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to which Senator Butler's bill was referred, Senator Butler specified the character and extent of the abuse which Alaska was suffering saying:

"Today after 27 years of operation under the Jones Act of 1920, the carriers have failed to establish satisfactory service * * *. The Territory is still without adequate transportation to meet its needs. * * * Most Alaskan coastal towns are not connected with the continental United States, or with each other, by highway or rail. Accordingly they have been at the mercy of a steamship monopoly of long duration. There could be no competition from rail or bus lines which would compel better services or lower rates. American steamship lines have not been able or willing to meet Alaska's transportation requirements. The service has been infrequent and the rates exorbitant."

This caustic language was Senator Butler's. And his testimony and vigorous denunciation are highly significant, not merely because he was very conservative, but because for the first 14 years of his senatorial service he was a bitter opponent of statehood for Alaska, a stand which made him the beau ideal of the antistatehood elements within and without the Territory. He professed conversion to statehood for Alaska in 1954 only a few months before his death. He was still an unqualified opponent of Alaskan statehood when he issued this devastating indictment of the maritime transportation in 1947 and 1948.

After going into further detail on the injurious effects on Alaska of the Jones Act, and the fact that most of the "merchandise * * * food products * * * and other commodities" shipped to Alaska were "an exclusive Seattle prerogative," Senator Butler continued:

"The passage of this amendment to the Jones Act could well mean the difference between the slow, continued strangulation of Alaska's economy, and the full development of the Territory's vast potentialities."

Senator Butler then spoke of the discriminatory rates in favor of canned salmon, which industry, he pointed out, likewise centered in and around Seattle, saying:

"The people of Alaska have long been subject to higher rates than has the salmon industry, for general cargo. These higher rates are, in fact, a decree penalizing the resident Alaskan for living in Alaska; the lower rates are, in effect, a decree requiring the Alaska resident to make up for whatever deficits accrue from the costs of shipping canned salmon and salmon-cannery needs * * *. The strangling provisions of the present laws would be eliminated by the enactment of S. 1834."

S. 1834 was Senator Butler's bill to remove this manifestation of colonialism.

And Senator Butler concluded:

"The development of Alaska would be accelerated, and justice would be done to those permanent residents of our northwestern frontier, who have, for so many years, struggled valiantly against discouraging circumstances to develop that area."

Despite Senator Butler's powerful position as the chairman of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs when his party controlled the Congress, this legislation failed. It did not even come out of committee. Eight more years have passed since that time; the tragic situation as far as Alaska is concerned, in its key transportation, has further deteriorated. Steamship freight rates have continued to go up and up, far above the

levels that Senator Butler termed "exorbitant."

Invariably, whenever the operators announced another rate increase, the Alaska territorial authorities used to request the maritime regulatory agency to secure an audit of the company's books in order to demonstrate that the increases requested were justified. But almost invariably the increases were granted without such audit and often without question. It may well be asked whether, if Alaska were not a colony, but a State, its two Senators might not be reasonably effective in at least securing a demonstration from the carrier that its financial situation justified the rate increases demanded and promptly acceded to by the Federal maritime bureau.

But actually, if Alaska were a State, the whole discrimination in the Jones Act would go out of the porthole. Alaska would then get the same treatment in the transportation of freight that is accorded every other area under the flag and to foreign countries. But as a colony it gets no consideration in this matter either from the legislative branch, the Congress, or from the executive branch, in this instance the Federal Maritime Board, successor to other agencies similarly subservient to the vested interests within the colonial power.

The net result of those cumulative charges—50 to 100 percent higher railroad freight rates to Seattle, higher unloading and transfer charges in Seattle, higher wharfage and higher longshoring charges, and finally higher maritime freight rates to Alaska ports—all higher than anywhere else for any but Alaskans, has been and is greatly to increase the cost of living in Alaska. This in itself has been and continues to be a great hindrance to settlement and permanent residence in Alaska, a heavy burden on private enterprise in Alaska, a forecloser of new enterprise, and obviously a great obstacle to development.

How absurd in the light of these facts—and others similar to be submitted to our candid world—is the allegation of the small minority of Alaskans and of others "outside" that we are not ready for statehood. How shall we get reader with these handicaps? How can we cope with what conservative Senator Butler described as "the slow, continued strangulation of Alaska's economy," if the throttling grip of colonialism is not loosened?

To complete the maritime picture, beginning last year all passenger travel on American boats has ceased. The Alaska Steamship Line has eliminated it. This is a blow to an infant and potentially great industry in Alaska, the tourist industry, which 4 years ago the Alaska 1951 legislature sought to develop by establishing the Alaska Visitor's Association, financed jointly by territorially appropriated and publicly subscribed funds.

One postscript remains on the subject of maritime transportation before we pass on to other of Alaska's colonial disadvantages. Though it is invariably pointed out by congressional opponents of statehood that Alaska is a noncontiguous area, separated from the main body of the 48 States by some 700 miles of foreign territory, or 700 miles of either international or foreign coastal waters, the United States persists in maintaining the coastwise shipping laws against Alaska. Their removal would make a steamship line eligible for the subsidies which American-flag ships in the European, African, or Asiatic trade receive. That might, were Congress sufficiently interested, induce some competition in the Alaska steamship trade from other American carriers. That the imposition of the coastwise shipping laws is not a necessary corollary to being a colony, it proved by the fact that the United States has suspended the coastwise shipping laws for the Virgin Islands. But it has declined to do so for Alaska.

Let us now turn to a third form of transportation: highways. These catchwords of colonialism, "excluding Alaska," likewise apply to our highway transportation. For Alaska is denied inclusion in the Federal Aid Highway Act. From this beneficial legislation enacted in 1916, and repeatedly amended and amplified, Alaska, alone among the States and incorporated Territories, is excluded. Even Puerto Rico, which pays no Federal taxes whatever, is included. Yet Alaskans pay all taxes, including the Federal gas tax.

The congressionally wrought substitute—annual appropriation—is a witness to colonialism expressed in cold figures. The results are visible in the lack of an adequate Alaskan highway system. After 88 years of colonialism and 40 years after the enactment by Congress of the joint Federal aid and State highway program, Alaska has only some 3,500 miles of highway. This is a negligible amount for an area one-fifth as large as the 48 States and with only 1 railroad.

For the first 38 years after the cession of Alaska no roads were built by any government agency. With Alaska almost totally public domain, highway construction was clearly a Federal responsibility. In the next 36 years beginning with the first Federal construction in 1905 and the outbreak of World War II, in 1941, the Federal Government appropriated about \$19½ million, an average of a trifle over half a million dollars a year—a pittance. During that same period Alaska contributed some \$9 million. Thus the Federal contribution was 68.4 percent of the total of \$28½ million, and Alaska's was 31.6 percent, a far greater proportion than Alaska with its virtual totality of public domain would have had to pay under the Federal Aid Highway Act. It is fair to say, however, that under the Highway Act, Federal funds go for construction and not for maintenance.

After road construction had been transferred from the War Department to the Department of the Interior in 1930, for the next decade or more throughout the 1930's, when the Federal Government and the States were jointly expanding the national highway network, Alaska was given no new highway construction. Maintenance only was granted. Military requirements brought the Alaska Highway and the Glenn Highway, and in the later 1940's a highway program to satisfy defense needs was begun and carried out for 5 years. But even that has been brought to a virtual halt. For the past 3 years the Federal program has contained no new highway project. This year a token appropriation was included for the desirable Fairbanks-Nenana road, but at the price of halting construction of the important Copper River Highway. In fact the present greatly reduced programs spells little more than slow completion and paving of the military highways begun 8 years ago. The Federal Government seems to be heading us back to mere maintenance.

In contrast, the Federal-aid program in the mother country is being handsomely increased, reaching the largest sums in its history in the current biennial appropriation enacted in the 2d session of the 83d Congress.

If Alaska were a State it would be automatically included in the expanding highway program. But as a colony it continues to be discriminated against, and that discrimination, instead of lessening, is being aggravated.

By the same token, Alaska has been excluded from the administration's \$101 billion Federal highway program. One of its principal justifications, perhaps the principal justification, for this lavish, yet important and valuable proposal, is that it is, in part, a civilian defense measure to aid evacuation and dispersal in the event of a shooting war with atomic weapons. Yet, the same administration that excludes Alaska from this defense measure wishes to keep Alaska in

colonial bondage because of alleged national defense reasons.

The enactment of this multibillion-dollar program was deferred in the last session of Congress because of differences of opinion on how to finance it. But in one respect there was no difference of opinion: Alaska would be taxed for the program even if not included in it. The Eisenhower program, presented by Gen. Lucius Clay, called for long-term bonding to be repaid out of general funds. Congressional substitutes, on a more nearly pay-as-you-go basis, called for increased taxes on gasoline, tires, and other automobile accessories. Efforts to include Alaska in both programs failed, as did subsequent efforts to exclude Alaska from the tax provisions. So, Alaskans will be taxed for benefits accruing solely to the residents of the mother country. What else is this but colonialism, crude, stark, undisguised, and unashamed?

When both the presidential and congressional drafts failed of passage, President Eisenhower declared he was "deeply disappointed" and added:

"The Nation badly needs good roads. The good of our people, of our economy, and of our defense requires that the construction of these highways be undertaken at once."

As colonialists we can merely note that Alaskans are, in the consideration of our President, apparently not part of "our people, our economy and our defense."

There is yet more of humiliating disregard. The Federal administration while patently uninterested in developing Alaska through its highways is strongly in favor of completing the Inter-American Highway.

On March 31 last, President Eisenhower in a letter to Vice President Nixon requested an increase in the current appropriation for the Central American portion from \$5 million to \$75 million, a more than thirteen-fold increase. The President gave several reasons for this massive amplification. Three of them emphasized the important economic contribution to the countries through which this highway passes, and a fourth stressed the security aspects of the road.

We may applaud the purpose to complete the Inter-American Highway, with its economic benefits to Guatemala, Honduras, Salvador, Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Panama. We may even enjoy our participation in this philanthropy to these good neighbors, remembering that it is more blessed to give than to receive, and that every Alaskan is paying his share of that \$75 million. Still, some of us may wonder why similar consideration is not vouchsafed to Alaska, whose highway and economic needs are great, whose trade is almost exclusively with the United States, and whose relation to national security is certainly much closer than that of the Central American republics. This wonder on our part would be particularly natural since President Eisenhower seems to exhibit concern about Alaska's defense in connection with statehood.

We have now viewed 3 flagrant examples of colonialism in 3 of the major means of transportation, shipping, railways and highways. Let us now look at the fourth—airways.

It is superfluous to signalize our air-mindedness to any group of Alaskans. But the candid world should know that Alaskans fly 30 to 40 times more than other Americans, and starting with our bush pilots, early developed a fine system of intra-Alaskan aviation. It was almost wholly an Alaskan enterprise—flooded and financed by Alaskans—though for a time without airports, aids to aviation and other assistance provided in the mother country. The Air Commerce Act of 1926—a sort of Federal-aid act for air—did not supply any of these aids to Alaska, although Alaska was included in the legislation. Nevertheless Alaska again suffered the penalty of being a colony, this time at the hands of the Federal executive agency entrusted

with administration of the act. This time it was the bureaucrats who excluded Alaska. But the Alaskan bush pilots flew anyhow and what we have in the way of airways in Alaska is largely due to their courageous and skillful pioneering.

However, air service between Alaska and the States, which required the approval of Federal bureaus and investment of outside capital, lagged far behind. The first commercial service connecting Alaska with the mother country did not take place till 1940 long after American commercial air carriers had spanned the rest of the Hemisphere and had established regular service across the Pacific.

Meanwhile the newly created bureaucracies of the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Civil Aeronautics Administration moved into Alaska. They began restricting local enterprise. In the late 1940's, over the widespread protests of Alaskans, the CAB began cracking down on nonscheduled operations, and finally eliminated the nonscheduled completely. It did not do so in the 48 States. Alaska was again the victim of its colonial status. We had no Senators or voting representatives to fend for us.

The successive certification cases which for over a decade have dealt with transportation between the States and Alaska, have been desperate, and not wholly successful. Struggles by Alaskans to overcome the inadequate understanding of the Civil Aeronautics Board that air transportation is relatively much more important in Alaska than in the States with their well-established alternative forms of transportation, by railways and highways. Five years ago interior Alaska was saved from insufficient service only by President Truman's overruling the Board and granting certification to one of the two Alaskan carriers which the Board had denied.

For the last 2 years our two Alaskan carriers, in the face of steadily mounting traffic, have managed by heroic, all-out effort at least to retain what they had. But it is noteworthy that while the two international carriers serving Alaska—both mother country enterprises—have been granted permanent certificates, the certificates for our two Alaskan carriers are only temporary—a handicap to their financing and to their ability to expand.

Alaska's statehood case could rest here. Yet no account of its 88 years of territorialism would be complete without some notice of the salmon fishery. It comes, this year, pretty close to being an obituary notice.

Here was Alaska's greatest natural resource.

Here was the Nation's greatest fishery resource.

For nearly half a century, the Federal Government has totally ignored, has refused assent to the petitions, pleas, prayers, memorials, of legislatures, delegates, governors, and of the whole Alaskan people for measures that would conserve that resource.

The result is written in figures that spell tragedy for Alaska's fishermen and for many others in Alaska's coastal communities whose economy has long depended on the fisheries. The tragedy has deepened year after year. So grave has become the plight that the administration found it necessary to proclaim the fishing villages to be disaster areas. It is a disaster caused by colonialism, and the Federal Government may charge the costs of disaster relief and loss of Federal tax income to its own policies.

From over 8 million cases 20 years ago the salmon pack has fallen year by year until in 1955 it has reached the incredible low of 2,382,131 cases, the lowest in 46 years.

Nowhere, as in the Alaska fisheries fiasco, is the lesson clearer of the superiority, in purely material terms, of self-government to colonialism. In neighboring British Columbia and Washington State, where the fisheries are under home rule, and where fish traps

have been abolished, the identical resource has not only been conserved but augmented.

It is colonialism that has both disregarded the interest of the Alaskan people and caused the failure of the prescribed Federal conservation function. Colonialism has preferred to conserve the power and perquisites of a distant bureaucracy and the control and special privileges—the fish traps—of a politically potent absentee industry. Alaska has been the victim, but the entire Nation has also lost heavily.

Let us by way of a footnote make crystal clear how and why this is colonialism—because some defenders of the status quo may deny it is, and we don't want the candid world to be confused.

The people of Alaska have repeatedly and unchangingly manifested their overwhelming opposition to fish traps. It isn't necessary to rehearse all their reasons—the results have amply justified the Alaskans' position. But fish trap beneficiaries, residents of the mother country, want to retain their Alaska traps. So the traps are retained. And it is the power and authority of the Federal Government which retains them. In a clear-cut issue between the few, profiting, non-colonial American and the many, seriously damaged, colonial Alaskans, the state-side interest wins hands down. And it wins because the Government, which is also supposed to be our Government, throws its full weight on their side and against us. That is colonialism.

It would be impossible in any one address, even one that assumed the length of a Senate filibuster, to list all the wrongs, disadvantages, and lack of immunities that Alaska has endured in its 88 years as a Territory. They constitute an incredible story. Even for those who know it, it is hard to believe. It is hard for us as Americans who long ago established our faith in American intelligence, competence, good sense, and above all in American fair play, to contemplate the story of American colonialism in Alaska. It has been part of our faith, an abiding faith, that to right deep-seated wrongs in America, one but had to make them sufficiently widely known. And our best hope, does lie, I am convinced, in making the facts known widely—and especially the overshadowing fact of our colonialism—to our fellow-Americans and to the rest of the candid world. They should know that what progress has been made in Alaska, and it has been substantial and praiseworthy, has been made in spite of these colonial impositions, and largely because of the character and fiber of the colonials themselves. Coming here from the 48 States, following the most cherished American trend, the westward march in search of greater freedom and greater opportunity, they brought to the last frontier and to its friendly native population, the very qualities that have made America. Only distantly man-made problems, the problems created by a remote, often unseen officialdom and its beneficiaries in the mother country, have remained unresolved.

Alaskans have striven consistently to resolve them. Let it be recorded that for 43 years, since the first legislature, and before that by individuals and groups, they have pleaded for relief from the abuses a part of which have been detailed.

Yet after two generations not a single one of these pleas, all of them fair and reasonable, has been granted.

How applicable to Alaska's plight the words of the Declaration of Independence:

"In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered by repeated injury."

Let these frequent citations from the Declaration of Independence lead anyone to the conclusion that there are any among us who now desire our independence, let such a

totally erroneous assumption be promptly corrected. We desire and demand an end to our colonialism. But we seek it through a reaffirmation in deeds for Alaska of the principles which launched the American experiment and reapplication of the practice that has been followed in 35 States.

We Alaskans believe—passionately—that American citizenship is the most precious possession in the world. Hence we want it in full measure; full citizenship instead of half-citizenship; first-class instead of second-class citizenship. We demand equality with all other Americans, and the liberties, long denied us, that go with it. To adapt Daniel Webster's famous phrase uttered as a peroration against impending separatism, we Alaskans want "liberty and union, one and inseparable, now and forever."

But the keepers of Alaska's colonial status should be reminded that the 18th century colonials for long years sought merely to obtain relief from abuses, for which they—like us—vainly pleaded, before finally resolving that only independence would secure for them the "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness," which they felt was their natural right.

We trust that the United States will not by similar blindness to our rights and deafness to our pleas drive Alaskans from patient hope to desperation.

We have been challenged in the course of congressional debates to show as a prerequisite that admission of Alaska to statehood would be beneficial to the Nation. That test was never applied to earlier Territories seeking and securing statehood. But we gladly accept that challenge and willingly subscribe to it as a condition.

The development of Alaska, the fulfillment of its great destiny, cannot be achieved under colonialism. The whole Nation will profit by an Alaska that is populous, prosperous, strong, self-reliant—a great northern and western citadel of the American idea. Statehood would automatically bring us far along that high road.

Nothing could more pathetically reveal the lack of understanding regarding Alaska, and the poor advice concerning Alaska that is given and accepted in the highest places, than the presidential pronouncement in the last state of the Union message:

"As the complex problems of Alaska are resolved that Territory should expect to achieve statehood."

Bless us! The complex problems of Alaska are inherent in its Territorial status; they are derived from its colonial status; they will be largely resolved by statehood and only by statehood.

As was promptly called to President Eisenhower's attention this was like the old story of telling a youngster he must learn to swim before going into the water.

So we return to the proposition that America can scarcely afford to perpetuate its colonialism. Our Nation is attempting to lead the world into the pathway of peace. No goal could be more worthy. But to lead effectively, it must not only practice what it preaches. It must carry out its solemn commitments. It can scarcely be critical of nations that break their pledges and break its own. It must first cast the beam out of its own eye before attempting to pull the mote of its neighbors' eyes.

For the United States has pledged its good name and good faith in treaties and agreements far more recent than the Treaty of Cession of 1867. Not that our Nation's responsibility for not carrying out those original pledges in regard to Alaska is diminished by the passage of time. But there are recent and even contemporary commitments which demand fulfillment.

Article 73 of the United Nations Charter, dealing with non-self-governing territories—and that includes Alaska which must make

annual reports to the U. N.—pledges the signatories:

"To the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories is paramount," and further pledges them—

"To insure . . . their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses," said, finally, and this is most pertinent, it pledges them—

"To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions. . . ."

The United States pledged itself to that 10 years ago. If the English language has not lost its meaning and the United States its integrity, it should some time ago have, and should now, in any event, "take due account of the political aspirations" of Alaskans and enable them to develop the self-government which they seek.

There is an even more recent commitment—the Pacific charter—signed a year ago, in which the signatory nations, including the United States, pledged themselves "to uphold the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples," and to reinforce that principle the signatories further pledged that they were "prepared to continue taking effective practical measures to insure conditions favorable to orderly achievement of the foregoing purposes," namely self-government.

We are agreed that there is only one form of self-government that is possible for Alaska. And so we are drawing up the constitution for the State that we fervently hope will soon come to be. That hope, it is encouraging to note, is shared by the great majority of Americans. If our 88-year experience inevitably leads to strictures of the colonialism that has ruled us, let us remember that it is a course not sanctioned by American public opinion. The Gallup polls, which last recorded an 82 percent support of Alaskan statehood, the endorsement of virtually every important national organization, demonstrate clearly that the forces in and out of government which would deny Alaska statehood—in fact the Government itself—do not represent prevailing American sentiment.

But while we may derive satisfaction and hope therefrom, let us not delude ourselves that victory is at hand. It ought to be. But too many solemn pledges to Alaska have been honored in the breach to assure what ought to be will be.

It may be regrettable—or not—but every generation must fight to preserve its freedoms. We have twice in a lifetime participated in our nation's fight to preserve them. In Alaska we still have to win them.

This constitutional convention is an important mobilization. But the battle still lies ahead, and it will require all our fortitude, audacity, resoluteness—and maybe something more—to achieve victory. When the need for that something more comes, if we have the courage—the guts—to do whatever is necessary, we shall not fail. That the victory will be the Nation's as well as Alaska's—and the world's—should deepen our determination to end American colonialism.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, when the Senators-elect and the Representative-elect from Alaska were on their way from Alaska to Washington, they stopped in Tennessee, for a celebration which was held for them there. The Governor of Tennessee participated. Various Tennessee newspapers editorialized in favor of the admission of Alaska as a State. I ask unanimous consent that, following the remarks made earlier today by the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND], there be printed in the body

of the RECORD editorials from the Chattanooga Times, the Knoxville Tennessean, and the Nashville Banner.

There being no objection, the editorials were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Chattanooga Times of December 26, 1956]

ALASKAN CARAVAN

The statehood for Alaska caravan is scheduled to visit Nashville Friday on its tour of the Nation. Tennesseans will welcome the two white automobiles, bearing the blue-gold flag of Alaska and the words "Alaska—the 49th State," with great interest.

In 1796, just 160 years ago, Tennessee "legislators" made an arduous, 2-week journey to Philadelphia on horseback. Tennessee, taking its battle for statehood into its own hands, elected congressional representatives and then sought to have them recognized by Congress. There was an uncertain interval, but the plan worked and Tennessee was the first Territory to achieve statehood through this method.

Californians did the same thing in 1850, striking out for Washington by stagecoach. Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, Minnesota, and Kansas used the same method.

Now Alaska, after long years of frustration, has adopted the Tennessee plan. "Senator-Elect" Ernest Gruening, Alaska's most articulate spokesman for statehood and "Representative-Elect" Ralph J. Rivers, will be in the caravan arriving in Nashville Friday.

Actually, prospects this year seem better than at any time in the past. The administration which has seesawed remarkably on the statehood issue, is reported ready to recommend in January a bill granting statehood to both Alaska and Hawaii.

The measure was defeated badly last year in the House, 218 to 170, after President Eisenhower said of Alaska: "I am in doubt that any form of legislation can wholly remove my apprehensions about granting statehood immediately."

Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson had stated that "it would be in the interest of the national security that Alaska remain a Federal Territory for the present."

But A. Robert Smith points out in the Reporter magazine that Gen. Nathan Twining, former Chief of the Alaskan Defense Command; Gen. Douglas MacArthur; the late Air Force Gen. Hap Arnold; Adm. Chester Nimitz; and Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd all have supported statehood for Alaska.

And last year Under Secretary of the Air Force James H. Douglas testified: "Perhaps the military is a little conservative in its approaches to changes. It finds it gets along well in the present situation. To say that the military cannot operate with State organizations would be ridiculous."

President Eisenhower himself, in 1950, while president of Columbia University, said that prompt admission of Alaska and Hawaii to statehood would show the world that "America practices what it preaches."

One by one, the arguments against Alaskan statehood, many of them advanced by fishing, shipping, and other interests that enjoy profitable advantages while Alaska remains a Territory, are wearing thin. We welcome the statehood caravan to Nashville, and we hope that Alaska's time of victory is near.

[From the Chattanooga Times of January 7, 1957]

HOW THE BOLD BECAME STATES

Two senators and a representative from Alaska have shown up in Congress, but have not yet been seated. They will stay around, however, for they were elected by Alaskans to dramatize that Territory's right to statehood. The Washington Post suggests that Ten-

nessee's Senators and Congressman should support Alaska's move, since the appearance of the Alaskan senators follows exactly the plan which won statehood for Tennessee in 1796. Three Congresses had denied statehood, and Tennessee's pioneers were completely fed up with all of this dilly-dallying in Washington. They set up a legislature, drafted a constitution and sent William Cocke and William Blount to Washington as senators.

They were refused seats, of course, but they did a grand job of lobbying and Congress, 2 months after their appearance, completed passage of a bill admitting Tennessee as the 16th State. President George Washington signed the bill on the following day.

The Tennessee plan worked for Michigan, Oregon, California, Minnesota, Iowa, and Kansas. We hope it works for Alaska, not only because we are grateful for the recognition given our bold pioneer statesmen but because Alaska deserves statehood.

[From the Nashville Tennessean of December 29, 1956]

GOOD LUCK, ALASKA

This city and this State can bid the statehood for Alaska caravan "goodspeed and good luck" as it continues on to Washington in quest of being the 49th State of the Nation.

Just 160 years ago the "legislators" of Tennessee made their long journey to Philadelphia with just such hopes as the Alaska group which visited here. Tennessee, in its battle for statehood, elected congressional representatives and then sought to have them recognized by Congress. Although plagued by uncertainty and delay, the plan finally worked and Tennessee became the first Territory to achieve statehood by this method.

Since that time six others have used the plan to attain the status of statehood. They are Michigan, Iowa, California, Minnesota, Oregon, and Kansas. But it bears the name of the "Tennessee Plan."

The Alaskan legislators visiting here were optimistic over their chances this year despite the fact that the Eisenhower administration has given their efforts the run-around. The measure was defeated badly last year in the House, 218-170 after Mr. Eisenhower commented that "I am in doubt that any form of legislation can wholly remove my apprehensions about granting statehood immediately." The feeling is that he has changed his mind now, however.

Some of the top military brass, notably Mr. Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Defense, have opposed the action in fear that there would be more difficulty for the military in operating with a State organization.

More practical defense leaders have backed the idea, among them Gen. Nathan Twining, Adm. Chester Nimitz, and the late Gen. Hap Arnold of the Air Force.

Many business and financial interests in Alaska have opposed statehood on grounds of fearing extra taxation from the new State. Most of the arguments against its admission have worn a little frayed.

Alaska is vital to national defense. Its northern stretches put our fighter planes almost eyeball to eyeball with fast new super jets of the Russians just across the Bering Strait. Statehood doesn't erect any barriers to defense.

Its admission will add strength to the other 48. This time we hope Alaska makes it.

[From the Nashville Banner of December 27, 1956]

ALASKA STATEHOOD BOOSTERS DUE HERE

An optimistic caravan of wandering minstrels singing the praises of Alaskan statehood will reach Nashville Friday noon.

Appropriately, Tennessee will roll out the carpet for the visiting officials. Alaska has followed the so-called Tennessee plan in its drive for statehood by electing its 2 Senators and 1 Representative, adopting a constitution, and readying a State government which can be admitted to the Union without legal preliminaries if statehood becomes a reality.

Among those in the party will be "Senators-elect" Ernest Gruening, William Egan, and their wives, and "Representative-elect" Ralph Rivers and his wife.

The three officials have been visiting with governors throughout their trip from Alaska, which will terminate in Washington Sunday. All have expressed optimism over chances that Alaska will be granted statehood by the 85th Congress.

Tennessee highway patrolmen will meet Egan and Rivers at the State line near Paducah, Ky., and escort them to Nashville. Gruening, now in Washington, will rendezvous with his fellow Alaskans here.

Gov. Frank G. Clement will receive the group at 2:45 p. m. Friday at the capitol and later will entertain them at the mansion. They also will be taken on a guided tour of the capitol and the Hermitage. They will stay at the Andrew Jackson Hotel overnight, departing Nashville Saturday.

"Senator-elect" Gruening, long prominent in Alaskan affairs, is a former governor of that Territory. The other two officials also have served in the Alaskan Territorial government.

Platforms of both parties contained language favorable to Alaskan statehood.

[From the Memphis Appeal of December 29, 1956]

ALASKA STATESMAN SURE OF STATEHOOD—FORMER GOVERNOR IS GUEST OF CLEMENT IN CAPITOL

NASHVILLE, December 28.—A former governor of Alaska said Friday he was "confident" that the next session of Congress will grant statehood to the Territory.

Ernest Gruening, a "Senator elect" from Alaska came here with two Representatives, William Egan and Ralph Rivers.

They have been touring the United States and will go from here to Washington to press for legislation making Alaska the 49th State.

Mr. Gruening said he and his companions didn't profess to be prophets but that they were confident Congress would approve statehood.

The Alaskans were guests at a reception given by Gov. Frank Clement at the capitol.

The group said Alaska is using the same plan Tennessee did when it gained admission to the Union, that of adopting a State constitution and electing national officials ahead of congressional action.

Governor Clement made the group honorary citizens of Tennessee.

[From the New York Times of September 23, 1956]

ALASKA TO ELECT STATEHOOD LOBBY—HOPES TO APPLY APPROACH TENNESSEE USED IN 1796 TO GAIN ADMISSION

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, September 22.—A Louisiana businessman's dream will be fulfilled on October 9 when the voters of Alaska elect two United States Senators and a United States Representative.

The winning candidates are not expected to obtain seats in Congress, but it is anticipated that they will be the most effective lobbyists for Alaskan statehood since the Territory was purchased from Russia in 1867. Whether or not they will be required to register as lobbyists when they reach Washington in January is another matter. Their salaries and expenses will be paid by the Alaskan Territorial Legislature.

The election of the statehood lobbyists has been called the Alaska-Tennessee plan. Tennessee was the first Territory to use successfully this approach to obtain statehood, which came in 1796. Subsequently, six other Territories elected senators and representatives as a method of dramatizing their fight for self-government. These were Michigan, California, Oregon, Iowa, Minnesota and Kansas.

As applied to Alaska the plan was the brainchild of George H. Lehltnner, a New Orleans wholesale merchant who has devoted much of his time and money to promoting statehood for Hawaii and Alaska.

During World War II, while he was stationed in Hawaii he attempted to sell Hawaiian statehood backers on the merits of a Tennessee plan.

HAWAIIANS NOT CONVINCED

Unable to convince the Hawaiians, Mr. Lehltnner undertook to persuade Alaskans of the need for such a move. In letters to delegates to the Alaskan Constitutional Convention (November 8, 1955 to February 6, 1956) he outlined arguments for an Alaska-Tennessee plan.

The delegates were moved by his argument that the plan is a forthright, positive, and logical form in which to petition the Government for the redress of monstrous grievance. They approved the Alaska-Tennessee plan and it was ratified, with the constitution, by the voters in April 1956.

Alaska's approximately 200,000 residents are officially represented as a territory in Congress by voteless delegate, E. L. (BOB) BARTLETT, a Democrat. A longtime champion of statehood, Mr. BARTLETT declined to be a candidate under the Alaska-Tennessee plan. He maintains that Alaskan statehood prospects will be enhanced by having four voteless representatives in Washington. He is a candidate for a seventh term as Delegate with his Republican opponent being Byron Gillam, former Fairbanks grocer, and now of Juneau.

Candidates under the Alaska-Tennessee plan on the Republican ticket for the Senate are: Robert B. Atwood, 49-year-old (4-year term), publisher of the Anchorage Daily Times; and John Butrovich, Jr., 46 (6-year term), territorial senator, and Fairbanks insurance man. The Republican candidate for the House of Representatives under the plan is Charles G. Burdick, 62, Juneau investment salesman, and former assistant regional forester.

On the Democratic side, the Alaska-Tennessee plan senatorial candidates are former territorial governor Ernest Gruening, 69, of Juneau (6-year term), now a writer and lecturer; and William Egan, 42 (4-year term), Valdez food merchant, who served as president of the Alaskan Constitutional Convention. Ralph J. Rivers, 53, Fairbanks attorney, is the Democratic candidate for the House of Representatives under the plan.

Most prominent in relation to the national scene has been Dr. Gruening. A graduate of Harvard University and of the Harvard Medical School, he shifted his interest early in his career from medicine to journalism.

He has been managing editor of the New York Tribune, the Boston Traveler, and the Boston Journal, and was editor of the old New York Evening Post. Dr. Gruening also was managing editor of The Nation.

Between 1935 and 1939 he was director of the division of territories and island possessions, United States Department of the Interior. In 1939, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him Governor of Alaska. He held that position until 1952, when he was succeeded by Republican B. Frank Heintzleman.

Since leaving the governorship, Dr. Gruening has continued his fight for statehood and published a book, *The State of Alaska*, on the subject.

Predictions as to the outcome of the Alaska-Tennessee plan election are difficult to make. Both parties have put up strong tickets. Alaska voters also do not hesitate to split their paper ballots. A slight edge might be given to the Democrats in view of the continued popularity of Mr. BARTLETT, the only national candidate picked by Alaska voters over the years.

INCREASED AIR NAVIGATION AIDS FOR WISCONSIN

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, we are all aware in this aviation age that a tremendous amount of modernization, technical improvement, and research are essential in our United States air facilities.

We need to have these facilities expanded for a great many purposes—for speed, for efficiency, for safety, for development of the United States domestic economy.

I was pleased, therefore, to hear the other day from the Honorable T. K. Jordan, Director of the Aeronautics Commission of the State of Wisconsin.

On behalf of the Commission, Mr. Jordan conveyed to me the text of a most significant resolution requesting an increase in Federal air navigation aids for our State.

The reasons presented in the course of this resolution are so impressive that they speak for themselves.

I am, of course, taking this matter up directly with the CAA. However, I feel that this issue is of sufficient importance as to merit its attention by Members of the Senate as a whole, and particularly of Members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations which will be considering the 1958 fiscal year request for an increase in the CAA budget.

A lack of adequate air navigation aids represents extremely poor economy. It is self-defeating economy, and therefore it should be corrected.

Naturally, I am especially interested in adequate aids for visual and instrumental flights throughout Wisconsin, but I realize full well that the problem is not limited to my own State.

I present Mr. Jordan's letter, together with the resolution which the Commission has forwarded to me. I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the RECORD at this point, and be thereafter appropriately referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

There being no objection, the letter and resolution were referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF WISCONSIN,
STATE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION,
Madison, Wis., January 10, 1957.

The Honorable ALEXANDER WILEY,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR WILEY: The Wisconsin State Aeronautics Commission has requested the Civil Aeronautics Administration to increase the number of Federal air navigation aids in Wisconsin. A copy of the commission's request to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics is attached.

The lack of Federal air navigation aids in Wisconsin is a long-standing deficiency that has been hampering the development of air transportation in our State for a number of years. From past experience we believe that our needs will best be considered if we make

a specific issue of our deficiencies, since Wisconsin for the most part is off the major air routes across the country. In the most recently published statement of the Civil Aeronautics Administration relative to expanding navigational aids across the country, Wisconsin has received very limited consideration.

In order to implement the Commission's resolution, we have been making a survey of VFR and IFR flights in Wisconsin during June and July 1956, and a report of the results of the survey will be available about the first of February. The report, together with the data from which it was prepared, will be supplied the Civil Aeronautics Administration. Copies of the report will be forwarded to you for your use.

Very truly yours,

WISCONSIN STATE AERONAUTICS
COMMISSION,
T. D. JORDAN, Director.

WISCONSIN STATE AERONAUTICS COMMISSION— RESOLUTION ADDRESSED TO THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION REQUESTING THE INCREASE OF FEDERAL AIR NAVIGATION AIDS IN WISCONSIN

An adequate number of properly placed Federal air navigation aids is essential to the sound development of air transportation. Unfortunately, the installation of air navigation aids in Wisconsin has not been keeping abreast with the growth of air transportation in this region.

Because of the very limited number (8) of air navigation aids in Wisconsin, large areas in northern and central Wisconsin are beyond the reach of existing radio aids, and the greatest portion of the State is off Federal airways.

This situation limits the utility of aircraft in Wisconsin, both for VFR and IFR flight and so causes substantial areas of the State to be more or less isolated insofar as air transportation is concerned.

Air navigation aids are extremely important to visual flight (VFR) as well as instrument flight in Wisconsin, and particularly the northern and central parts, because of the very extensive and remote wooded areas that exist in these regions, varying weather conditions, general similar appearance of the areas from the air, and lack of airports, all of which make VFR flight difficult without the help of air navigation aids. Also, the lack of aids results in dangerous conflicts in the use of the airspace at times under certain weather conditions.

Wisconsin has a substantial local service air route system and needs Federal air navigation aids for its operation in the interest of safety and dependability.

The State is one of the most important recreational areas in the country and generates a large amount of airplane traffic from all parts of the Nation which needs Federal air navigation aids for its guidance.

The State is traversed by a substantial amount of airplane traffic between points in Eastern, Southern, and Southeastern United States and central Canada on business and pleasure trips that are in need of Federal air navigation aids and particularly in northern Wisconsin.

Wisconsin is an important manufacturing State with industries of various kinds located throughout the entire State. Navigation aids are needed in the State to make use of aircraft by business and industry safe, reliable and efficient.

The establishment of Federal air navigation aids is the exclusive responsibility of the Federal Government, and since the installation of these facilities has not been keeping abreast of the needs of air transportation in the State, and the lack of which is affecting the movement of both local and interstate traffic in the State, such deficiency should be corrected without delay: Now therefore be it

Resolved, That the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics be and is hereby respectfully petitioned to establish such air navigation aids in the State as are needed to adequately serve various air transportation needs of the people of all parts of the State: And be it further

Resolved, That the director of aeronautics be and is hereby directed to forward a copy of this resolution to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, and take such other action as may be appropriate and in the State's best interests.

Adopted by the Wisconsin State Aeronautics Commission, meeting in regular session at Madison, Wis., on December 6, 1956.

RESOLUTIONS OF WISCONSIN'S STATE INDUSTRIAL UNION COUNCIL

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was pleased to receive the other day from Charles M. Schultz, president of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council, two resolutions which were adopted by the 19th annual constitutional convention of that organization.

The first resolution conveys the State's CIO's opposition to a proposal for an annual tax on the use and ownership of automobiles.

I particularly invite attention to the second phase of the resolution, which urges that in lieu of any such tax consideration be given to additional help to the Nation's cities to meet the increasing burdens of the operation and building of schools and the maintenance of streets, roads, and highways.

We are all well aware that the Nation's municipalities are indeed extremely hard-pressed to find revenue with which to modernize these and other overburdened facilities.

The second resolution turns to the field of international affairs. It urges, as thinking people throughout the United States urge, the strengthening of the United Nations Charter, so as to provide for more effective peaceful settlement of disputes.

It urges, as well, that funds which might be saved from an armaments race be expended in the interest of combating mankind's age old enemies of poverty, hunger, disease, illiteracy, and related evils.

I know that the council's expression on this subject will strike a resonant chord in many hearts. I send both of these resolutions to the desk and ask unanimous consent that they be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the resolutions were received, appropriately referred, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

To the Committee on Finance:

"AUTO SALES TAX

"Whereas proposals for legislative action have been publicly announced calling for a 2½ percent annual tax on the use and ownership of automobiles as a means of providing additional revenue for cities and other municipalities; and

"Whereas such a tax would tend to burden the average worker and discourage the purchase and ownership of automobiles, which in turn would materially affect their manufacturer; and

"Whereas the use and ownership of an automobile in our country today is an everyday necessity and not a luxury; and

"Whereas such a tax would impinge upon the manufacture of automobiles, particularly by the independent companies who concentrate on the building and manufacture of smaller automobiles, thus causing layoffs among our members and employees in the automobile industry; and

"Whereas it is a known fact that municipalities are particularly in need for funds to meet school and road expenses: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, (1) That we oppose the adoption of any law calling for a State tax upon the use and ownership of automobiles.

"(2) That we call upon the Congress of the United States to adopt measures giving cities and other municipalities proper financial aid and assistance to meet the increasing burden of the operation and building of schools and of the maintenance of streets, roads, and highways; be it further

Resolved, That copy of this resolution be sent to the mayor of the city of Milwaukee, the Congressmen of the State, and the United States Senators of the State of Wisconsin."

To the Committee on Foreign Relations:
"RESOLUTION SUPPORTING PEACE THROUGH UNITED NATIONS

"Whereas modern war is a form of mutual suicide; and

"Whereas history has known that treaties and covenants do not prevent wars; and

"Whereas the world is again engaged in a feverish arms race, and arms races have throughout history always ended in war; and

"Whereas the simple desire to keep the peace is not enough to keep the peace; and

"Whereas little wars—which have so often led to big wars—are smoldering now in the Middle East, and Africa: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this 19th Constitutional Convention of the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council, CIO, go on record supporting the necessary changes needed in the United Nations Charter to make the U. N. more effective for peaceful settlement of disputes between nations and for the reduction of arms, while safeguarding the freedom of every nation to govern its own international affairs; and we further support the contributions by our Nation of a substantial part of any moneys saved in disarmament, and used through the United Nations in a world economic development program for attacking poverty, hunger, disease, and ignorance throughout the world; be it further

Resolved, That the Wisconsin State Industrial Union Council request other councils and other labor bodies in all other parts of the State to take similar action, and that copies of this resolution be also sent to President Meany of the AFL-CIO; to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions; to all Wisconsin Congressmen and Senators; and to the President and Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"Submitted by Local 180, UAW. Amended by the resolutions committee."

MILWAUKEE REQUESTS CONTINUED FEDERAL CONTROL OF NATURAL GAS

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President it appears that once again this year, the Congress may be confronted by legislation which would attempt to remove from the Federal Power Commission necessary authority, in the public interest, to regulate natural gas.

In my judgment, Congress should reject any such legislation attempt. I feel that if we are to effectively control

inflationary forces in our country, we dare not deny to the Power Commission the indispensable legal authority to protect consumers from being gouged.

I am proud that the State of Wisconsin has always been in the forefront of the effort to maintain on the statute books the powers under the Natural Gas Act of 1938.

Once more, it is my pleasure, to record for my colleagues, the official expression on behalf of the largest city in Wisconsin renewing its appeal for maintenance of Federal control.

I present the resolution forwarded to me by the Common Council of Milwaukee opposing deregulation of natural gas. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be printed at this point in the RECORD, and be thereafter appropriately referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION RELATING TO THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE ACTIVELY PARTICIPATING IN ACTIONS TO OPPOSE THE EXEMPTION OF NATURAL GAS PRODUCERS FROM REGULATION DURING THE YEAR 1957

Whereas the city of Milwaukee historically has registered its opposition to legislation which would free from necessary regulation independent producers of natural gas from the provisions of the Natural Gas Act; and

Whereas it appears likely according to recent press reports that an attempt will once more be made to press for the enactment of legislation by Congress during 1957 which would free independent producers of natural gas from necessary regulation under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Common Council of the City of Milwaukee, That the mayor, the deputy city attorney, and such members of the committee on public utilities as may be designated by the president of the common council, be and they are hereby authorized to appear and testify on behalf of the city of Milwaukee before congressional committees holding hearings on legislation which has for its objective the freeing of independent producers of natural gas from regulation under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the mayor and the deputy city attorney be and they are hereby authorized to take all steps within their power to oppose the passage of legislation which would have for its objective the freeing of independent producers from regulation under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the mayor and the city attorney's office be and they are hereby authorized to confer with other municipal and State officials in cooperating in opposing legislation which would free independent producers of natural gas from regulation under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act; and be it further

Resolved, That the city of Milwaukee be on record in opposition to legislation which would free independent producers from regulation under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act, and that a certified copy of this resolution may be presented by the mayor and the city attorney's office to congressional committees, and for such other purposes as may be required, evidencing the city's official position with respect to legislation which would attempt to free from regulation under the provisions of the Natural Gas Act independent producers of natural gas.

RESOLUTION OF NORTH DAKOTA STATE WATER CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the North Dakota Water Conservation Commission, adopted at a meeting held September 24, 1956, relating to a modification of the Federal standards for water resources projects.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION REQUESTING MODIFICATION OF FEDERAL STANDARDS FOR WATER RESOURCES PROJECTS

Whereas Federal rules and standards for estimating and determining the economic feasibility of proposed projects for the development of water resources have, during the past 8 years, been made increasingly restrictive and difficult to comply with; and

Whereas administrative directives, Circular A-47 issued by the Bureau of the Budget under date of December 31, 1952, and more recently recommendations of the President's Advisory Committee on "Water Resources Policy" transmitted to Congress on January 17, 1956, impose more rigid standards for measuring the utility and feasibility of proposed water resource projects than appears justifiable; and

Whereas the development of our water resources for various beneficial uses is becoming increasingly important in promoting public welfare while at the same time the cost of establishing such projects is increasing to such an extent that the condition created thereby requires a new and more realistic approach in estimating the economic feasibility of such proposed projects: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the North Dakota State Water Conservation Commission in meeting regularly assembled this 24th day of September, 1956, That Federal rules, regulations and standards with reference to determining the feasibility of proposed water-resource-development projects should be modified so that such projects, deemed necessary for the economic welfare of the areas affected by establishment thereof, will be submitted to Congress for consideration and not arbitrarily withheld from study and review by appropriate congressional committees by veto of some administrative agency or department; and be it further

Resolved, That this Commission approves the action of the United States Senate in connection with S. Res. 281, 84th Congress, and favors enactment of legislation proposed therein; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be mailed to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and the Committee on Public Works.

EGYPT'S TERROR AGAINST EGYPTIAN JEWRY—RESOLUTION

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on the 7th day of January there was a public meeting held at the Statler Hotel called for the purpose of protesting against the action of Egypt in expelling the Jewish population of that country. At that time there was unanimously adopted a resolution condemning the action referred to. I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may be printed in the body of the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTION PRESENTED AT PUBLIC MEETING ON "EGYPT'S TERROR AGAINST EGYPTIAN JEWRY," MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1957, STATLER HOTEL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Whereas during the past few weeks authoritative and alarming reports from Egypt have indicated that the Egyptian authorities have instituted a program of terror against the Egyptian Jewish community; and

Whereas deportations, arrests, seizure of heads of families as hostages, internment under concentration-camp conditions, deprivation of citizenship, and confiscation of property, are among the kinds of brutal treatment to which Egyptian officials have subjected thousands of innocent men, women, and children only because they are of the Jewish faith; and

Whereas Egypt's program of persecution and terror bears a frightening resemblance to the anti-Jewish program of the Nazis during the early years of their regime; and

Whereas such wholesale violations of human rights by dictatorial governments, if unchallenged have been shown by history to lead to greater and more brutal inhumanities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, who are assembled this evening, Monday, January 7, 1957, at a public meeting in the Statler Hotel, in Washington, D. C., mindful as we are of the teachings of our respective religions concerning the sanctity of human life and human dignity, and of the traditional American concern about violations of human rights, do express our condemnation of Egypt's terror against Egyptian Jewry; and respectfully urge the President of the United States to convey to the Government of Egypt our country's sense of outrage at Egypt's violations of elementary human rights; and also urge that our Government's moral prestige be brought to bear in the United Nations toward a United Nations investigation of Egypt's anti-Jewish program, and a United Nations warning to Egypt that the civilized world will not tolerate such reigns of terror; and urge further, that our Government give serious consideration to emergency immigration measures which would make available on our shores asylum for some of the refugees from Egypt's reign of terror.

EXTENSION OF AUTHORITY AND ADDITIONAL FUNDS FOR SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY THE FOREIGN AID PROGRAM—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, I report an original resolution, and I submit a report (No. 2) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The report will be received; and, under the rule, the resolution will be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

The resolution (S. Res. 35) was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Special Committee To Study the Foreign Aid Program, created by Senate Resolution 285, agreed to July 11, 1956, is hereby authorized, from February 1, 1957, through June 30, 1957, to (1) make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants; and (3) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and person-

nel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$75,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee. The chairman may designate one or more members who may act for him for the purpose of this resolution.

SEC. 3. The committee shall transmit to the Senate not later than June 30, 1957, the results of the study herein and previously authorized together with such recommendations as may at the time be found desirable. The committee shall cease to exist at the close of business on June 30, 1957.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 546. A bill to establish an immediate program to aid in reducing the public debt by providing that certain receipts from the sale of capital assets of the Government shall be used for such purpose; and

S. 547. A bill to authorize the acceptance by the Government of gifts to be used to reduce the public debt; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 548. A bill to provide for a new third division of the Northern Judicial District of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

S. 549. A bill to permit articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition at the Transportation World's Fair, to be held at Chicago, Ill., to be admitted without payment of tariff, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SCHOEPPEL:

S. 550. A bill to provide for payments in lieu of taxes to State tax authorities with respect to certain real property subject at the time of its acquisition by the United States to real property tax committed to the discharge of bonded indebtedness for any public improvement; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. POTTER:

S. 551. A bill to repeal the manufacturers' excise tax on passenger automobiles and trucks; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. SMITH of New Jersey:

S. 552. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Auf der Heide-Aragona, Inc., of West New York, N. J.;

S. 553. A bill for the relief of Aleg Antonowycz; and

S. 554. A bill for the relief of Giorgio Giordanella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORSE (for himself, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNINGSON, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KERR, Mr. LANGER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. NEELY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SPARKMAN, Mr. WILEY and Mr. MONROE):

S. 555. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. MORSE when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BIBLE:

S. 556. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States situated in Clark County, Nev., to the Nevada State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners; and

S. 557. A bill to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. BIBLE when he introduced the last above-mentioned bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. BIBLE (for himself, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. MALONE, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MUNDT):

S. 558. A bill to make permanent certain temporary judgeships; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. MALONE (for himself and Mr. BIBLE):

S. 559. A bill to amend the hospital survey and construction provisions of the Public Health Service Act with respect to transfer of unused allotments; to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 560. A bill for the relief of Alec Ernest Sales; and

S. 561. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act so as to include in the definition of the term "nonquota immigrant" minor children of alien parents issued immigrant visas under paragraph (2) of section 203 (a) of such act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PURTELL:

S. 562. A bill for the relief of Hideko Takiguchi Pulaski;

S. 563. A bill for the relief of Livio Senni;

S. 564. A bill for the relief of Vera Wisner; and

S. 565. A bill for the relief of Louis E. Thomas and D. Grace Thomas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILL (for himself and Mr. SPARKMAN):

S. 566. A bill providing for acreage allotments for the 1957 and subsequent crops of cotton; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. BARRETT:

S. 567. A bill for the relief of Vida Djenich; and

S. 568. A bill for the relief of Maj. Don M. Forrester; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 569. A bill for the relief of Westfeldt Bros.;

S. 570. A bill for the relief of Jeannine Theriaud Grantham;

S. 571. A bill for the relief of George P. E. Caesar, Jr.;

S. 572. A bill for the relief of Raymond D. Strong; and

S. 573. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of Mrs. Walter E. von Kalinowski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THYE:

S. 574. A bill to provide (1) that the United States shall pay the actual cost of certain services contracted for Indians in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and (2) for a more equitable apportionment between such States and the Federal Government of the cost of providing aid and assistance under the Social Security Act to Indians; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 575. A bill to provide for the establishment of four soil and water conservation laboratories; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. THYE when he introduced the above bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mrs. SMITH of Maine:

S. 576. A bill to provide a preliminary examination and survey of Stave Island, Maine, in the interest of navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 577. A bill to repeal section 5 of Public Law 887, 84th Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

S. 578. A bill to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for the inclusion of certain periods of service which were not covered by a Federal appointment; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. YOUNG (for himself and Mr. LANGER):

S. 579. A bill to amend section 16 (a) of title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, as amended, so as to permit loans insured thereunder to be insured for the full value of the farm, less any prior lien indebtedness; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania:

S. 580. A bill to provide for the establishment of national cemeteries in the State of Pennsylvania; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HRUSKA (for himself and Mr. CURTIS):

S. 581. A bill to provide for the transfer to the Department of Agriculture of a certain Government-owned alcohol plant; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. LANGER:

S. 582. A bill to prohibit the transportation in interstate commerce of advertisements of alcoholic beverages, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 583. A bill for the relief of Stanislav Maglica; and

S. 584. A bill for the relief of Victor Franz Pullwitt; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LANGER (for himself and Mr. YOUNG):

S. 585. A bill for the relief of the Kensal School District, N. Dak.; and

S. 586. A bill to extend the time for filing of claims under section 6420 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 for refund of taxes on gasoline used on farms between January 1, 1956, and June 30, 1956; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THURMOND (for himself and Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina):

S. 587. A bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, to require the sale abroad at world market prices of 150 million pounds of tobacco; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. THURMOND when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. THYE):

S. 588. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. KEFAUVER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. PASTORE:

S. 589. A bill for the relief of Margaret Kwel Chang (Margaret Hau-Chen Kwel); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLSON:

S. 590. A bill to establish Huron Cemetery, Kansas City, Kans., as a national monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. IVES:

S. 591. A bill for the relief of Seol Bong Ryu; and

S. 592. A bill for the relief of Anton Revak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

S. 593. A bill to prevent the consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft used in air commerce and military aircraft; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 594. A bill to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to increase public disclosure of security ownership; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

S. 595. A bill authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the late Senator Robert A. Taft; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 596. A bill to provide for the establishment of a United States Armed Forces Medical Academy; to the Committee on Armed Services.

S. 597. A bill for the relief of Margaret Dick; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAPEHART when he introduced the first two above-mentioned bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. ALLOTT):

S. 598. A bill to provide medals of honor for persons who perform heroic acts in preventing serious accidents on the highways, or in saving lives endangered as a result of any such accidents; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAPEHART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. CAPEHART (for himself, Mr. IVES, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. BUSH, and Mr. ALLOTT):

S. 599. A bill to establish a National Monetary and Financial Commission; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

(See the remarks of Mr. CAPEHART when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina:

S. 600. A bill to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and to provide for the payment of certain American war damage claims; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 601. A bill relating to the charging of interest on deposits to the credit of the civil service retirement and disability fund; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

S. 602. A bill to provide for the acquisition of additional land to be used in connection with the Cowpens National Battleground Site; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina when he introduced the first and last above-mentioned bills, which appear under separate headings.)

By Mr. KNOWLAND:

S. 603. A bill to require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by the United States, be transmitted to the Senate within 60 days after the execution thereof; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. 604. A bill to provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in the State of California shall constitute a new and separate judicial district to be known as the Southern District of California, and to redesignate the present Southern District of California as the Central District of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY:

S. 605. A bill relative to price support for whole milk, butterfat, and their products;

to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 606. A bill to permit the transfer of wheat acreage allotments of lands taken by any Federal, State, or any other agency having the right of eminent domain; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. O'MAHONEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. MONRONEY:

S. 607. A bill to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

(See the remarks of Mr. MONRONEY when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. 608. A bill to establish a national grazing reserve by providing assistance to livestock producers who carry out certain range conserving practices on privately owned grazing lands or on grazing lands under jurisdiction of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

(See the remarks of Mr. WATKINS when he introduced the above bill, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. ELLENDER (by request):

S. 609. A bill to amend the act of June 24, 1936, as amended (relating to the collection and publication of peanut statistics), to delete the requirement for reports from persons owning or operating peanut picking or threshing machines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

By Mr. CASE of New Jersey:

S. 610. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Seyre Odichou; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MARTIN of Iowa:

S. 611. A bill to create the Inter-oceanic Canals Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE):

S. J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

(See the remarks of Mr. NEUBERGER when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

By Mr. KNOWLAND (for Mr. DIRKSEN):

S. J. Res. 27. Joint resolution authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the Transportation World's Fair to be held in Chicago, Ill., in May of 1958; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. J. Res. 28. Joint resolution authorizing Federal participation in the Transportation World's Fair to be held in Chicago, Ill., in May of 1958; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WATKINS:

S. J. Res. 29. Joint resolution to effect a Study of Federal Airspace Reservations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

(See the remarks of Mr. WATKINS, when he introduced the above joint resolution, which appear under a separate heading.)

rent resolution (S. Con. Res. 6), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there be printed with illustrations and bound, in such style as may be directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, the proceedings in Congress at the unveiling in the rotunda, together with such other matter as the joint committee may deem pertinent thereto, upon the occasion of the acceptance of the statue of Chief Justice Edward Douglass White, presented by the State of Louisiana, 3,000 copies, of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the House, and for the use and distribution by the Representatives in Congress from Louisiana; and the remaining 1,000 copies shall be for the use of and the distribution by the Senators from the State of Louisiana.

Sec. 2. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to have the copy prepared for the Public Printer, who shall provide suitable illustrations to be bound with these proceedings.

AMENDMENT OF RULE RELATING TO STANDING COMMITTEES

Mr. POTTER submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 36), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That rule 25 of the Standing Rules of the Senate (relating to standing committees) is amended by—

(1) striking out subparagraphs 10 through 13 in paragraph (h) of section (1);

(2) striking out subparagraphs 16 through 19 in paragraph (1) of section (1); and

(3) inserting in section (1) after paragraph (c) the following new paragraph:

"(p) Committee on Veterans' Affairs, to consist of nine Senators, to which committee shall be referred all proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters relating to the following subjects:

"1. Veterans' measures, generally.

"2. Pensions of all wars of the United States, general and special.

"3. Life insurance issued by the Government on account of service in the Armed Forces.

"4. Compensation of veterans.

"5. Vocational rehabilitation and education of veterans.

"6. Veterans' hospitals, medical care, and treatment of veterans.

"7. Soldiers' and sailors' civil relief.

"8. Readjustment of servicemen to civil life."

SEC. 2. Effective for the remainder of the 85th Congress, section (4) of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"(4) (a) Each Senator shall serve on two standing committees and no more; except that not to exceed 21 Senators of the majority party, and not to exceed 9 Senators of the minority party, who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may serve on three standing committees and no more.

"(b) In the event that during the 85th Congress members of one party in the Senate are replaced by members of the other party, the 30 third-committee assignments shall in such event be distributed in accordance with the following table:

Senate seats:	
Majority	Minority
48	48
49	47
50	46
51	45

"Third-committee assignments:

Majority	Minority
23	7
21	9
19	11
17	13

SEC. 3. Effective at the beginning of the 86th Congress, section (4) rule 25 of the Standing Rules of the Senate is amended to read as follows:

"(4) Each Senator shall serve on two standing committees and no more; except that not to exceed 19 Senators of the majority party, and not to exceed 7 Senators of the minority party, who are members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, the Committee on Government Operations, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, or the Committee on Veterans' Affairs may serve on three standing committees and no more."

SEC. 4. The Committee on Veterans' Affairs is authorized and directed as promptly as feasible after its appointment and organization to confer with the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare for the purpose of determining what disposition should be made of proposed legislation, messages, petitions, memorials, and other matters theretofore referred to the Committee on Finance and the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare during the 85th Congress which are within the jurisdiction of the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS AND TEMPORARY ASSISTANTS FOR COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Government Operations, reported the following resolution (S. Res. 37), which was referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration:

Resolved, That in holding hearings, reporting such hearings, and making investigations as authorized by section 134 of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and in accordance with its jurisdiction under rule XXV of the Standing Rules of the Senate, the Committee on Government Operations, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized from February 1, 1957, through January 31, 1958, (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants as it deems advisable; and (3) with the prior consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, and of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government.

SEC. 2. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$225,000 shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate by vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR STUDY OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES SECURITY PROGRAM

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 38), which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 154, 84th Congress, agreed to February 20, 1956, as amended (authorizing a study of the administration of the Government employees security program), is amended by striking

PRINTING OF PROCEEDINGS IN CONNECTION WITH ACCEPTANCE OF STATUE OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE EDWARD DOUGLASS WHITE

Mr. ELLENDER (for himself and Mr. LONG) submitted the following concur-

out "January 31, 1957" wherever it appears in such resolution and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31, 1957."

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR INVESTIGATION OF ADMINISTRATION OF THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION AND THE POSTAL SERVICE

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 39), which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service:

Resolved, That Senate Resolution 153, 84th Congress, agreed to February 20, 1956 (authorizing an investigation of the administration of the civil service system and the postal service), is amended by striking out "January 31, 1957" wherever it appears in such resolution and inserting in lieu thereof "March 31, 1957."

EFFECTIVE DATE OF WITHDRAWALS OR RESERVATIONS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS

Mr. BIBLE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill providing that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress.

The purpose of this proposed legislation is to recapture for the Congress the exercise of some of its constitutional responsibility for the regulation of the public lands—responsibility that has not been specifically delegated but which has been acquired by the executive branch, over a long period of years, through the silence or acquiescence of the legislative branch. At the same time this bill would correct a situation that has been causing an unfortunate amount of public resentment against the Armed Forces of the United States.

Mr. President, the natural resources of our public lands are vital to the welfare and security of the Nation. The multiple use of those resources through mining, mineral leasing, grazing, forestry, wildlife management and public recreation, is especially important to the economy of the Western States. In the conservation and administration of these lands and resources, we simply cannot afford the luxury of a lack of adequate controls.

One major section of this bill spells out business-like procedures for the preparation and consideration of applications for military withdrawals. It would encourage and authorize the continued multiple use of the withdrawn lands by the public where and when feasible and consistent with the military purposes.

The 5,000-acre limitation would permit sufficient area for the rapid installation of needed facilities in any emergency without the delay of legislative action. The provisions of the bill would not apply in time of war or national emergency declared by the President or by Congress.

I want to elaborate briefly, Mr. President, on another important objective of this bill. It will solve a problem that has

long plagued the State agencies whose constitutional and legal duty it is to manage and regulate the fish and game resources on both private and public lands. It will remove a source of irritation to the sportsmen of the Nation who believe with good reason that conservation laws should apply equally to all citizens, including those who wear the revered uniforms of the armed services.

Although this has by no means been universally true, there have been numerous and repeated instances of abuse and disregard of State conservation laws by highly placed military personnel hunting on military areas. The result has been a tremendous volume of bad publicity for the armed services, which deserve and need the respect of all the people. If this proposed legislation accomplishes nothing else, it will represent a great service to the military departments by solving one of their most troublesome public-relations problems.

Briefly, this bill, if evaluated, will solve the hunting and fishing headache by requiring, first, that all hunting, trapping, and fishing on military lands be in accordance with State or Territorial laws; and second, that if they are going to hunt, trap, or fish on military areas, members of the Armed Forces must secure proper State licenses. Provision is made for recognition of resident status if a member of the Armed Forces is on bona fide duty for at least 30 days at the military area where he does the hunting or fishing. As another important conservation step the bill requires cooperation with State officials in the management and harvesting of fish and game resources, including procedures which will grant access to such State officials subject to safety and security considerations.

This bill, Mr. President, grew out of prolonged hearings and searching studies conducted last year by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. It was disclosed that for many years the Army, Navy, and the Air Force have been securing the withdrawal or reservation of excessive areas of the public domain without having to justify the need to any authority, and indeed without any attempt to coordinate, or jointly use, their separate acquisitions. It was shown that the machinery for such coordination, and for the joint use or multiple use of an area where feasible, was lacking.

A similar bill, H. R. 12185, was passed by the House by unanimous consent 2 days before the adjournment of the 84th Congress. This of course was too late for adequate consideration by this body. I shall request a thorough study of the proposal by the appropriate committee of the Senate at an early date.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 557) to provide that withdrawals or reservations of more than 5,000 acres of public lands of the United States for certain purposes shall not become effective until approved by act of Congress, introduced by Mr. BIBLE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

FOUR-STATE INDIAN WELFARE BILL

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for a more equitable apportionment between the Federal Government and the States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota of the cost of providing aid and assistance under the Social Security Act to Indians. This proposal would also provide that the United States pay the actual cost of certain welfare services contracted for Indians in these States.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of the North Central States Indian Policy Declaration be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks, and that the bill itself be held at the desk until the close of business on Thursday next so that my fellow colleagues from these four States may join me in its introduction.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be held at the desk, as requested by the Senator from Minnesota, and the declaration will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 574) to provide, first, that the United States shall pay the actual cost of certain services contracted for Indians in the States of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin; and second, for a more equitable apportionment between such States and the Federal Government of the cost of providing aid and assistance under the Social Security Act to Indians, introduced by Mr. THYE (for himself, Mr. WILEY, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MUNDT, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

The declaration, presented by Mr. THYE, is as follows:

NORTH CENTRAL STATES INDIAN POLICY DECLARATION

1. The scope of this proposed joint action and program is not to solve all Indian problems, but to crystallize intergovernmental relationships between the Federal Government on one hand and the States and political subdivisions on the other, an essential first and necessary step to solving Indian problems.

2. Basic premise is that Indian welfare is a Federal responsibility. Indians are located where they are as a result of Federal Government action and for this reason some States do not have an Indian problem. It is, therefore, unfair that certain States should be forced to assume large financial outlays for proper and necessary Indian services.

3. The Federal Government is not meeting its total responsibility in providing services for Indian people.

4. The States and political subdivisions in many instances have established facilities that can be made available on a nonprofit cost basis to the Federal Government to assist it in adequately and economically meeting its legal and moral responsibilities.

5. The Federal Government has failed to provide necessary services; therefore, the States and political subdivisions have, on the basis of humanitarianism, been forced to provide certain vital services to sustain minimum levels of health, education, and welfare for Indian people.

6. The policy of special privilege, crisis, and expediency as a necessary basis of negotiation in forcing the Federal Government to provide for the needs of Indian people is not

conducive to the solution of Indian problems or to orderly intergovernmental State-Federal relationships.

7. There is no uniform, logical, or understandable Federal plan or pattern among the various States and even within States for providing such services to Indians, or for reimbursing States or political subdivisions for services provided by States or subdivisions.

8. There should be uniformity among the various States in the provision of services by the Federal Government, or in the full reimbursement to the States or political subdivisions for providing such services.

9. To correct existing discrimination between and within States and present deficiencies, it is manifestly necessary that the States take concerted action before the Congress and in securing uniform and equal administrative consideration from the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

10. Unless the existing deficiencies and practices are corrected the present discrimination against the Indian people and certain States will continue and our Indian citizens will be prevented from achieving their rightful place in our society.

ESTABLISHMENT OF FOUR SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION LABORATORIES

Mr. THYE. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for additional research facilities in water and soil conservation.

We all know, Mr. President, that our Nation's soil represents the most valuable natural resource with which we have been blessed, and that not only the future welfare and strength of this country, but also the well-being of many thousands of the world's population in overpopulated regions depend on our recognizing the responsibility which we have toward protecting and further developing our soil resources.

Consider for a moment the great advances which have been made in the field of agriculture in the past few decades. We accept now as being commonplace the increased resistance of plants to insects and diseases, the improved quality of farm products and feed efficiency for all classes of livestock, and the greater adaptability of more crops over a wider range of conditions. All these progress signposts have been established through research.

Mr. President, I realize that the Senate is in the morning hour, and that would foreclose my speaking more than 2 minutes, but I have an explanation in connection with the bill that would take more time than that. I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed. It will take me only about 2 additional minutes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from Minnesota may proceed.

Mr. THYE. Much has been done already toward improving methods for the protection of our soil and water resources by such means as strip cropping, terracing, and proper crop rotation practices, but much more is yet to be done. The Soil and Water Conservation Research Branch of the Agricultural Research Service conducts research in the field of soil chemistry, water, hydrology, fertilizers, and the effect on soils of various irrigation and dry-farming practices. Soil-management studies are carried out on major

soils in the humid regions, and in the dryland areas with regard to broad problems of leaching, soil breakdown, and tendencies toward saline and alkaline development.

The headquarters for soil- and water-conservation research are located at Beltsville, Md. I want to emphasize, however, that research in soils and water should be conducted in areas with similar soils and soil problems. For that reason, and to facilitate the work of Research Service, I am proposing that funds be made available for the construction and operation of four research laboratories, each to be located in a major soil region of the Nation.

Soil-moisture management is one of the most important problems with which we are confronted. This involves getting better moisture conservation on the rolling upland soils, and also removing excess moisture from cultivated flatlands during periods of high rainfall. Much information is needed concerning water-intake rates and water-storage capacities of our major soils and the effectiveness of various conservation practices such as mulch tillage, contouring, stripcropping, crop rotation, and so forth. We need to know more about the water needs of the different crops and the moisture-extraction patterns of crops.

The long-term benefits which can be gained from soil and water research prove that we can make a small investment which will bring amazing gains in years to come. Consider, for instance, the savings to our farmers which can result from research in cultivation methods. If we conservatively estimate savings of \$1 per acre for each secondary tillage operation that is eliminated on the row and grain crops, this would amount to an annual savings of about \$60 million to farmers in one region alone. Even greater benefits would result if we could save or otherwise use even 25 percent of the rainfall now lost through runoff or evaporation.

Mr. President, it is my hope that prompt and favorable action will be taken to implement these much-needed advances in soil- and water-conservation research. If we are to maintain our position as the breadbasket of the world, in the face of not only our own increasing population, but also the rapidly expanding population of the world, we must exert our greatest efforts to carry out the fundamental research work necessary for the protection of our life-giving soil resources.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 575) to provide for the establishment of four soil- and water-conservation laboratories, introduced by Mr. THYE, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN PRACTICES RELATING TO THE PLACING OF MINOR CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I am about to introduce a bill, and I ask unan-

imous consent that I may speak on it in excess of the 2 minutes allowed under the order which has been entered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Tennessee may proceed.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. THYE], I introduce for appropriate reference, a bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or adoption.

The instant bill is the result of a 2-year investigation conducted by the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency, of which I am chairman. It was estimated that \$15 million changes hands each year in the interstate baby-selling business. At this very moment, children are being transported from State to State, to be sold for adoption for prices varying from \$500 to \$10,000.

The tremendous upsurge of interest and desire to receive children for adoption is a healthy and happy development. There are many more couples anxious to adopt than there are children available. This disparity between supply and demand has opened the door to exploitation by unscrupulous and sometimes misguided persons who make a profitable business out of placing children for adoption. The black-market operator deviously conceals from the authorities the substantial amounts of money involved. He induces the adoptive parents to misrepresent the circumstances under which they received the child. He claims to be motivated by devotion to a humanitarian cause. For these reasons, until the subcommittee's recent investigation, the scope and magnitude of the operations have been hidden from the public. These remarks naturally do not apply to the outstanding work being done by licensed social agencies throughout the United States engaged in placing children for adoption or to the many well-meaning but sometimes unwise individuals who have assisted in arranging private placements.

A recent development has been the disclosure through hearings of the Senate Subcommittee To Investigate Juvenile Delinquency of an invasion of the interstate baby-selling business by elements of the organized underworld. In one situation William Manella, a known muscle man closely associated with and working for the Chicago crime syndicate, was found to be actively soliciting unmarried mothers from all parts of the country to come to Chicago to give birth. After delivery, Manella arranged for the children to be turned over to a small group of unscrupulous attorneys, who sold them in New York, Los Angeles, and other cities of the United States for \$3,000. The tentacles of this group reach all over the Nation. Manella and his associates had the criminal brazenness to descend on a reputable Lakeland, Fla., family who had just received a child for adoption locally, in a completely legitimate manner. By the use of strong-arm methods and threats, Manella was able to gain possession of the child for the use

of the baby-selling group with which he was identified. This underworld ring made a practice of approaching truck-drivers in Chicago and other parts of the Midwest and offering them \$600 for arranging contact with any mother whose child they could secure.

Although the facts have been thoroughly developed in this situation, the amounts of money paid for the children fully established, and many details of this group's operation completely disclosed, the Federal Government is powerless to act because there is no Federal law making interstate baby-selling a crime. In fact, 33 States have no criminal prohibition against the sale for adoption of children. Even the State of Illinois, which in the past year has enacted a law against baby-selling, and has made a strong effort to rectify a critical illicit adoption situation, is helpless to act when a child sold in Illinois is taken out of the State, if the adoptive couple are not willing to return voluntarily as witnesses. Illinois does not have a statute that provides for the bringing of out-of-State witnesses into Illinois. The children of this country are entitled to at least the same measure of protection that we give to a second-hand car.

At the subcommittee's hearings testimony was given with respect to an Oklahoma woman with a criminal record of 27 arrests and 7 felony convictions who was operating a large-scale interstate baby-selling business. Her operations were stopped after two automatic pistols were discovered in her north Texas home. The only penalty imposed upon her was a \$50 fine for operating an unlicensed maternity home.

In another situation a New York attorney was found to have accumulated over \$200,000 from operating an assembly-line type of baby-selling business from Maine to Florida. This operation was professionally organized, and involved the use of couriers to carry the children, newspaper advertisement to solicit the mothers, and even an operational headquarters.

It is vital to the welfare of the 90,000 children who are placed for adoption each year that they have the benefit of the fullest protection that our laws can give them. It is for this reason that this measure to combat the interstate baby-selling racket is being introduced.

Some of the most tragic situations in the adoption field result from irresponsible and careless placements made by persons who obtained no gain or profit. Despite the absence of greed or avarice, the impact on the child, the mother, and the prospective adoptive couple when the placement blows up and the baby must be returned, is the same regardless of whether profit is involved.

A flagrant example of this type of reckless interstate child-placement practice exists in the District of Columbia, where a local physician for many years has been conducting a large-scale interstate baby-brokerage operation. Children have been placed by this physician in many parts of the East and Midwest, from the District of Columbia without adequate protection, and without disregard for the child-welfare laws of the

various States. Despite the vigilance of the local authorities, this physician has been able to avoid conforming to the District of Columbia child-placement laws. Although there is no clear evidence of his obtaining a profit, his careless practices create a great hazard to the children involved.

To meet this type of case, the bill provides that in all cases where children are placed for adoption across State lines, a study or investigation must be made prior to the placement and transfer of the child to the second State. At present, these studies, except where the placement is made by an agency, are conducted from 3 months to 1 year after the baby has been living in its new adoptive home. This is far too late to remedy an unwise or undesirable placement.

The subcommittee learned of a case in which a notorious swindler and confidence man secured a child in the East and then moved to Los Angeles, where he was able to obtain an adoption decree. The court felt that although the adoptive father had a major criminal record, the child had been in his home too long to be removed without creating great emotional distress. The proposed legislation would prevent this type of case, by advancing the time of the investigation to before the physical transfer of the infant across State lines.

The study or investigation would be made by the department of public welfare of the State in which the child would reside. This department would determine, after study, whether the proposed placement would be in the best interests of the child. If the answer was in the affirmative, the department would approve the baby's admission into the State for adoption.

Already over 70 percent of the States have in operation laws regulating and controlling in some manner the impact and admission into their States of children for adoption and care. The proposed legislation does not remove from the States the basic responsibility for dealing with adoption matters. It is, rather, directed at interstate situations which are beyond the reach and control of the States.

The same bill with several minor changes was passed by the Senate at the last session of Congress. The bill was received by the House on the last day of the session, too late for consideration. The changes incorporated in the bill are designed to protect both doctors and lawyers who are not in any way engaged in any illicit adoption practices from any adverse impact of the bill. It is an attorney's proper function to assist an adoptive parent to secure an adoption decree. It is a proper function of a doctor to care for an unmarried mother during the prenatal period and to deliver her child. In both cases the doctor and the attorney are entitled to receive a professional fee for their services. The bill as now introduced plainly states this fact.

This measure is necessary for the protection of the more than 160,000 children who each year are born out of wedlock, and represent a human reservoir for the baby seller to prey on. To safe-

guard these children as well as others, it is mandatory that the tragic and sordid intrastate traffic in children be eliminated by means of forceful legislation.

Mr. President, I commend the bill to the attention of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 588) to amend title 18, United States Code, to make unlawful certain practices in connection with the placing of minor children for permanent free care or for adoption, introduced by Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself, Mr. LANGER, and Mr. THYE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES ABOARD CERTAIN AIRCRAFT

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, in the 84th Congress I introduced a bill, S. 3039, to prevent the consumption of alcohol on commercial and military airplanes. This bill was not enacted, but the problem at which it was directed still remains, and I am, therefore, reintroducing it at this time in the hope that it will be considered during the present session of Congress.

The purpose of this bill is simple and obvious. It is to assure the safety of air traffic against the risk that any occupant of an airplane, whether a crew member or a passenger, may endanger the lives and property of others by the effects of intoxication.

In view of the finality of even the slightest accident in the air and the vast damage which is caused not only to airplanes and their occupants but also to persons and property on the ground in case of a crash, it is self-evident that no safety measure should be omitted to make sure that the occupants of airplanes, as well as the equipment itself, be in the safest possible condition for air travel. What is true of the effects of alcohol on our highways is certainly even more true of traffic in the air, with its much higher speed and demands of judgment and undivided attention on the part of operating personnel. This rule must apply to commercial, private, and military airplanes alike.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill I am introducing be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 593) to prevent the consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard aircraft used in air commerce and military aircraft, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 601 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 is amended by striking out the word "and" following the semicolon at the end of clause (6), by striking out the period at the end of clause

(7) and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon and the word "and", and by inserting after clause (7) the following new clause:

"(8) such reasonable rules and regulations as may be necessary to prevent the consumption at any time of alcoholic beverages aboard any aircraft used in air commerce."

Sec. 2. The Secretary of Defense shall establish such regulations as may be necessary to prevent the consumption at any time of alcoholic beverages aboard military aircraft.

AMENDMENT OF SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934, RELATING TO PUBLIC DISCLOSURE OF SECURITY OWNERSHIP

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill similar to one which I introduced at the last session of Congress. The bill amends the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 by requiring an increase in the public disclosure of securities ownership. In my opinion, legislation of this type is very urgently needed, because as we all read in the newspapers from time to time there are many persons who are trying to control, through a small minority ownership, some of America's fine old corporations. It is a bill to which I believe the Senate should give careful consideration and which should be passed.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 594) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to increase public disclosure of security ownership, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

ISSUANCE OF SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMP IN HONOR OF THE LATE SENATOR ROBERT A. TAFT

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill which I am certain will meet with the unanimous support of every Senator. The bill provides that the Postmaster General shall issue a special postage stamp to honor the late Senator Robert A. Taft. I feel certain that the bill will meet with the unanimous approval of every Member of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 595) authorizing the issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of the late Senator Robert A. Taft, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

AWARD OF MEDALS AS AN INCENTIVE FOR SAFE DRIVING

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill known as the safe-driving incentive bill. The bill provides for the awarding of medals to those who help to save lives on the highways of the Nation. As we all know, more persons lose their lives in motor vehicle accidents than lose their lives in wars.

Mr. President, the able Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT] wishes to join

with me in the introduction of the bill providing for medals as an incentive for safe driving on the highways.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 598) to provide medals of honor for persons who perform heroic acts in preventing serious accidents on the highways, or in saving lives endangered as a result of any such accidents, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and Mr. ALLOTT), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

NATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL COMMISSION

Mr. CAPEHART. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, the Senator from New York [Mr. Ives], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICKER], the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. ALLOTT], I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to establish a National Monetary and Financial Commission.

The bill is designed to carry out the recommendation of the President in his state of the Union message for a national inquiry into the nature, performance, and adequacy of our financial system. I believe that everyone agrees that such a study is needed, and I hope that prompt action will be taken on this proposed legislation.

It is my understanding that this project is regarded by the President as an important one that can be productive of great good in evaluating how fully and well the various elements of our financial system are meeting the needs of a stable and growing economy.

I ask unanimous consent that the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD, and that the bill lie on the desk until the close of business on January 15, 1957, so that Senators who are interested may add their names as additional cosponsors.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD, and held at the desk, as requested by the Senator from Indiana.

The bill (S. 599) to establish National Monetary and Financial Commission, introduced by Mr. CAPEHART (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That—

SECTION 1. During the past half century major changes have occurred in the financial system of the United States. Long established institutions have added new functions, while new lending institutions, private and public, have grown rapidly in size and significance. During the same period increasing reliance has been placed upon monetary, credit and fiscal measures to foster expansion in production, employment and income and to combat inflationary or deflationary pressures. The Congress, therefore, declares that a comprehensive and objective

review is necessary to appraise the nature, performance and adequacy of existing financial institutions and monetary and other financial measures in meeting present and future needs of our growing economy.

SEC. 2. (a) There is hereby established on a nonpartisan basis a Commission to be known as the National Monetary and Financial Commission, hereinafter referred to as the Commission. The Commission shall be composed of nine citizens, each of whom shall be qualified for the duties to be performed and shall be appointed by the President of the United States.

(b) The President shall designate the Chairman and the Vice Chairman of the Commission from among the members thereof.

(c) Five members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum, but a lesser number may conduct hearings.

(d) Any vacancy on the Commission shall not affect its powers, but shall be filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made.

(e) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission, or as the Director provided for in section 5 (e) hereof, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 281, 283, or 284, of title 18, United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99).

SEC. 3. The Commission shall make such studies and investigations as it may deem necessary to appraise the nature, performance, and adequacy of existing financial institutions and monetary and other financial measures in meeting the needs of our changing economy. These shall include, but need not be limited to, the following:

(a) A survey of major developments in recent decades in the financial structure of the United States.

(b) An appraisal of the relative powers, advantages, privileges and limitations of the various classes of financial institutions.

(c) A survey and appraisal of the role played by Government and quasi-Government lending agencies and agencies guaranteeing and insuring private loans.

(d) An evaluation of the growth in public and private debt, including consideration of the several major components of the debt, and the impact of the management of the Federal debt.

(e) A comparative review and appraisal of the Federal and State laws and practices governing the chartering, examination, supervision and regulation of financial institutions, and the insurance of deposits in, or shares of, any such institutions, including study of:

(1) The uniformity and adequacy of the standards applied in chartering such institutions;

(2) The adequacy of examination and supervisory laws and practices to assure the continuing soundness of the institutions examined and supervised and the adequacy and distribution of the responsibilities and powers now vested in the various supervisory agencies;

(3) The consistency of the policies followed in chartering new institutions, authorizing branches and controlling mergers and other combinations with the maintenance of effective competition and the avoidance of monopolistic restraints; and

(4) The effectiveness and scope of Federal insurance of bank deposits and of share accounts in savings and loan associations, the adequacy of the reserves of the insured institutions and the insuring agencies, and the impact of such insurance on the competitive relationships among financial institutions.

(f) An evaluation of the existing means for adapting the volume of money and credit to the needs of the economy, including review of:

(1) The effectiveness of monetary and credit policy as a means of stabilizing the

economy, the impact of changes in policy on different parts of the economy;

(2) The adequacy of existing instruments of credit control including their coverage over types of institutions and transactions;

(3) The organizational structure and powers of the Federal Reserve System, and its relationship to other agencies of the Federal Government; and

(4) The coordination of credit controls and other Government measures designed to promote economic growth and stability.

SEC. 4. (a) The Commission or, on the authorization of the Commission, any subcommittee or member thereof, may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and sit and act at such times and places, administer such oaths, and require, by subpoena or otherwise, the attendance and testimony of such witnesses and the production of such books, records, correspondence, memoranda, papers, and documents, as the Commission or such subcommittee or member may deem advisable. Subpoenas may be issued under the signature of the Chairman of the Commission, of such subcommittee, or any duly designated member, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member. The provisions of sections 102, 103, and 104 of the Revised Statutes (2 U. S. C. 192-194, inclusive) shall apply in the case of any failure of any witness to comply with any subpoena or to testify when summoned under authority of this section.

(b) The Commission is authorized to secure from any executive department, agency, corporation or independent establishment of the Government of any information deemed necessary to carry out its functions under this Act; and each such department, agency, corporation, and establishment is authorized and directed to furnish such information to the Commission, upon request made by the Chairman or the Vice Chairman when acting as Chairman.

SEC. 5. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such amounts as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(b) Each member of the Commission shall receive \$50 per diem when engaged in the performance of duties vested in the Commission, and may be allowed travel expenses in accordance with the provisions of section 5 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 808), as amended (5 U. S. C. 73b-2), as the said provisions relate to persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(c) The Chairman of the Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of such employees as he deems advisable without regard to the provisions of the civil service laws and the Classification Act of 1949, as amended.

(d) The Chairman of the Commission may procure, without regard to civil service laws and the classification laws, temporary and intermittent services to the same extent as is authorized for the departments by section 15 of the Act of August 2, 1946 (60 Stat. 810), but at rates not to exceed \$100 per diem for individuals.

(e) Without regard to the civil service and classifications laws, the Chairman of the Commission may appoint and fix the compensation of a Director at a rate not exceeding \$20,000 per annum, who shall perform such duties as the Chairman shall prescribe.

SEC. 6. (a) The Commission, not later than December 1, 1958, shall submit to the President for transmittal to the Congress its final report, including findings and recommendations, and the Commission may also from time to time make to the President such earlier reports as the President may request or as the Commission deems appropriate.

(b) Six months after the transmittal to the Congress of the final report provided for in subsection (a) of this section, the Commission shall cease to exist.

PAYMENT OF CERTAIN AMERICAN WAR-DAMAGE CLAIMS

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, during the last session of Congress, I reported from the Judiciary Committee an original bill, S. 4205, which provided for full payment of American war-damage claims and the return of German, Japanese, and neutral privately owned assets which had been vested by our Government during and after World War II. No properties were to be returned to the countries behind the Iron Curtain until the United States was assured that the owner of those properties would receive the benefit from them. That bill proposed certain amendments to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended.

After the adjournment of the 84th Congress and a further study of the problems involved, I have made certain modifications of the provisions of S. 4205, although none of its principles have been altered. I now introduce this revised bill, with the request that it be referred to the appropriate committee.

The bill provides for the payment of substantial American war damages, not otherwise provided for by law or international agreement, and the return, as did S. 4205, of vested assets formerly belonging to private individual neutral, Japanese, and German citizens. The administration of its provisions will not require additional direct appropriations. I believe that the bill I am introducing is timely, essential, and is in furtherance of our own interests as a Nation. It is comparable in some respects to S. 3423, a bill pending before the Senate in the 83d Congress. It projects the proposals heretofore submitted by the administration in S. 2227, of the 84th Congress, so as to do complete justice to both American and foreign claimants.

I ask unanimous consent that a detailed memorandum or summary in explanation of this bill be inserted in the RECORD at this time.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 600) to amend the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and to provide for the payment of certain American war damage claims, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The memorandum presented by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina is as follows:

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT AND ANALYSIS PRELIMINARY

Despite all assertions, arguments, and innuendoes to the contrary, the administration of the provisions of this bill will not require additional direct appropriations. Nor will its enactment infringe upon the moral or legal obligations already expressed in existing legislation in reference to the payment of war damage claims. On the contrary, its provisions will restore the United States to its former position of moral leadership in the world in our opposition to nationalization, or confiscation, the dual evils which retard our American foreign-trade policies and

render our vast American investments abroad insecure and unstable.

The United States has too large a stake in the peace of the world to expose itself to the charge of even partial confiscation.

SUMMARY OF THE BILL

S. 4205, in three parts, contains a series of amendments to the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended. These amendments would authorize (1) the settlement by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of three types of World War II claims against the Governments of Japan and Germany, (2) the return, with certain limitations, of German and Japanese assets vested by the United States, and (3) a transfer from the Office of Alien Property, in the Department of Justice, to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, of jurisdiction over such returns and the settlement of all debt claims filed against any vested properties.

All vested properties (going or operated concerns) not liquidated would continue to be administered by the Office of Alien Property. Liquidated assets will be transferred to the Treasury.

The War Claims Act amendments would provide for the following types of claims against Germany and Japan:

1. Physical damage or physical loss or destruction of American-owned property located within the prewar boundaries of Albania, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Greece, Poland, or Yugoslavia in the period beginning September 1, 1939, and ending August 14, 1945, or in Japanese-occupied territory in the period beginning July 1, 1937, and ending September 2, 1945. Such damage or loss must have occurred as a result of direct military action or of special measures directed against such property because of the enemy or alleged enemy character of the owner of such property.

2. Damage to, or the loss or destruction of, ships or ship cargoes, directly or indirectly owned by the claimant, lost or destroyed as a direct consequence of military action by Germany or Japan in the same two periods respectively.

3. Loss or damage on account of the death or injury of any American civilian passenger on any vessel engaged in commerce on the high seas which was damaged or destroyed by direct military action of Germany or Japan in the same two periods respectively.

The bill would further provide, in section 212, for payment of these claims under a system of priorities, from amounts received by the United States from the Federal Republic of Germany in repayment of amounts advanced to that country for postwar economic assistance as required by article I of the agreement between the United States and the Federal Republic of Germany dated February 27, 1953. Similar repayments by Japan or any other countries can also be devoted under provisions of the bill to the payment of the claims authorized, if and when similar agreements between the United States and other countries are entered into. First priority is given to death and disability claims. Property claims and returns will be paid in full, up to \$10,000 with unpaid balances of the awards prorated from remaining available assets in the fund if such assets are insufficient to complete the payments in full. It is believed such remaining assets will be adequate to permit eventual payment of remaining balances in full. It has been estimated that upwards of 25,000 American claimants will benefit from enactment of this legislation to the extent of roughly \$300 million expected to be paid out under these three categories of claims.

SECTION-BY-SECTION ANALYSIS

Section 1: This section provides merely that, upon enactment, the bill may be cited by its short title as the "World War II Damage Claims Settlement Act."

Section 2: This section contains a declaration of the policies underlying the bill. It points out the desirability of a coordinated claims payment program, as well as a vested property return program, without direct Congressional appropriations which will, at the same time, provide for a speedy and less costly termination of the custody, administration and management of privately owned former enemy or neutral vested properties. It is then the declared policy of the United States to provide for such a dual program.

Section 3: This section designates the present provisions of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, as title I of such act.

Section 4: This is a technical amendment to the act substituting the word "title" for the word "act" wherever the latter word appears in title I.

Section 5: This section would further amend the act by adding new title II containing new sections 201 through 221 as follows:

Section 201: This section defines the terms "Albania", "Austria", "Czechoslovakia", "Germany", "Greece", "Poland", and "Yugoslavia", when used in their geographical sense, to mean the prewar boundaries of these countries in continental Europe as they existed on December 1, 1937.

The term "Commission" is defined to mean the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

The term "national of the United States" is defined so as to include only citizens of the United States; or individuals owing permanent allegiance to the United States; or to include a woman who, though having lost her American citizenship by marriage, reacquired it before the date of enactment of this title. Eligible claimants are required to be nationals of the United States on the date of the loss for which a claim is filed and continuously thereafter until the date of filing of such claim. In the case of a person who may have lost citizenship through marriage to a citizen or subject of a foreign country, such person would be an eligible claimant if citizenship is reacquired prior to the date of enactment of this bill, and if such person would have been a national of the United States at all times on or after the date of such loss provided such marriage had not taken place. Aliens are expressly excluded.

Section 202: This section contains the basic authorization for the receipt and settlement by the Commission of the three categories of claims, previously described in the summary of the bill, and filed by a "national of the United States" as defined in section 201. The essential requirements of a valid claim under this section are:

1. Property loss, other than Maritime: (a) The property must have been located within the geographic boundaries of the countries named in section 201 in the period beginning September 1, 1939, and ending August 14, 1945, or in Japanese occupied territory, exclusive of the Commonwealth of the Philippines, in the period beginning July 1, 1937, and ending September 2, 1945. Property in the Philippines is excluded because its loss or damage has been largely compensated for under other acts. (b) The property must have been owned by a national of the United States at the time of loss, and (c) the property must have been lost or destroyed as a consequence of military operations of war or special measures directed against it as enemy-owned. Assignees are recognized as eligible claimants if they can satisfy other requirements of eligibility. Certain items of personal property are expressly made ineligible as the basis of a claim under section 205.

2. Ship and Cargo Loss Claims: (a) The same general rules apply as outlined above with respect to property loss, other than maritime, and, in addition, (b) no award may be made in favor of any hull or cargo insurer

or reinsurer as successor in interest to the rights of the insured.

3. Death, Disability and Property Losses at Sea: (a) The death, disability or property loss must have been suffered by a civilian American passenger on any vessel engaged in commerce on the high seas, and (b) as a consequence of enemy military action by Germany or Japan during the period July 1, 1937 and December 11, 1941. Awards on account of the death of any such passenger killed at sea or to any such passenger disabled or injured, cannot exceed \$10,000 and become payable, in such event to the person disabled or to the surviving spouse, children or parents, if any, in that order, where the claim is based either upon the death of such passenger or upon the death of one disabled.

Section 203: This section would prohibit double benefits by requiring awards to be reduced by the amount any claimant has received, or is entitled to receive, from any other source as compensation for the same loss, damage, death, or disability.

Section 204: This section specifically excludes certain items of personal property, including intangible property, from the types of property the loss, damage, destruction of which forms the subject matter of any claim authorized under section 202. In general only the loss or damage of identifiable, tangible items of personal property is compensable under the bill. Typical of the items excluded are accounts receivable, currency, records, files, furs, jewelry, and books. If, however, excluded items were held as inventories, supplies or equipment for carrying on a trade or business their loss may become compensable.

Section 205: This section prohibits allowance of any claim unless the claimant and all predecessors in interest were nationals of the United States continuously from the date of loss to the date of filing the claim except in the case of certain married American women. Similarly, it restricts allowances to corporations, partnerships, or other entities in which more than 50 percent of the capital stock, or other proprietary interest, was owned directly or indirectly, at all such times, by nationals of the United States, and further, that it was organized under the laws of the United States or any State or Territory thereof or the District of Columbia.

Section 206: This section relates to claims, principally by stockholders, based upon their indirect ownership of property or assets of a corporation or other entity which was lost, damaged or destroyed by military action. To qualify as such a claimant it must be shown (1) that the American ownership in such corporation or entity was insufficient (less than 50 percent) to qualify such corporation or entity as an eligible claimant in its own right, and (2) that at least 25 percent of the ownership or proprietary interest in such corporation or entity was vested in nationals of the United States at the time the loss arose and continuously to the date of the presentation of the claim.

The amount of any award on a section 206 claim would be limited to an amount which would not exceed that proportion of the total loss which the proprietary interest of the claimant bears to the total of the capital stock or other proprietary interest in such corporation or entity. In other words, an American stockholder owning 10 percent of the capital stock of a corporation in which 25 to 50 percent of such stock was owned by other Americans could not recover more than 10 percent of the total loss.

It is further provided, in this section, that any nationalization or seizure of corporation or entity subsequent to the loss shall not be deemed to have affected the claimant's ownership of such capital stock or other proprietary interest.

Section 207: This section requires the Commission to give public notice in the Federal Register, within 60 days after enactment of the proposed bill, of the time limit for filing claims, and permits a maximum of 2 years after such publication within which claims may be filed.

Section 208: This section restricts recoveries under any claim which accrued to a national of the United States and purchased by a national of the United States to the amount of the actual consideration last paid for such claim. In other words, this section is designed to prevent unconscionable gains as a result of purchases motivated by this legislation.

Section 209: This section requires the certification of claims by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment.

Section 210: This section requires all awards to be paid from the German and Japanese Claims Fund and permanently appropriates the money in such fund for the making of payments on all certified awards.

Section 211: Subsection (a) of this section established the following order of priority for the payment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, of awards certified by the Commission:

(1) Death and disability claims would be paid in the full amount of each award certified but not to exceed \$10,000 on account of the death or disability of any one person.

(2) Payments of up to \$1,000 would then be made on awards certified for all other (property) claims. Thus if the award is for \$1,000 or less the full amount certified would be paid.

(3) Thereafter, payments would be made from time to time on the unpaid principal of awards in equal amounts on each award or in the total amount of the remaining unpaid principal amount whichever is less up to \$10,000.

(4) Within the limits of any remaining funds available for payment of awards, and after satisfying the requirements of priorities (1), (2), and (3) in that order, any remaining unpaid principal of an award would be paid on a prorated basis or in full if sufficient funds were available to pay any remaining balances in full. If the funds remaining available for payment of awards, for example, amounted to 10 percent of the aggregate of such unpaid awards, each such unpaid award could be paid to the extent of 10 percent of the unpaid balance of such award.

Subsection (b) requires payments on certified awards to be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

Subsection (c) provides that the term "award" shall mean the aggregate of all awards certified in favor of the same claimant except awards made with respect to death or disability claims where the basis of the claim would not consist of a series of losses by the same claimant.

Subsection (d) authorizes the issuance of a consolidated award in favor of several claimants having an interest in the subject matter of the claim and provides that such awards shall indicate the respective interests of such claimants therein. For example, where the original owner of destroyed property, who would have been an eligible claimant, dies either before or after filing a claim, the heirs of such deceased original owner would be entitled to a consolidated award based upon such loss to the extent of their respective fractional interests therein.

Section 212: This section provides that the payment of any award unless in the full amount of the claim shall not divest the claimant, or the United States in his behalf, of the right to assert a claim against any foreign government for the unpaid balance of his claim filed with the Commission.

This means simply, that any remaining unpaid balance of an award would continue to be a valid claim against the Government in question to the extent of such unpaid balance.

Section 213: This section provides that the decisions of the Commission in the settlement of claims shall be final and conclusive without recourse to review in any court. It contains, further, the usual provision authorizing the Comptroller General to allow credit in the accounts of any certifying or disbursing officer for payments in accordance with the decisions of the Commission.

It is most essential, in claims legislation of this nature, where a time limit is placed on the completion of the program, to bar litigation based upon mere dissatisfaction over an award. This is particularly true where, as in the case of the claims that would be authorized by this legislation, no vested right to an award in any particular amount is involved. The rights of any claimant under this legislation would be purely statutory in nature—a right which the Congress may modify or remove entirely at will. If in the administration of the program any constitutional rights are violated, redress could be found in the courts. Ample provision is made in the bill for hearings and appeals for claimants but to permit recourse to the courts or to other Government agencies for the correction of awards could well operate not only to prolong the program indefinitely but impair the assets available for payment of undisputed awards.

Section 214: This section authorizes payment of certified awards to the legal representative of a deceased person or of persons under legal disability except where such payments will not exceed \$1,000 and there is no qualified executor or administrator, and except in those cases involving the death of a person entitled to an award for disability compensation under section 203 (c), (death and disability claims). Where the amount involved is less than \$1,000 and there is no qualified executor or administrator, the Commission would be authorized to determine who is entitled to such payment. In other words, where the payment does not exceed \$1,000, the expense of obtaining the appointment of administrators or guardians or of probating a will, will not be required. This provision is obviously in the best interests of the recipients of relatively small awards who will probably constitute the majority of all claimants.

Section 215: This section prevents payments to any person found guilty of treason or other crime involving disloyalty to the United States.

Section 216: This section provides that any payment on a claim under the bill shall operate as an automatic assignment to the United States of the amount so paid.

Section 217: This section makes applicable to title II the following provisions of the original War Claims Act of 1948, as amended (title I) and of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949:

First sentence, subsection (b), section 2, War Claims Act of 1948, as amended: This sentence authorizes the Commission to prescribe "such rules and regulations as may be necessary to enable it to carry out its functions," and to delegate functions to any member, officer, or employee of the Commission.

First sentence, subsection (c), same section: This sentence authorizes the issuance of subpoenas requiring attendance of witnesses or production of documents for the purpose of any hearing, examination, or investigation at any place designated for such hearing, examination, or investigation.

First three sentences, section 11: These sentences require, (1) notification to any claimant of the decision on his claim, (2) that any claimant not satisfied with the

decision shall be entitled to a hearing, under regulations prescribed therefor, before the Commission or its representatives, and (3) authorize the Commission to affirm, modify, or revise its former action including a denial or reduction in the amount theretofore allowed.

The provisions of paragraphs (2), (3), (4), and (5), of subsection (c) of section 7, of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, relating to the payment of claims, and made applicable to proposed title II of the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, provide as follows:

Paragraph (2) authorizes the Comptroller General to determine to whom an award shall be paid which is made in favor of a dissolved partnership or corporation except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), subsection (c) of section 7.

Paragraph (3) of subsection (c), provides that where a receiver or trustee of such partnership or corporation duly appointed by a court of competent jurisdiction and currently acting, payment of any award shall be made to him in accordance with an appropriate court order.

Paragraph (4) of subsection (c), provides that where any such receiver or trustee assigns the claim or any part thereof or makes an assignment of the award, payment shall be made to the assignee as his interest may appear.

Paragraph (5) of subsection (c), provides that where any other assignment of an award or any part thereof, is made in writing, duly acknowledged and filed with the Secretary of the Treasury after it is certified for payment, the Secretary may, in his discretion, make payment thereof to such assignee.

Subsection (d) of section 7, in effect, bars a recovery by any person against the United States, its officers, agents, or employees after payment of an award is made in accordance with the determination of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Comptroller General, as the case may be.

Subsection (e) of section 7, provides that any person applying for payment to him as an assignee shall be deemed to have consented to all the provisions of title I of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended.

Subsection (f) of section 7 provides that the act shall not be construed as imposing any liability upon the United States for the payment or satisfaction of any claim by any national of the United States against any foreign government. This provision is designed, primarily, as a precautionary device to forestall suits against the United States by such claimants. With respect to claims authorized by title II of the War Claims Act, subsection (f) would, in effect, prevent the circumvention of such act by the claimant in settling such claims.

All of the foregoing provisions of the War Claims Act and the International Claims Settlement Act are necessary administrative measures or safeguards for the benefit of the claimants, the Commission, and the United States. They are comparable, in general, to similar provisions in other acts. Their incorporation by reference in title II makes their repetition unnecessary and removes any doubt that they apply exclusively to the particular parts of the two acts in which they are found.

TITLE II—RETURN OF VESTED ASSETS

Title II of this bill recognizes this Government's continued adherence to the principle of the sanctity and inviolability of private property, by calling for a full return of all property vested after December 7, 1941, to nationals of Germany and Japan, and corporations, organizations, or associations organized under the laws thereof. The procedures set forth are in accord with the return heretofore authorized by the Congress

in the case of Italy, in that it utilizes the precedent and implementation of language for returns as contained in section 32 of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

Despite the fact that a complete return of all vested property or the liquidated proceeds thereof is authorized hereunder, it is to be accomplished without the use of appropriated funds which would constitute an additional burden on the American taxpayer. All such moneys needed for return in accordance with the intent of Congress are to be forthcoming under payments to be made by Germany or other countries, including those expected from Japan, under any future economic aid repayment agreements, and the use of funds now on hand.

In order to provide that the administration of returns may be executed in an effective and expeditious manner, the responsibility of the program has been vested in the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission.

Section 6 of the bill provides for a sectional amendment of the Trading With the Enemy Act in order to effectuate the true intent of Congress. The said section is comprised of seven specific amendments to the law as it now exists.

Section 6 (a) provides that returns in section 32 of the act be made in conformity with the language of the amendment provided for in section 10, which amends section 39 of the act.

Section 6 (b) provides for language changes for procedural purposes.

Section 6 (c) deletes the words "Germany and Japan" and thus allows returns to the nationals thereof, as, for example, in the case of Italian returns.

Section 6 (d) amends existing provisions of the act to remove provisions inconsistent with the general return purposes of the act.

Section 6 (e), (f), and (g) likewise bring the language of the bill in line with its general purposes.

Section 7 permits extension of time in the filing of property return claims until July 30, 1959, or 2 years from the date of enactment of this act, whichever is later, for any property or interest acquired by the United States on or after December 18, 1941.

Section 8 amends section 34 (a) so as to include debt claims of any person who is a citizen or subject of any nation which was associated with the United States in the prosecution of the war, provided such a nation on or before January 1, 1954, in a like case extended reciprocal rights to citizens of the United States, thus affording additional funds for claimants.

Section 9 adds subsection (j) to section 34 of the act so as to provide for facilitating the processing and settlement of debt claims.

Section 10 amends section 39 of the said act and section 12 of the War Claims Act by deleting these prohibitive sections in their entirety, and providing instead for a full return of all German and Japanese property vested after December 17, 1941. However, there are enumerated classes, both as to persons and property, which are specifically excluded from the return program, as follows:

(1) All persons and entities under Soviet domination and control. This property is to be liquidated and held in trust until the Secretary of State certifies that such a return will prove beneficial to the interests of the United States.

(2) Those natural persons convicted of war crimes, as well as any member of a promilitaristic Japanese group ordered disbanded by the supreme commander of the allied powers.

(3) Those owners, under the jurisdiction of foreign governments which persist in a policy of confiscation, and consequently would vest any returned property. However, it may be returned to such owners whenever

the Department of State certifies that it has obtained proper assurances that such property will not be confiscated or treated as enemy property by such foreign governments having jurisdiction over the owner of the property.

(4) Property which is subject to transfer to the Philippine Government under the Philippine Property Act of 1946.

(5) That property which our Government is obligated to release to foreign governments, under agreements resolving inter-custodial conflicts of enemy property previously concluded by the United States with other governments in accordance with Public Law 857, 81st Congress, and property which the United States has received or may be entitled to retain or receive from a foreign government pursuant to such agreements.

(6) That property owned by the former governments of Germany and Japan; however, in accordance with recognized principles of international law, diplomatic, and consular property specifically excluded from such prohibition.

(7) Property or interest included in specific vesting orders set forth therein which generally relate to property of certain war criminals.

(8) Prevents return of royalties or other income violative of our antitrust laws and in patent licensing contracts.

Paragraph (b) substitutes a new provision to protect the national interest in lieu of the provisions of section 32 (a) 5 of the present act. Under it, the President is authorized, when he finds it of benefit to this country's national defense and upon certification by the Secretaries of State, Defense, and Commerce, to adjudge whether certain vested property should best be sold to American interests. In the event such a determination is made it is provided that the property shall be returned, encumbered with the stipulation that the owners divest themselves of all proprietary interest and sell their interests to United States citizens within a 24-month period from the date of return. In such instances, appropriate procedures are provided so that until the time such property passes into the hands of American ownership, American trustees are appointed to safeguard all secret, technical, and research data incidental to and inherent in the said property.

Paragraph (c) in keeping with the general return provisions of this act, provides that any vested property, which has not been liquidated, shall be returned in kind forthwith, after making the necessary deductions authorized by sections 32 and 36. In relation to that confiscated property already liquidated, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, after making the aforementioned deductions, shall return the cash proceeds to the former owners in the following order of priority: (1) Full payment to an owner whose claim is \$10,000 or less, with simultaneous payments to all other owners up to a maximum of \$10,000; and (2) thereafter, semiannual payments on a pro rata basis to former owners for the entire value of their property, the proportion of which is to be determined by the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. It is recognized at the outset, that there will not be sufficient moneys to pay all claims immediately. Therefore, under this system of priority, payments will be made to the small owners which constitute most of the hardship cases. Simultaneously, however, payments up to \$10,000 will be made to all other claimants, so that fair and equitable treatment will be accorded every claimant irrespective of the amount of the claim. Thereafter, pro rata payments are to be made to all remaining claimants until the full value of their property has been returned.

Paragraph (d) defines owner and protects contesting owners.

Section 11 (a) adds a new section to the act which prevents returns where the owner has assigned, released, or compromised his claim with the United States unless and until the owner makes restitution commensurate with the intent of the act.

(b) Preserves existing licenses of inventions, etc., theretofore made by the Alien Property Custodian.

(c) Protects option purchasers of stock of corporations whose properties are within the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Section 12 creates in the Treasury of the United States a fund to be known as the Japanese and German Claims Fund and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to cover into this fund certain receipts from the Federal Republic of Germany representing repayments for economic assistance, and from Japan in the event an agreement is later reached with such country providing for such repayments. Into this fund all liquid assets now under the jurisdiction of the Office of Alien Property are to be transferred.

In addition, section 12 requires the deduction from such fund of an amount equal to 5 percent thereof as reimbursement to the United States for expenses incurred by the Commission and the Treasury Department in the administration of the program authorized. It is further provided that such fund shall be devoted equally both to the payment of claims and the making of returns of vested properties under proposed amendments to the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, and as provided in the bill.

Section 13 provides for a transfer of the functions in respect to returns, adjudication, and settlement of American claims and such of the personnel as may be necessary together with the records, etc., to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission. Unliquidated properties are retained by the Office of Alien Property subject to adjudication and order of the Commission.

Section 14 limits attorneys', etc., fees for those who file claims for American war damage claimants under title I and those who render services in connection with returns of vested properties under title II to 10 percent of the amount recovered except where exceptional services are rendered and in which event the same must be approved by order of court. The statutes in reference to the limitation of fees under the War Claims Act of 1948, as amended, and the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, have been consolidated so as to make them applicable to a violation of this act.

Section 15 provides that the payments of damage claims and returns be effected within 5 years.

Section 16 contains the usual separability clause.

Section 17 provides for an annual report to the Congress with recommendations from the Commission.

GENERAL

With the liquid assets (cash) now held by the Office of Alien Property and the payment of interests being made under the London Debt Settlement Agreement, together with the payments of principal commencing in 1958, and such other repayments from other countries authorized to be made available, the program envisaged by this act can go forward immediately and it is believed it can be accomplished within 5 years. The payment of American claims ought not to be further delayed.

ADDITIONAL LAND FOR COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEGROUND SITE

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for the acquisition of additional land to be

used in connection with the Cowpens National Battleground site, which is located in Spartanburg County, S. C.

This proposed legislation will allow the Federal Government to accept without any charge a small plot of ground adjacent to the Cowpens Battleground Monument. It will be used as parking facilities for persons visiting this historic area. The original act, approved March 4, 1929, provided that the Federal Government could accept not more than 1 acre. Because of the large number of visitors each year, it is felt that a parking area should be provided. However, it is necessary that this bill be approved before the additional land can be made available to the Federal Government.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 602) to provide for the acquisition of additional land to be used in connection with the Cowpens National Battleground site, introduced by Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

STABILIZATION OF PRICE SUPPORTS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to keep dairy support prices from being further reduced this year, and to avoid in the future downward manipulation of the formula upon which the dairy support level is based.

The bill would require the Department of Agriculture to use the 30-month period of July 1946 to December 1948 as the base period for computing the parity equivalent for manufacturing milk.

Mr. President, this body adopted this provision in the last session, but in conference it was changed so as to specify a fixed dollar support level for the marketing year ending March 31, 1957. Unless we can again act before that time, there will be nothing to prevent the Secretary of Agriculture from again juggling downward the dairy support levels.

This is a complex issue on which there has been considerable misunderstanding, as I declared in remarks on this floor on January 7, when I announced my intention of seeking this change once again. At that time I had printed in the body of the RECORD an article from Hoard's Dairyman, which is perhaps the best explanation I have seen of the need for this action. For the benefit of my colleagues who are interested in understanding this measure, I should like to have them refer to that article, on page 287 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for January 7.

As a result of annual administrative changes in the base period used by the Department of Agriculture, the dairy situation has been confronted with parity prices resting on quicksand. As a result, the Secretary now has it in his power to keep the appearance of supporting dairy products at the same percentage of parity while providing a constantly lower dollar level. And even if by administrative act he keeps the same dol-

lar level, the base period changes give the false impression of dairy farmers getting a higher percentage of parity. As a result, references to percentage of parity at which manufacturing milk is supported are entirely meaningless. They will remain meaningless, until we establish a firm base period on which the parity equivalent is computed.

While my new measure would allow the Secretary to keep the dollar support level at the same figure for this year, it writes into the law a base period to guide the Secretary in computing the price in future years, so dairy farmers will have some firm standard by which to measure it.

Any simple extension of present support levels for dairy products, either by law or administrative action, would still leave us confronted with the same problem, year after year. For that reason, action is necessary on writing the base period into law.

Without this protection, Secretary Benson could lower the dollar levels of support for manufacturing milk to \$2.90 this year, and to \$2.87 for the marketing year starting April 1, 1958, and still claim he was keeping support at the 75 percent of parity required by law.

By comparison, under my bill the lowest support Benson could invoke for the coming year would be \$3.25, with it moving up to \$3.31 on April 1, 1958.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD the bill I am introducing.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 605) relative to price support for whole milk, butterfat, and their products, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of subsection (c) of section 201 of the Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "The price of whole milk, butterfat, and the products of such commodities, respectively, shall be supported at not less than 80 percent nor more than 90 percent of the parity price therefor using a parity equivalent for manufacturing milk based on the 30-month period July 1946 to December 1948, both inclusive." *Provided,* That for the marketing year ending March 31, 1958, the Secretary of Agriculture may support the price of milk for manufacturing purposes and the price of butterfat at not less than \$3.25 per hundredweight and 58.6 cents per pound, respectively.

TRANSFER OF WHEAT-ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to permit the transfer of feed-acreage allotments of lands taken by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain.

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate at the last session and was approved in purpose by the Department of Agriculture, which, however, sent with

the report on the bill some proposed modifications of it. I am now introducing the bill as recommended to be modified by the Department of Agriculture. I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed at this point in the RECORD, together with a copy of the brief report by the Department of Agriculture favoring the principle of the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill and report will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 606) to permit the transfer of wheat-acreage allotments of lands taken by any Federal, State, or any other agency having the right of eminent domain, introduced by Mr. O'MAHONEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of section 334 (d) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is amended to read as follows: "Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the allotments established, or which would have been established, for any farm (1) acquired in 1950 or thereafter by the United States for national-defense purposes, or (2) removed from agricultural production in 1956 or thereafter because of acquisition by any Federal, State, or other agency having the right of eminent domain shall be placed in an allotment pool and shall be used only to establish equitable allotments for other farms owned or acquired by the owner of the farm so acquired by any such agency: *Provided,* That no allotment be established for any farm from such pool unless application therefor is filed within 3 years after acquisition of such farm by such agency or within 3 years after the enactment of this act, whichever period is longer."

The report, presented by Mr. O'MAHONEY, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 13, 1956.

HON. ALLEN J. ELLENDER,
Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR ELLENDER: This is in reply to your request of February 2, 1956, for a report on S. 3099, a bill "to permit the transfer of wheat acreage allotments of lands taken by the United States Government for Federal dam construction purposes."

The Department recommends enactment of the bill with the amendment discussed below.

The bill would increase the scope of the allotment pool provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, so that the wheat acreage allotments for farms acquired in 1956 or thereafter by the United States for Federal dam construction purposes would also be placed in an allotment pool and used to establish allotments for other farms owned or acquired by the owners being displaced. The present law provides for use of the allotment pool only in cases of acquisition in 1950 or thereafter by the Federal Government for national defense purposes.

We believe the scope of the bill should be expanded so as to include all lands acquired by agencies having the right of eminent domain. Enclosed for your consideration is a revised draft of the bill including such an amendment.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

TRUE D. MORSE,
Acting Secretary.

RETIREMENT, CLERICAL ASSISTANTS, AND FREE MAILING PRIVILEGES TO FORMER PRESIDENTS

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I introduce, for appropriate reference, a bill to provide for compensation for ex-Presidents of the United States.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the bill printed in the RECORD, at the conclusion of my remarks.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 607) to provide retirement, clerical assistants, and free mailing privileges to former Presidents of the United States, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. MONRONEY, was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That each former President of the United States shall be entitled, as long as he shall live, to receive a monetary allowance at the rate of \$25,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) The Administrator of General Services shall, without regard to the civil-service and classification laws, provide for each former President a staff consisting of an administrative assistant, a secretary, and other secretarial and clerical assistants. Persons employed under this subsection shall be selected by the former President and shall be responsible only to him for the performance of their duties. Each former President shall fix basic rates of compensation for persons employed for him under this paragraph which in the aggregate shall not exceed the aggregate amount provided by law for the basic compensation of the administrative assistant, secretary, and other secretarial and clerical assistants authorized for a Senator from the least populous State of the Union; and the persons so employed shall also receive additional compensation at the rates provided by law for employees in the offices of Senators.

(c) The Administrator of General Services shall furnish for each former President suitable office space appropriately furnished and equipped, as determined by the Administrator, located in a Federal building at such place within the United States as the former President shall specify.

(d) Each former President shall be entitled to conveyance within the United States and its Territories and possessions free of postage of all mail matter sent by him under his written autograph signature. The postal revenues shall be reimbursed each fiscal year out of the general funds of the Treasury in an amount equivalent to the postage which would otherwise be payable on such mail matter.

(e) The widow of any former President of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, payable monthly by the Secretary of the Treasury, if such widow shall waive the right to any annuity or pension under any other act of Congress.

(f) As used in this section, the term "former President" means an individual who shall have held the office of President of the United States, and whose service in such office shall have been terminated other than by removal pursuant to section 4, article II, of the Constitution.

ELIMINATION OF HAZARDS WITHIN CITY OF KLAMATH FALLS, OREG., CAUSED BY A CANAL UNDER FEDERAL JURISDICTION

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, on behalf of my senior colleague from Oregon [Mr. MORSE] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference, a joint resolution aimed at correcting a hazardous condition resulting from operation of a swift and treacherous irrigation canal in the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg. The resolution authorizes appropriation of \$5,000 for the Secretary of the Interior to study the best means of eliminating this menace within the city limits.

During recent months, I have visited the city of Klamath Falls on several occasions. On each visit, I have heard the repeated complaints and warnings of residents about the threat to life which is posed by the deep waters of the canal winding through thickly populated residential areas. Parents are particularly conscious of this problem because the open canal passes through areas which are adjacent to backyards and school playgrounds. During the past 31 years, a total of 13 lives have been lost in the canal.

The canal is under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, and because of conflicting views on methods for eliminating the canal hazard, the resolution authorizes a study of the best and most feasible plan. The small expenditure approved for this study is a pittance compared to the stakes involved in human terms. Reduction of the toll taken by the open canal would be ample reimbursement for the small sum to be spent.

There are some 5 miles of open irrigation ditches in the city of Klamath Falls. Little wonder that the citizens of Klamath Falls—particularly parents—have been outraged by existence of this open deathtrap within the city limits. As a result of population growth, the menace grows greater with the passage of time. At the 2d session of the 84th Congress, the Senate approved a resolution identical to the one which I introduce today.

Because there has been no lessening in the need for corrective measures to eliminate the canal hazard in the city of Klamath Falls, I am again seeking approval of the necessary study. I am hopeful that the Congress may act speedily to set in motion the planning of methods for eliminating this grave problem.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 26) to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation, introduced by Mr. NEUBERGER (for himself and Mr. MORSE), was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

STUDY OF FEDERAL AIR SPACE RESTRICTIONS

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I introduced for appropriate reference a

joint Senate resolution directing the Secretary of Commerce to conduct a study of Federal air space restrictions. My resolution also directs that the Secretary study the effect of future air space restrictions upon economic growth and aviation development in the respective States, and upon State rights.

This resolution is prompted by two recent developments:

First. Approval by the Los Angeles Regional Air Space Subcommittee of a request by the Navy Department for additional restrictions in the already-congested air space above the Great Salt Lake in my home State. A review of this decision and a public hearing in Salt Lake City have been requested by the Utah congressional delegation, but the subcommittee ruled favorably on this request last fall and only confirmatory action by the parent Air Coordinating Committee here in Washington is needed to make this airspace allocation final.

Second. Introduction in the House of Representatives of bills to provide for an extensive system of tightly closed and federally dominated wilderness areas, essentially concentrated in the 17 public lands States of the West. These bills, which are under acute study by the land and resource officials of the 17 public-land States, contain a reference to airspace reservations, which will prove alarming to officials of those States and will indicate that Federal inroads upon the already limited open airspace of the western States are now destined to become commonplace.

Section 2 of the wilderness bill (H. R. 500), introduced by Congressman SAYLOR of Pennsylvania, has the following language:

The National Wilderness Preservation System (hereafter referred to in this section as the System) shall comprise (subject to pre-existing private rights, if any) the federally owned or controlled areas of land and water provided for in this section and the related airspace reservations."

The full import of this language cannot be deduced from a study of the bill itself and undoubtedly its true meaning and impact will be reviewed in hearings on the legislation. However, I felt obligated to bring up the matter at this time for the two reasons mentioned and to request this study because of the urgency of the airspace problem in my State.

The principal reason, of course, that Utah has 7,440 square miles of restricted airspace is because my State is included in the five western public-land States which have more than 2 million acres of public lands owned or controlled by the military. The other four States with the multi-million-acre military real estate holdings are: California, with 6 million acres; Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico.

However, it is also true that most of the public lands that would be embraced in the National Wilderness System and its related airspace reservations would be in the 17 public-lands States of the West. A hasty computation indicates that there are roughly 100 million acres of public lands in the Nation—essentially in the West and Alaska—that can be considered for inclusion within the pro-

posed National Wilderness System. The major acreage blocks in the West of areas susceptible for inclusion in the proposed System, by executive and congressional edict, are:

Indian lands: 55,663,797 acres in the West (1,615,932 acres in other States).

National Parks and Monuments: 12,551,122 acres (1,404,516 acres in other States).

Wildlife refuges: 17,300,000 acres nationally (most of it in the West and Canada).

Forest Primitive Areas: 14,280,776 acres (7,610 acres in other States).

In view of these tremendous potentialities for restriction of the airspace above our States, and in view of the West's continuing fight against Federal encroachments of authority over our natural resources and our fish and wildlife, I am asking that the Congress direct such an investigative study by the Department of Commerce to provide facts to guide us in future legislative actions.

On January 7, I received the following telegram relative to the Navy Department's request for reservation of the airspace above a 15,000-acre area in Utah proposed for a Navy bombing range:

HON. ARTHUR V. WATKINS,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

Representatives of following groups met this morning: Salt Lake City Corporation, Utah State Aeronautics Commission, State Fish and Game Commission, Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, Salt Lake Airport Council, Western Airlines, United Airlines, Frontier Airlines, and Utah Wildlife Federation. Following resolution adopted: We vigorously protest proposed Navy restricted area over Great Salt Lake or any other airspace encroachments which may be requested in Utah. We believe 7,440 square miles of presently restricted area sufficient if Navy and Air Force will cooperate. We respectfully request your cooperation in eliminating once and for all such unnecessary hazards and hindrances to air navigation, wildlife conservation, recreation, and full development of Hill Field and air transport economic possibilities in our area.

JOE BERGIN,
Manager, Salt Lake Airport No. 1.

HARLAN W. BEMENT,
Director, Utah State Aeronautics
Commission.

The telegram was signed by the president and the former directors of the Utah State Aeronautics Commission.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 29) to effect a study of Federal airspace reservations, introduced by Mr. WATKINS, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under authority of the order of the Senate of the 7th instant.

The names of Senators MORSE, THYE, SCHOEPEL, KUCHEL, NEUBERGER and KENNEDY were added as additional cosponsors of the following bills, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr.

HUMPHREY, and Mr. KEFAUVER) on January 7, 1957:

S. 348. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit the payment of the estate tax in installments;

S. 349. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit certain corporations to elect to be taxed as partnerships;

S. 350. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit the proprietor of an unincorporated business to be treated as an employee under a qualified pension, profit-sharing, or stock-bonus plan; and

S. 351. A bill to amend section 167 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to permit the use of certain methods and rates of depreciation for used property acquired after 1956.

The names of Senators NEUBERGER, KENNEDY, and MORSE were added as additional cosponsors of the bill (S. 352) to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 so as to impose a graduated tax on the taxable income of corporations, introduced by Mr. SPARKMAN (for himself, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, and Mr. KEFAUVER) on January 7, 1957.

The names of Mr. CARROLL, Mr. SMATHERS, and Mr. KENNEDY were added as cosponsors of the bill (S. 11) to amend the Robinson-Patman Act with reference to equality of opportunity, introduced on January 7, 1957 by Mr. KEFAUVER (for himself, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. LANGER, Mr. LONG, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEUBERGER, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. WILEY).

AMENDMENT OF SENATE RULES

Under authority of the order of the Senate of January 9, 1957,

The names of Mr. CARLSON, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. FREAR, and Mr. GREEN were added as additional cosponsors of the resolution (S. Res. 30) to amend the Senate rules, submitted on January 9, 1957, by Mr. KNOWLAND (for himself, Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. SALTONSTALL, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. DIRKSEN, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. THYE, Mr. BARRETT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. COTTON, Mr. HRUSKA, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PURTELL, Mr. REVERCOMB, Mr. SCHOEPPEL, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BRICKER, Mr. BENNETT, Mr. MUNDT, Mr. CAPEHART, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. WILLIAMS, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. KERR, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. BIBLE, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. GORE, Mr. JENNER, Mr. BUTLER, and Mrs. SMITH of Maine).

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 500) to protect the right to political participation, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE) on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 501) to establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the Executive Branch of the Government, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself,

Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 502) to reorganize the Department of Justice for the protection of civil rights, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 503) providing relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation and facilities furnished or connected therewith, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JAVITS, and Mr. GREEN were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 504) to extend to uniformed members of the Armed Forces the same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of the Coast Guard, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 505) to declare certain rights of all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, and for the protection of such persons from lynching, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. BEALL, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania, Mr. POTTER, Mr. PURTELL, and Mr. SALTONSTALL, were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 506) to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, religion, color, national origin, or ancestry, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. IVES, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. LANGER, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the bill (S. 507) outlawing the poll tax as a condition of voting in any primary or other election for national officers, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. LANGER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE), on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added to the following bills, which were introduced on January 9, 1957, by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr.

LANGER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE):

S. 508. A bill to amend and supplement existing civil-rights statutes;

S. 509. A bill to strengthen the laws relating to convict labor, peonage, slavery, and involuntary servitude; and

S. 510. A bill to secure, protect, and strengthen the civil rights accruing to individuals under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The names of Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. CLARK, and Mr. MAGNUSON were added as additional cosponsors to the joint resolution (S. J. Res. 24) to establish a national policy for the production and utilization of food and fiber, so as to make full economic use of the productive capacity of United States farms to improve domestic nutrition and clothing standards and buttress the foreign policy of the United States and to restate explicitly the long-standing national policy to preserve and strengthen the family-farm pattern of American agricultural production, introduced by Mr. HUMPHREY on January 9, 1957.

The names of Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JAVITS were added as additional cosponsors to the concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 5) establishing a joint congressional committee on civil rights, submitted on January 9, 1957, by Mr. HUMPHREY (for himself, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. IVES, Mr. LANGER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MORSE, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. NEUBERGER, and Mr. PASTORE).

Mr. MALONE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. JENNER] be added as an additional cosponsor to the bill (S. 1) to amend part III of Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to liberalize the basis for, and increase the monthly rates of, disability pension awards, introduced by me (for myself, the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. LANGER] on January 7, 1957.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. SCOTT] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD] be listed as cosponsors of the bill (S. 21) to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, which was introduced by me on Monday, January 7. It is a bill to provide for increases in the annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS ON SUNDRY NOMINATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. GREEN. Mr. President, as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, I desire to announce that the Senate received today from the President of the United States sundry nominations, a number of which were referred to that committee.

Notice is given that the Committee on Foreign Relations, at the expiration of 6 days, in accordance with the committee rule, will give consideration to these nominations.

(For nominations this day referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, see end of Senate proceedings of today.)

ADDRESSES, EDITORIALS, ARTICLES, ETC., PRINTED IN THE RECORD

On request, and by unanimous consent, addresses, editorials, articles, etc., were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

Address concerning relationship of Congress to military strategy, delivered by Senator CHAVEZ to the Air War College.

By Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania:

Address delivered by him at the 42d annual meeting of American Association of State Highway Officials, at Atlantic City, N. J., on November 27, 1956.

By Mr. NEUBERGER:

News article relating to retirement of David Robinson, published in the Oregonian (Portland, Oreg.) of December 16, 1956.

THE SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BILL

Mr. SMITH of New Jersey. Mr. President, as I have previously announced, it was my intention to introduce today the so-called school-construction bill, following the President's message on the state of the Union. However, inasmuch as the White House has informed me that sometime during the week following his inauguration, the President will address to Congress a special message on education, I shall postpone introduction of the bill until after the receipt of that message.

I understand that the President's message will underscore the critical and immediate need of emergency Federal assistance in eradicating the classroom shortage, and that it will also outline other administration proposals in the field of education, stressing the urgency of specific planning for the expansion of education beyond the high school.

Mr. President, I have talked with Mr. Folsom, Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, about the bearing of the President's special education message on the introduction of the administration's school construction bill. After conferring about the matter, we feel that it would be inappropriate to introduce the bill before the President's message has been submitted. Accordingly, I plan to introduce the bill shortly after that message is delivered, and I am hopeful that the bill will be introduced under bipartisan auspices.

I may say that the bill will be introduced by me, on behalf of myself and, I hope, the chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. However, I shall request that the bill lie at the desk for 24 hours, in order to make it possible for other Senators to join in sponsoring the bill. It is our hope that many other Senators will join in sponsoring this vital school construction legislation.

UNITED NATIONS AID FOR A UNITED NATIONS JOB—EDITORIAL FROM THE ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to call to the attention of my colleagues in the Senate a splendid editorial in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of Thursday, January 3. The editorial is entitled "U. N. Aid for a U. N. Job." Its subject matter relates to the recent proposal of President Eisenhower concerning the Middle East.

This editorial column is worthy of the attention and careful study of every Member of Congress. It raises important questions concerning the so-called Eisenhower declaration, and it provides constructive answers.

I took the liberty of addressing to the editor a letter concerning the editorial. I ask unanimous consent that both the editorial and my reply be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the editorial and reply were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. N. AID FOR A U. N. JOB

It would be undesirable in several ways for Congress to withhold from President Eisenhower the declaration he seeks that this country would resist Communist aggression in the Middle East. But it would also be undesirable for either Congress or the administration to mistake the declaration for a policy. Much more will be needed if a strong and positive Middle East policy is to be fashioned, to take advantage of what the President rightly calls a "great opportunity for world leadership."

Congress cannot afford to turn the President down, even though some Members may question the need for the declaration, because the consequence might well be to encourage further Communist intervention. And though it may be said that the President as commander in chief already possesses the power which he asks Congress to vest him with, still a plain public notice, concurred in by both legislative and executive branches, undoubtedly would carry some added force among people overseas not familiar with our Constitution.

No new commitment would be involved. We are already bound by the United Nations Charter to resist armed aggression anywhere. We are morally bound by the Truman doctrine for defense of Greece and Turkey to resist Soviet intervention in the eastern Mediterranean. As cosponsor and backer though not a full member of the Baghdad Pact, we have another moral commitment to do the same.

What must be kept in mind is that despite all these declarations which the administration now proposes to reiterate, Soviet influence has definitely penetrated the eastern Mediterranean. All the military barriers have been leapfrogged simply because the barriers alone were not appropriate to the kind of game Moscow has been playing. To draw one more military line may have a favorable effect among some European allies and anti-Communist elements in the Middle East, but by itself can do little to meet the real Soviet threat there. As the Post-Dispatch military analyst writes, that threat is 10 percent military, 90 percent political and economic.

This is apparently why the President also intends to ask for an enlarged program of economic aid, to be administered under his personal emergency authority. But Congress should ask whether it is going to be enough simply to step up the dollars for old assistance programs which did not prevent the Soviet penetration of Egypt and Syria that

has already taken place, and did not prevent the Israeli-British-French attack that brought the world so close to general war.

Specifically the question to be asked is why more of our economic aid to the Middle East cannot be channeled at once through the United Nations. Just as the President should make indubitably clear our intention to use military force in fullest collaboration with and support of the U. N., so he should do everything possible to demonstrate that we are not seeking merely to replace a waning British and French colonial influence with national power of our own.

The much discussed vacuum in the Middle East need not and perhaps cannot be filled by American strength as the only alternative to Soviet domination. It can be filled by genuinely independent Middle Eastern nations, supported by the collective power of the U. N.

This ought to be the American objective and it should be declared at every opportunity. One of the best ways to do it would be through an expanded U. N. assistance program.

JANUARY 10, 1957.

The Editor,

St. Louis Post-Dispatch,
1111 Olive Street,
St. Louis 1, Mo.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: I have read with considerable interest your splendid editorial of Thursday, January 3, entitled "U. N. Aid for a U. N. Job." I am taking the liberty of bringing your editorial to the attention of every Member of the Congress by having it reprinted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Indeed the United States is pledged to a policy of resistance of Communist aggression. I am rather surprised that anyone would think that it would require a special declaration of Congress to make this clear to either the American people or people in other lands. The tremendous expenditures for our military forces, along with the establishment of military bases throughout the world, should be ample evidence that we are dedicated to a program of resisting Communist aggression. Add to this the many treaties and regional pacts of which we are a principal member, and it seems inconceivable to me that anyone should ever doubt that the policy of the United States is one of unqualified resistance to the Communist military aggression.

As your editorial has so appropriately noted, Soviet influence in the Middle East is not due to her military aggression, but rather to her political, economic, and cultural penetration, plus the sale of arms. To draw a military line may have a favorable psychological effect on our friends and allies, but it does not meet the problems of the Middle East.

The major problem in the Middle East is one of political and social unrest, passionate nationalism, compounded by the bitterness between the Arab states and Israel—yes, between the Arab states themselves.

Then add to this problem the collapse of British influence and power, the revolts in North Africa against French control, along with the Soviet exploitation of all of these developments, and it becomes quite obvious that the mere declaration of military resistance to Soviet Communist military aggression is not the answer.

This is not to say that a restatement of our determination to resist Communist military aggression should not be made. It may very well be helpful. However, the real tough problems to which our policy should be directed are the Suez Canal, the Arab-Israel issue, the plight of the Arab refugees and their resettlement, and, to be sure, the economic needs of the people of the area.

I concur with your view that many of these problems can best be attacked working through the United Nations. Surely economic development in the Middle East

is one that requires regional planning and the use of regional resources. Some of the Arab States have vast resources of oil that produce literally hundreds of millions of dollars of revenue. Surely we are not going to ask the United States to underwrite an economic aid program in the Middle East without some participation by the oil-rich states. I have proposed a Middle East Development Authority, under U. N. auspices, to which the nation states in the area will contribute and to which other U. N. members will contribute, including the United States.

I further suggested that we sponsor the establishment of the U. N. Good Offices Commission for the Middle East, this Commission to be composed of highly respected persons who would dedicate their time and talents to promoting political settlements between Israel and her Arab neighbors. Our Government should openly support such a Good Offices Commission and take the leadership in encouraging the settling of political differences; in fact, insisting upon it. The Arab States must be brought to realize in no uncertain terms, that the State of Israel is here to stay; that any talk about extermination of Israel is not only a violation of responsibilities under the United Nations, but also a challenge to American policy.

Indeed, the so-called vacuum in the Middle East can be filled with genuinely independent Middle Eastern nations. It should be our policy to encourage growth and strength of those independent nations.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

GAS PRICE BOOST INQUIRY

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, during the state of the Union message the President said that—

Business leaders must, in the national interest, studiously avoid those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole Nation.

Mr. President, recent increases in gasoline and oil prices appear to be completely unjustified, and contrary to the standard urged by the President to restrain against taking advantage of an exceptional situation for unwarranted profits.

I have asked the Attorney General to conduct a thorough inquiry into this situation for the protection of the Nation's consumers, and I have asked the Senate Small Business Committee to conduct its own inquiry into the adverse effects of such price boosts upon small business.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in my remarks, copies of my letters to the Attorney General and to the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], chairman of the Senate Small Business Committee.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS,
January 11, 1957.
The Honorable HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
The Attorney General,
Department of Justice,
Washington 25, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: Once again, the major oil companies have initiated a general increase in domestic petroleum prices, this time on the pretext that the critical situation in the Middle East fully

justifies their action. The play was worked like this:

When the closing of the Suez Canal prevented the movement of Middle East petroleum to England and Europe, the major oil companies began to supply such markets with American crude oil. The resulting pressure on American crude production was then held to warrant an average increase of 35 cents a barrel on crude oil. Next an increase in crude costs was deemed justification for a corresponding increase in the price of finished petroleum products. Accordingly, gasoline prices were raised by 1 cent and proportionate increases have been reflected in such other essential commodities as fuel oil.

That the sharp price increase effected in petroleum prices at this time constitute irresponsible action by the leadership of the petroleum industry seems to have been recognized yesterday by President Eisenhower in his state of the Union address where he stated: "Business leaders must, in the national interest, studiously avoid those price rises that are possible only because of vital or unusual needs of the whole Nation."

With these sentiments of the President, I am certain the American consuming public fully agrees. And, I am equally certain that the American consuming public will agree that only rank opportunism could impose a substantial price increase upon an essential commodity at a time when the Nation, already beset by inflation, is striving to relieve the economic plight of our friends and allies abroad.

Does it not strike you as paradoxical that these petroleum price increases should take place even as the American Petroleum Institute reports that United States oil production and refinery runs have hit all-time high levels? From this it would appear that the economic law of supply and demand has no pertinence to the pricing of petroleum products. An explanation of this phenomenon certainly seems to be indicated.

It should also be made clear in this letter that the bulk of the benefits to accrue from these petroleum price increases will be received by the major oil companies. Only slightly, will the independent crude producer be aided. Similarly, in the case of the small independent refiners, the relief will be insignificant. To the largest small business segment of the industry, the 200,000 gasoline retailers and 15,000 jobbers, there will be no benefits at all. However, to the latter group will fall the duty of braving the wrath of consumers outraged by the price increases.

Unfortunately, this is not the first time that petroleum prices have been raised by the major oil companies without justification. Another such example occurred in early 1953, when the removal of Government price controls occasioned a material increase in petroleum prices. At that time, as you will recall, I wrote you urging that the matter be thoroughly investigated by your antitrust division. While the reply of your then antitrust chief was that such a study would be undertaken, my recollection is that no formal report on the matter was ever issued. Perhaps, if your antitrust division had been more diligent in its exploration of the antitrust implications of the 1953 rise in petroleum products, the necessity for vigorous action now would never have arisen.

Under the antitrust laws, the responsibility for investigation of the present petroleum price increases is primarily that of your Department. It is a responsibility which I am hopeful you will discharge promptly and with painstaking care. The consuming public of this Nation deserves no less than your best efforts in this regard.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY,
United States Senator.

JANUARY 11, 1957.

The Honorable JOHN SPARKMAN,
Chairman, Select Committee on Small
Business, United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR JOHN: The enclosed letter to the Attorney General emphasizes my deep concern over what I feel are unwarranted price increases being imposed by the gas and oil industry.

Because of the squeeze this imposes upon thousands of small businessmen, including jobbers and retailers who face the wrath of outraged consumers without benefitting by the price raises, I feel our committee has a responsibility of its own to institute a careful inquiry into the present situation.

Such an inquiry could be aimed particularly at the adverse effects of this unjustified price boost upon small-business men, and could also serve as a double-check on what the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is doing about it.

I would like to suggest that this situation be placed high on the agenda of our committee for consideration at our first meeting.

Sincerely,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I also ask consent to have printed at this point copies of letters on this subject, written to the President of the United States and to the Attorney General. The letters were written by Paul E. Hadlick, general counsel for the National Oil Marketers Association.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NATIONAL OIL MARKETERS
ASSOCIATION, INC.,
Washington, D. C., January 7, 1957.
The Honorable DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER,
President of the United States,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In 1935 the Congress enacted a statute covering the interstate transportation of petroleum products (49 Stat. 33) following a finding by the Supreme Court that section 9 (c) of the National Industrial Recovery Act was unconstitutional. This statute covered a 2-year period and was subsequently extended for 2-year periods in 1937 and 1939. On June 22, 1942, the statute was made permanent.

This Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products Act (commonly referred to as the Connally Act) contained in section 3 (title 15, U. S. C. annotated, sec. 715b) a prohibition against the shipment or transportation in interstate commerce from any State oil produced in such State in excess of amounts permitted by State law.

An important provision of this Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products Act, insisted upon by the Congress, was section 4 which reads in part as follows:

"Whenever the President finds that the amount of petroleum and petroleum products moving in interstate commerce is so limited as to be the cause, in whole or in part, of a lack of parity between supply (including imports and reasonable withdrawals from storage) and consumptive demand (including exports and reasonable additions to storage) resulting in an undue burden on or restriction of interstate commerce in petroleum and petroleum products, he shall by proclamation declare such finding, and thereupon the provisions of 715b shall be inoperative until such time as the President shall find and by proclamation declare that the conditions which gave rise to the suspension of the operation of the provisions of such section no longer exist."

In explaining this act to the Congress when it was up for extension in 1937 one of the

members of the House subcommittee recommending passage of the legislation, Mr. Samuel B. Pettengill (CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, June 7, 1937, Appendix) in answer to a question as to the powers of the President under section 4 above quoted, said:

"He has the power to suspend the operation of the Connally bill if he finds that the oil-producing States which do prorate production are limiting production below national demand and thus unjustly enhancing the price."

I believe that even a casual investigation will disclose that Texas and other oil-producing States are deliberately holding back the production of crude oil much below the demand for domestic and export of same. Standard Oil's subsidiary, Humble Oil, started a movement to increase the prices of crude oil and passing similar increases along to the public. A United Press dispatch from Houston, Texas, of January 3, quoted the president of this subsidiary as saying the increase was made because they were unable to secure requirements at former prices.

It seems that this is exactly the situation the Congress had in mind when it provided your office with the authority to suspend the Connally Act.

As counsel for a group of independent oil jobbers who endeavor to protect their consumers from inordinate advances in prices I urge you to have the necessary investigation conducted and a proclamation issued suspending the operation of the Interstate Transportation of Petroleum Products Act.

Sincerely,

[Signed] PAUL E. HADLICK,
Counsel.

NATIONAL OIL MARKETERS ASSOCIATION,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1957.
The Honorable HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr.,
Attorney General of the United States,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. BROWNELL: On June 22, 1953, at the time the integrated oil companies raised the price of crude oil I conferred with the then Acting Chief of the Antitrust Division and confirmed this interview to Mr. Stanley N. Barnes who then headed the Antitrust Division, saying:

"Raises in the price of gasoline a week ago followed later last week by advances in crude-oil prices and again today by additional increases in all grades of refined petroleum products indicates clearly that there is collusion among the large oil companies controlling the oil markets. Stocks of petroleum products are about the highest in history and can be amply added to by simply lifting of oil State's rationing schedules.

"It is respectfully requested that your Department promptly institute an investigation of the current price advance in petroleum to determine if the antitrust laws have been violated, and, if our suspicions are justified by the facts that they be placed before a Federal grand jury."

Today a similar situation faces the Nation. As of December 29, 1956, crude-oil stocks nationwide stood at 264,241,000 barrels as against 262,033,000 barrels on December 30, 1955. Gasoline stocks on December 28, 1956, were 185,796,000 barrels compared to 165,268,000 barrels on December 30, 1955.

Last week Standard Oil's subsidiary, Humble Oil & Refining Co., initiated an advance of 35 cents a barrel for crude oil and a 1-cent-per-gallon increase on refined products. The advances are being instituted by other integrated companies almost daily. And each in turn is tagging the 1-cent-per-gallon increase onto the price of gasoline, fuel oil, and other refined petroleum products.

When you realize that the price of crude oil has almost tripled in price since the end of World War II one must be very gullible to believe that such increases can be blamed on inflation, added costs, or competition between crude-oil buyers.

I am sure you understand what this increase of 35 cents per barrel means to our dollar-short allies who are suffering because of the Suez crisis. Also what the 1-cent-per-gallon increases in the price of fuel oil mean to the American consumer.

Small-business concerns in the oil industry, like those which I have the honor to represent, namely, independent oil jobbers, can be and are suspicious of the circumstances surrounding these price increases without having any definite evidence of collusion. Your Department with its far-flung FBI offices, district attorney staffs, and the staff of the Antitrust Division are the only ones that can make the proper investigation and determine if the antitrust laws are being violated through a conspiracy to raise the price of crude oil and refined petroleum products.

May I respectfully request on behalf not only of the people I represent, but on behalf of all the consumers of petroleum products in America, that you order an immediate investigation of the circumstances surrounding the current increases in the prices of crude oil and refined petroleum products, and, if the facts thus developed warrant, that you place them before a Federal grand jury for action.

Prompt action is essential if this additional gouging of the American consumer of gasoline and fuel oil is to be prevented.

Sincerely,

PAUL E. HADLICK,
Counsel.

C. WAYLAND BROOKS

MR. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, it was with profound regret that I learned of the death of former Senator C. Wayland—better known to his friends as "Curley"—Brooks, in Chicago.

Former Senator Brooks was a distinguished Member of this body. Recently he has been serving as Republican national committeeman for the State of Illinois. I know that many of us on both sides of the aisle, who had served with him, will regret the passing of this distinguished American, one who devoted many years of his life to the public service of his own State of Illinois, as well as to the Nation. Our sympathy goes to his widow and the other members of his family.

I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, the press dispatch relating to his death.

There being no objection, the dispatch was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CHICAGO.—Former Senator C. Wayland (Curley) Brooks, of Chicago, died today at Passavant Hospital following a heart attack. He was 59 years old.

Brooks, who was Illinois Republican national committeeman at the time of his death, entered the hospital January 8 after an attack of chest pains.

His illness was diagnosed as a dissecting aneurism of the aorta, or a tear in an artery of his heart. A hospital spokesman said death was attributed to the heart condition.

MR. KNOWLAND. Mr. President, I also ask that a brief biographical sketch of the late Senator Brooks be printed in the RECORD as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the biography was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIOGRAPHY

C. Wayland Brooks, Republican, of Chicago, was born in West Bureau, Ill., son of

the Rev. Jonas Gardner Brooks, an ordained minister of the Congregational Church, and Ida Nora Bickford Brooks; while Reverend Mr. Brooks held pastorates in various cities of Illinois, his son attended public schools of Dixon, Peoria, Kewanee, and Nepeset; graduated from Wheaton (Ill.) High School; entered University of Illinois in 1916; enlisted in the United States Marine Corps, April 1917, when the United States entered the World War; served in the 6th regiment, United States Marines, 2d division, overseas; was decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross, American Navy Cross, Croix de Guerre, and Purple Heart; commissioned a second lieutenant in the front line and advanced to first lieutenant in the front line; wounded 7 times in action and invalided home; his father and older brother served overseas, the older brother dying in service there; a younger brother also served in the Marine Corps during the war; returned to University of Illinois after the war and later was graduated from Northwestern University, where he subsequently lectured on Illinois law for 2 years; admitted to bar in 1926; served as assistant State's attorney for 7 years and was commended by the bar, press, and civic organizations for this aggressive fight against organized crime; delegate to 1940 and 1944 Republican National Conventions and member of convention resolutions and platform-drafting committees; past commander, Marine Post, American Legion; member Army and Navy Legion of Valor; Purple Heart Association; A. F. and A. M.; Phi Delta Phi law fraternity; Delta Sigma Phi fraternity; Chicago, Ill., and American Bar Associations; Order of Moose; Elks Lodge; owns and operates farm in La Salle County, Ill.; has 1 son, Russell; elected to the United States Senate November 5, 1940, to fill a vacancy, reelected November 3, 1942, for 6-year term ending January 3, 1949.

MR. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I did not have the pleasure of knowing the late Senator Brooks, but I wish to associate myself with everything that has been said by the able minority leader, and to extend to the family of Senator Brooks the sympathy of all Senators on this side of the aisle.

SUBJECTION OF FUEL OIL CONSUMERS TO PRICE GOUGE

Mrs. SMITH of Maine. Mr. President, I have long favored helping our allies, because of their strength for our country in collective and mutual security, for if any one or more of our allies weakens, then surely does our collective strength suffer.

In the realism of this fact, I have supported programs of aid to our allies, to help them remain strong enough to resist and withstand the aggressive onslaught of spreading communism.

The American people have done this digging down very deep in their pockets to pay taxes to provide billions of dollars for foreign aid to friendly countries, and to stop communism from taking those countries over. They have done it at considerable sacrifice in the additional heavy tax burden they have been carrying.

Even when part of the weakness of some of our allies stems directly from mistakes and bad judgment, our country and our people have shown a rare tolerance of such mistakes, and a truly magnanimous attitude.

But there is a breaking point on such tolerance and such magnanimity, and, if

certain reports and rumors are accurate, I think that breaking point has been reached.

The rumors, reports, and predictions I speak of are those to the effect that prices of fuel oil are going to rise in the very near future, and that the consumers of fuel oil are going to be subjected to a price gouge in the very middle of a cold winter.

I want to read from the January 10, 1957, Washington Daily News, which states in part:

Esso said the price hike was forced by a 25 to 45 cent a barrel increase in the crude-oil price by Humble Oil and Refining Co., of Texas. Humble blamed emergency shipments to Europe. . . . Previously, Texas refiners were reported to be anxious to begin the shipments in order to justify a general refinery level price advance. Officials said the rise in product prices may be difficult to enforce during the winter months, since industry stocks and production of motor fuel are at an all-time high. Gasoline stored up in this country now amounts to 186,800,600 barrels, an increase of nearly 18 million over 1956. Heating oil supplies are also above last year's.

I am disturbed at the further report that this is coming not only as a result of agreement within the oil industry, but also with the sanction of the Federal Government. This, I find very hard to believe—and I certainly hope the rumors, reports, and predictions are in error and without foundation.

While I can fully appreciate the difficulty of the oil shortage in Britain and France, and Europe generally, and while I believe it wise for our country to assist as much as it can in supplying oil to our allies in Europe to help the people there, I surely condemn any attempt to use it as an excuse or justification for a price gouge to be inflicted upon fuel-oil consumers in our own country.

Perhaps because this is winter and the winters are cold in my home State of Maine, and the people of Maine are so dependent upon fuel oil during the winter, I am more sensitive than most people on this.

But of this I am sure—that there are many, many Americans living in cold, winter areas, who would resent and protest such a price gouge based upon such an excuse. And I am sure that Americans living in warmer areas of our country, where fuel oil is not so desperately needed at this time of year, also rebel at such prospect of exploiting such a situation, even though they are not victims of it.

For some time I have been disappointed at the indicated attitude of fuel-oil producers. It has been too much of an attitude emphasizing profits and showing too little consideration for fuel-oil consumers. The oil producers have tried for some time now to restrict fuel-oil imports—apparently trying to restrict such imports so that our own fuel-oil producers could get higher prices from fuel-oil consumers, especially fuel-oil consumers in New England.

Then there was the natural-gas bill last year, which, if passed, threatened to cause an increase in the price of fuel oil.

And now, because Britain and France in disastrous folly invaded Egypt and started an armed conflict that resulted

in the Suez Canal being blocked with sunken ships, and oil pipelines in the Middle East being blown up, not only has the flow of oil from the Middle East to Britain, France, and Europe been shut off by such folly of Britain and France, an act in which those countries defied and broke with our country, but also Americans are reportedly going to be faced with a hike in fuel-oil prices because our country is going to meet the oil emergency needs of a foolish Britain and France, and ship oil in great quantities from here.

Thus, the reported justification for a predicted hike in fuel-oil prices—an alleged oil shortage that forces the price of fuel oil up—is a shortage caused by the folly of Britain and France, who defied us, but who now seek our help and our oil, and to whom we are responding.

I do not take issue with our response and help to them, in spite of the fact that they made their own mess. But I do take issue with this international mess being used as an excuse for inflicting a fuel oil price gouge on Americans in the bitter cold of winter.

This is a situation in which I do not believe our Federal Government should stand idly by. I believe our Federal Government should, if necessary, step in to prevent a fuel oil price gouge—for the simple reason that one function of the Government is to take steps for the protection of its people.

In taking this position, I realize that I shall be condemned by some of the oil industry and accused of being an opponent of free enterprise. Such a charge would be false, but I will take any such abuse and misrepresentation, because I would rather be a champion for the people, for the little people who hover around a fuel oil stove in the cold of winter, after spending the precious, small amount of money they have for fuel oil to keep warm and to survive the winter. They come first in my heart—ahead of those who would inflict a fuel oil price gouge, exploiting an international situation—ahead of those who have so much money they don't know what to do with it, so they spend some of it trying to buy elections in States thousands of miles from their own State.

Of course, they are entitled to full consideration. But full consideration does not mean preferential treatment; it does not mean priority in treatment; it does not mean discrimination in their favor. Instead, full consideration means consideration of the little fellow as well—the fuel oil consumer—the elderly couple eking out an existence in which their life earnings and savings have been decimated by the rise in the cost of living, by the rise of prices, by a rise in prices of such bare necessities as heat; the young married couples with their little babies. These are the people I think of when I express my personal protest against any fuel oil price gouge.

I only hope that the rumors, reports, and predictions are false. But if they should be accurate, then I believe that the Federal Government has a solemn obligation to its people to intervene in the cause of public decency and humane-

TRIBAL PROBLEMS OF INDIANS

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerk may read a telegram which I have received from Peter N. Chumbris, on behalf of 120 Indian chiefs who recently met at Dallas, Tex.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the clerk will read the telegram.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

DALLAS, TEX., December 5, 1956.

Senator WILLIAM LANGER,
United States Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Conference of 120 Indian chiefs representing 40 tribes in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Mississippi is doing excellently, with Indian leaders laying their specific tribal problems on the line without pulling punches; they tell Commissioner Emmons the hard facts. Indian chiefs appreciate subcommittee sending me to the conference and are most appreciative of you, Senator LANGER and Senator KEFAUVER, of subcommittee hearings and activities on Indians' behalf. They are asking that subcommittee hold proposed hearings as soon as possible early next year.

PETER N. CHUMBRIS.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I may say, in connection with the telegram, that the Indian Bureau was established in 1824. Today there are want, misery, and suffering on the part of a great many Indians in the various tribes.

At a meeting of some 20 Senators in my office last week, it was agreed that a bill would be introduced to provide for point 4 relief for the Indian tribes of this country. That bill will be introduced sometime this week.

I may say we have the active support of the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seaton, and the active support of Mr. Glenn Emmons, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. I think the bill is one of the best ever introduced on behalf of the Indians of this country. While we are sending billions of dollars to foreign countries, our Indians have been neglected.

The bill will be introduced this week. If it is passed and is enacted into law, it will go far toward alleviating the hunger, suffering, and starvation on the part of Indians all over the United States.

DR. P. P. CLAXTON

Mr. KEFAUVER. Mr. President, I wish to express my deep sorrow at the death of a distinguished Tennessean and educator, Dr. P. P. Claxton, who served as United States Commissioner of Education under Presidents Taft, Wilson, and Harding, and who died on Saturday at Knoxville.

I knew Dr. Claxton as a professor when I was a student at the University of Tennessee. Dr. Claxton, who was 94 at the time of his death, was born in a 1-room cabin in Tennessee, while that State still had many of the characteristics of the frontier.

He entered the University of Tennessee, as a student, with money earned hauling timber. He worked his way through the university, and graduated a Phi Beta Kappa at the age of 19. Dr. Claxton later did graduate work at Johns Hopkins and in Germany. He taught in the public schools of North Carolina and

at the North Carolina State Normal and Industrial College, before returning to the University of Tennessee, as a professor. He organized and became head of the department of Education at the University of Tennessee, and fought for many years to bring State aid for Tennessee public schools.

In 1911, Dr. Claxton became head of what then was known as the Bureau of Education, in Washington. He traveled extensively, preaching the need for better public education. Throughout his life he was a crusader also for world peace.

After leaving the Government, Dr. Claxton was a provost of the University of Alabama; superintendent of schools in Tulsa, Okla.; and president of Austin Peay State College, in Clarksville, Tenn.

Many Members of this body know his son, Phil Claxton, who is doing a fine job with the State Department.

In the death of Dr. P. P. Claxton, the country has lost one of the pioneers in the field of public education.

SENATOR KNOWLAND OF CALIFORNIA

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I am sorry that I was not present at the recent session when my colleagues on both sides of the aisle expressed their high regard and admiration for the distinguished minority leader, BILL KNOWLAND.

The announcement of his retirement from the Senate at the end of his present term was received with deep regret by all of us in this Chamber and by the Nation.

The many tributes which were paid to his able and courageous leadership were richly deserved. I wish to state that I am in complete accord with the high praise that honored the senior Senator from California as a great patriot, a great statesman, and a great American.

Senator KNOWLAND reached greatness as a Senator and as a leader, through sincere devotion to duty. He has been unexcelled as a worker. Despite the great burdens under which he labored, he has always been willing to discuss our legislative problems with all of us. Those who sought his advice and counsel received the full benefit of his sound judgment, his unflinching courtesy, his sincerity, his honesty, and his dedication to the highest principles of patriotic Americanism.

That is one reason why he has been such a fine and outstanding leader.

I join with my colleagues in the hope that the future may be bright in health and happiness for the distinguished minority leader and for his loved ones.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I desire to concur in and endorse the high praise that has been accorded on this floor to the distinguished minority leader, the senior Senator from California [Mr. KNOWLAND]. He is deserving of every fine thing that has been said about him, and more, too.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks, an article about Senator KNOWLAND, as

published in Time magazine on January 14.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

REPUBLICANS—DYNASTY AND DESTINY

Twenty minutes before the rapping of gavels convened the 85th Congress, a massive, bull-shouldered man entered the empty Senate Chamber and moved with long strides to his desk in the front row, right side. For a few moments he sat alone among the curving rows, rustling through the pile of documents he had brought with him. Then one by one, two by two, his colleagues began drifting in through the swinging doors. The man leaped to his feet, began greeting each and every one with booming-voiced gladness, in the manner of one who truly loves his club and its members—not for what they may be individually, but simply because they are members of the club. WILLIAM FIFE KNOWLAND, 48, Republican from California, minority leader of the Senate, was back in his element, pleased with his lot, and eager to come to grips with the conflicts facing a party that has just triumphantly won the White House, and lost control of the Congress.

Already BILL KNOWLAND had met with fellow Republican congressional leaders at a 9-hour White House session, lunched with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, attended a bipartisan legislative conference at the White House, worked at reshuffling the Senate's Republican high command, helped draft a unanimous-consent agreement under which the Senate would debate a change in its rules, and assisted in writing a resolution paving the way for President Eisenhower's Middle East message to a joint session of Congress. All this was part of KNOWLAND's job as leader of a Senate minority that represents a party in executive power. It was also prologue to a political challenge that has no precedent in United States history.

As leader of the GOP Senate forces, BILL KNOWLAND's job is to transmit the plans and attitudes of a majority President to the minority party in the Senate, to seize the initiative, where possible, in a Chamber balanced at 49 Democrats and 47 Republicans. As the most spotlighted Republican on Capitol Hill, KNOWLAND's responsibility (which he shares with House minority leader JOE MARTIN) is to see to it that the Republican congressional record will contribute to Republican congressional victory in a 1958 that looks all too shaky. Moreover, if the United States is to get value received for its national electoral choice, BILL KNOWLAND and his Republican colleagues must give legislative expression to the mandate awarded Dwight Eisenhower.

Under these compelling terms, the job of leading the Senate Republicans is not one for a wire-pulling maneuverer, an obstructionist or, in the proud United States Senate, a White House errand boy.

Qualities of leadership: The United States Senate respects only those who respect it; no man has a deeper feeling for the Senate than KNOWLAND. A party leader, by definition, must be a party man; KNOWLAND has been a Republican from birth, and his attachment is to the party itself, not to any of its factions. "I consider myself," he says, putting first things first, "a member of the Republican team, and the President certainly would be the leader of that team."

Above all else, KNOWLAND brings to his leadership post an absolute, unflinching integrity that rises above politics. It inspires faith in his motives and gives weight to his words. Says Senate Democratic Leader LYNDON JOHNSON: "Any time BILL KNOWLAND tells you something, you can believe it." In 1949 KNOWLAND voted against the confirmation of Dean Acheson as Secretary of State in the Truman administration, and he was

the leading Senate critic of Acheson's Far Eastern policies. But he did not hesitate to stand on the Senate floor and pay tribute to Acheson's handling of the Japanese peace treaty. When Harry Truman was subjected to a below-the-belt attack by Idaho's pink-tinted Democratic Senator Glen Taylor, it was Republican KNOWLAND who arose roaring in wrath. "As long as he sits in the White House," said KNOWLAND, "President Truman is my President."

Such behavior is strange in the political rough-and-tumble. But KNOWLAND has never known any other way to act. The essential to understanding WILLIAM FIFE KNOWLAND is that although he is driven furiously by a sense of destiny, he is always controlled by the traditions of dynasty.

First family: BILLY KNOWLAND was an ordinary kid growing up around Alameda; he was a KNOWLAND of California. His grandfather had come West from New York to dig for gold, instead found wealth in an empire of lumber, shipping, mining and banking interests. Billy's father, Joseph Russell Knowland ("J. R." to most of California and "Papoo" to his now-adult grandchildren), served in the State assembly, State senate, and was elected 5 times to the United States House of Representatives. Defeated as the Republican candidate for the United States Senate in 1914, J. R. bought into the Oakland Tribune (1956 circulation 208,000), assumed complete control, and turned it into one of the State's most formidable political powers. Of his 3 children, Billy, whose mother had died of an embolism following his birth, was J. R.'s great pride.

While his father was still in Congress, Billy lived part time in Washington, became a familiar sight in the Capitol corridors. He was a political prodigy. "His idea of a game," recalls J. R., still alive and alert at 83, "was to get a box to stand on and make a speech." With a lisp caused by two widely separated front teeth, BILLY KNOWLAND would get up on his box and proclaim: "Wepwethentative government ith the way we do thingth in thith country." The inscription on his grammar-school graduation program read: "Appearance—politician. Bessetting sin—politics." At 12 he spoke for the Harding-Coolidge ticket. He thrilled to the drama of his first national convention in 1924, returned to take over the chairmanship, from an adult who had fallen ill, of the finance committee of Alameda's Coolidge-Dawes Republican Club. Billy raised funds, paid bills, and shared in the credit for Alameda's thumping Republican majority. His age: 16.

No sooner did BILLY KNOWLAND arrive at Alameda High School than he set about organizing a student conservative party (Economy But Not False Economy). He held nearly every school office, graduated as president of his class and of the student body. His rival candidate has a rueful memory of the occasion: "I was an athlete and a popular guy. Billy didn't play anything. But he knew how to make other kids take him seriously."

YOU HAD TO ADMIRE HIM

KNOWLAND attended the University of California, came home after 3½ years with an A. B., an executive job with the Tribune, and a wife. Characteristically, he had known Helen Herrick since the sixth grade, had gone with her for 8 years, bought a ring, made careful arrangements and then—on New Year's Eve, 1926—eloped.

Young Bill (made the Tribune's assistant publisher in 1933) had always had a sort of proprietary relationship with the newspaper. As a boy he decided he did not like its Sunday comics and demanded—unsuccessfully—that J. R. fire the managing editor. During his school years he had sometimes worked summers and weekends at the Tribune, at one time conducted a children's column called Aunt Elsie. One of his efforts began:

"Heidieho, kiddies, this is BILLY KNOWLAND with another story." Now, however, his duties were vague. He put in some time on the Tribune's business side, helped streamline the logotype—and feverishly pursued his political career.

That career was soon linked, in a way that made political history, to the career of another fast-rising California Republican: Alameda County district attorney Earl Warren. Old J. R. always had been a staunch backer of young Earl Warren. Warren and Billy first met about the time Herbert Hoover was campaigning against Al Smith in 1928. Warren was struck by the political skill and vigor of the man 17 years his junior. Says Warren: "You had to admire him." The admiration was mutual. KNOWLAND became a leading spirit among the young California Republicans who were later Warren's greatest political strength. There is a California legend that Warren, repaying his debt to Joe Knowland, lifted Bill to political prominence. Actually, Earl and Bill helped each other in near-equal degree. Explains Warren: "It was a friendship of honorable men." For more than 2 decades, Earl Warren and BILL KNOWLAND fought side by side in California's bloody political wars.

"Billy's done it." Bill's first try for public office came in 1932, when he ran for State assemblyman in the same district his father had represented. In Republican Alameda, the payoff was in the primary, and it was a hard four-way fight. On election night tough old J. R., weeping tears of delight, went around to all his friends to boast: "Billy's done it." As the youngest (25) member of the State assembly, Billy sponsored successful legislation that ranged from an antilyching bill to one that protected caucus. Two years later, again following after his father, he entered the State senate. Named chairman of the finance committee, he authored the personal-income-tax law that still remains on California's books.

When his first senate term expired, Billy quit. His ambition was pointing to Washington, where California's aging Senator Hiram Johnson was living his last years.

Succeeding Earl Warren as California's Republican national committeeman (Warren resigned to become State attorney general), KNOWLAND used the post to travel the length and breadth of the State, getting to know people and letting them know him. He made news on being elected chairman of the Republican National Committee's executive committee, posed for pictures with every leading GOP candidate who came through town, including Republican leaders Tom Dewey and Wendell Willkie. He was, in fact, carefully preparing for the day when Hiram Johnson's Senate place would become vacant.

His strenuous efforts were interrupted. On the morning of December 7, 1941, KNOWLAND was having his breakfast in bed when Tribune City Editor Al Reck called with the news of Pearl Harbor. Scrambling out of bed, KNOWLAND sent his breakfast dishes flying in all directions. Six months later he was off to the Army, soon was bound for Europe as a public information and military government officer. It was in the summer of 1945 when Maj. WILLIAM KNOWLAND, drinking coffee in an Army cafeteria in Paris, picked up a copy of Stars and Stripes and read that he had been appointed by Gov. Earl Warren to succeed the late Hiram Johnson in the United States Senate.

Busting his britches: The new Senator hustled himself onto the first plane to Washington, received his Army discharge there in a single afternoon. He was a strange sight. He had put on weight in the Army (the harder he works, the more he eats and the rounder he gets), and now, with no time to waste on clothes buying, he tried to stuff

himself back into his prewar civies. For months, until Helen Knowland finally took charge and ordered him some new suits, Washington held its breath in anticipation of the occasion when California's young Republican Senator WILLIAM FIFE KNOWLAND would literally bust his britches.

KNOWLAND was a britches-buster in other ways to the august United States Senate. In a forum where youngsters are supposed to be seen but not heard, KNOWLAND set out by tackling—and tumbling—none other than Mr. Republican, Ohio's Bob Taft, on an issue of budget policy. In an institution where seniority is the road to prominence, KNOWLAND leaped to the forefront before his first full term was half over. He became the Senate's leading Republican spokesman on the utmost acrimonious issue of the day: United States policy toward Asia. How it happened is typical of BILL KNOWLAND.

In the winter of 1945-46, KNOWLAND made his first trip to the Far East with a Senate committee investigating the disposal of surplus war properties. In Tokyo he met Gen. Douglas MacArthur and was enormously impressed, but not overwhelmed (KNOWLAND is a hard man to overwhelm). He was fascinated by Asia's political and economic problems and, once back in Washington, began studying them. After hours and weeks and months of concentrated self-education, he came to an unshakable conviction: in its preoccupation with Europe, the United States was disastrously neglecting Asia.

Making the issue: With a single exception (a 1946 loan to Britain), KNOWLAND has supported every proposal to bolster Europe. But his studies convinced him that the United States was falling badly in its far eastern policies. While the State Department was enamored with the Chinese Communists, KNOWLAND saw Asia as the vital back door through which the Communists could get to Europe, often cites Lenin's thesis that "the road to Paris lies through Peking."

In 1948 KNOWLAND succeeded in getting \$400 million into the Marshall plan appropriations for the general area of China, because he was convinced that Nationalist Leader Chiang Kai-shek had not received sufficient support, both moral and material, from the United States. In 1949, KNOWLAND fought Dean Acheson's confirmation as Secretary of State, partly because Acheson—as Under Secretary—had had much to do with a United States policy that pressured Chiang to make peace with the Chinese Communists.

KNOWLAND thundered warnings day after day on the Senate floor as Acheson wrote off Formosa and Korea as beyond the areas of United States vital interest. He later leaped again to the attack when congressional investigators discovered that the State Department was distributing to United States Embassies and Consulates in the Far East copies of an issue of the Reporter magazine with articles and editorial highly sympathetic to Red China. Sure that he saw signs that the United States was getting ready to recognize Red Peking, KNOWLAND planted himself solidly in the path of recognition—and from that position he has never budged. Always a stout anti-Communist—even in the days when many of his colleagues still thought warmly of Russia as a trusted wartime ally—KNOWLAND sensed accurately that the Communist struggle for Asia was as desperate and critical as the struggle for Europe. In 1950 he spoke 115 times in the Senate on Far Eastern policy. His voice carried the authority of careful preparation, and other Republican Senators took up the cry, making BILL KNOWLAND's Asia issue one of their basic articles of faith in the 1952 elections.

Up for reelection himself that year, KNOWLAND was overwhelmingly vindicated by both parties. His opponent under California's cross-filing system sneered at him as the Senator from Formosa. KNOWLAND had only three set speeches. One took 5 minutes, one

took 15 minutes, and one half an hour, but each said the same thing: the Truman-Acheson Far East policy was catastrophic. KNOWLAND won both the Republican and Democratic nominations and stood as a political power of the first magnitude.

The unbreakable: Selected to lead the California delegation to the Republican National Convention, KNOWLAND was avidly wooed by presidential hopefuls. From the Eisenhower camp came strong hints that the vice-presidential nomination could be his. From the Taft forces (but not from Taft himself) came a direct promise that support for the Ohioan would give KNOWLAND second place on the national ticket. But KNOWLAND and his delegation were pledged to back Earl Warren for President—and BILL KNOWLAND has never broken his word. At Chicago, disturbed by reports that his Senate colleague RICHARD NIXON was trying to get the California delegation to defect to Ike, KNOWLAND called a secret caucus and faced his delegation shaking with anger. "I just want everyone in this room to know," he rumbled, "that never in history has any delegate ever violated his pledge and been respected again." There were no defections: California stayed solid for Warren through the first (and only) ballot. Then BILL KNOWLAND saw DICK NIXON nominated for Vice President of the United States.

With his own reelection just a formality, KNOWLAND rode the 1952 Eisenhower campaign train all fall, and it was on Bill's broad shoulder that NIXON fell sobbing in Wheeling, W. Va., when Ike declared his running mate guiltless in the campaign-fund uproar. The elections were barely over when KNOWLAND announced that he was a candidate for majority leader of the 83d Congress against anybody except STYLES BRIDGES, the Senate's senior Republican and one of KNOWLAND's closest Washington friends. By mid-December, it was obvious that Bob Taft also wanted to be majority leader, and a first-class fight appeared to be shaping up. In the end, a slate was worked out: Taft for majority leader; KNOWLAND, just beginning his second full term, for chairman of the powerful Republican Policy Committee; BRIDGES for President pro tempore.

If Taft had been one to harbor grudges, there were plenty he could have harbored against BILL KNOWLAND, who had challenged him in the Senate and refused to deal with him for the presidency. But Taft was perfectly aware of BILL KNOWLAND's basic quality. Late on the afternoon of June 9, 1953, Bob Taft, fatally ill, entered STYLES BRIDGES' office, dropped heavily into a chair and said quietly: "I'm going to be away and I've asked Bill to carry on for me. Nobody can push him around."

The unpushable: Taft was all too right. Nobody could push Bill around and, elected majority leader in his own right after Taft's death, KNOWLAND soon ran into trouble trying to push the unpushable Senate around. In his rush to political power, KNOWLAND had learned how to handle issues—but not men. Senior Republicans began grumbling: "He treats us like kids." Once KNOWLAND called for a night session without consulting Minority Leader LYNDON JOHNSON. JOHNSON rounded up enough Senators to hand KNOWLAND one of the worst indignities that can be inflicted on a majority leader; he adjourned the Senate right out from under Bill's nose. Again, KNOWLAND's impatient ways led him to try to cut off debate on a bill to revise the Atomic Energy Act. His move so irritated a minority of liberals that they launched into a 13-day filibuster. KNOWLAND, who loves a good fight, was unbothered. One morning during the filibuster he arose from his office couch after a few hours' sleep and rushed forth announcing happily: "Boy, will we give 'em a fight today." In the end, the filibuster was broken—but the Senate had wasted a lot of time.

KNOWLAND also had some rough sailing in his relations with the White House. He is proud of his voting record of support (88 percent in the 83d Congress, 91 percent in the 84th) for the Eisenhower administration, but he has made some of his biggest, blackest headlines breaking with the administration. Perhaps the low point, in the administration's eyes, came during the 1954 debate on the Bricker amendment, designed to dilute the President's treaty-making power. Just when Senate leadership was needed most, KNOWLAND abandoned his majority leader's desk, walked to the rear of the Senate, announced that he was speaking as a rank-and-file Senator, and argued in favor of the amendment.

Thus, BILL KNOWLAND's first years of leadership were disappointing to both the administration and the Senate. He has since come a long way.

Unrequited love: The White House knows that it still cannot depend on KNOWLAND for down-the-line support, but it respects his sincerity of purpose and—because they are always the result of careful thought—his opinions. Ike, carefully cordial toward KNOWLAND, unfailingly calls him "Bill." KNOWLAND, carefully correct, unfailingly calls Ike "Mr. President." In the privacy of his office Ike sometimes grows hot under the collar when KNOWLAND challenges a cherished White House plan, but the President is a confirmed Constitutionalist and neither asks—nor expects—KNOWLAND to toe the executive line. On one vital point Ike has no worries: He knows that honest BILL KNOWLAND whatever his personal stand on an issue, will report the Eisenhower views to the Senate faithfully, accurately, and dispassionately.

In the Senate, KNOWLAND has won the regard of the old Taft loyalists. He publicly urged the Republican National Committee to give them responsible assignments during the 1956 campaign. Although he followed his considered judgment of the merits in each case, his votes for the Bricker amendment and against the censure of JOE MCCARTHY (even the club's pariahs have their rights, reasoned KNOWLAND) further endeared him to the Republican right wing. But there is a wide gulf between KNOWLAND and the Neanderthals—the McCarthys, the Bill Jenners and the "Molly" Malones. The gulf was widened considerably last fall when KNOWLAND campaigned 25,000 miles for Eisenhower and Nixon—and especially when he accepted appointment as a United States delegate to the UN. KNOWLAND owes the Neanderthals nothing; it is they who want the favors from him.

Time for a drink: The Senate's close party balance requires a harmonious relationship between the Democratic and Republican leaders. After a cool start, KNOWLAND and LYNDON JOHNSON have become warm friends. When Lyndon was convalescing from his heart attack, Bill twice weekly wrote long, gossipy letters with news of the Senate and its Members. He also assured JOHNSON that he would work to prevent anyone from taking political advantage of Lyndon's absence—and he did.

The most valuable lesson KNOWLAND has learned is that a leader must generally ease his way through the Senate, that the Senate cannot be battered into submission. The Senate's informal life can be as important as its parliamentary procedures. When KNOWLAND first became majority leader, LYNDON JOHNSON once dropped by his office for a drink and a chat. KNOWLAND had one bottle on hand, which he kept in a refrigerator. He had no corkscrew, and his ice trays were frozen fast from long disuse. Bill struggled futilely for 15 minutes, trying to get the cork out of the bottle. Lyndon finally dragged him upstairs to his own office—"where we know how to open bottles." Now KNOWLAND keeps a well-stocked refrigerator for thirsty colleagues. Such concessions to

Senate society have helped him in his work—but they have not slowed his man-killing pace.

Wed to a whirlwind: In his two-bedroom, \$175-a-month Berkshire Hotel apartment, KNOWLAND is up six mornings a week by 7 o'clock, reads the Washington Post and Times Herald and the New York Times in his official limousine (a perquisite of his position as minority leader) on his way to the Capitol. The Senate restaurant normally opens at 8:15, but one waiter comes regularly at 8 to serve KNOWLAND his orange juice, eggs, toast, and coffee. It is always a working breakfast, once a week with White House Legislative Aide Jerry Persons, other mornings with Cabinet officers or sleepy-eyed Senators. Then, with the giant stride that often forces his companions to a dog-trot, KNOWLAND plunges onward into his day. That day continues even after he arrives home with what Helen Knowland calls his "bulging 20-pound briefcase." Says she: "He opens that old briefcase, spreads papers all over the place, gets on the telephone and in minutes the room looks as if a whirlwind had struck."

Living with BILL KNOWLAND may be like living with a whirlwind but, as their son Joe, an Oakland Tribune deskman, remarks: "Mother knows how to handle him." She handles by helping. In his earliest California campaigns she worked night after night addressing campaign literature and copyreading speeches. When Bill went into the Army, Helen took over his job, but not his title, assisting J. R. at the Tribune. Bill rarely spares more than 15 minutes apiece for visiting California constituents (he eases them out of the office by rising, walking to his window, remarking on the beauty of the view and, when they come to admire, shaking hands in farewell), so Helen lunches with visiting firemen 3 or 4 times a week in the Senate restaurant.

BILL KNOWLAND is a tireless public speaker, but strains painfully in his attempts at casual conversation, even with his family (the Knowlands have 2 daughters, 1 son). But Helen says: "But we know he loves us. * * * It's Billy's way, and it's all right with me." Bill once reprimanded her for jaywalking on the grounds that the wife of a lawmaker should avoid even the slightest infraction of law. But Helen merely says, half facetiously: "His high principles can be almost a nuisance at times." She encourages him in his only real hobby: pasting items about the life and times of BILL KNOWLAND into scrapbooks. Begun when he was 9 years old, the scrapbooks now number 41, increasing at a current rate of 4 a year, with entries ranging from college dance programs (filled out mostly by Helen) to some of the press' sharpest jabs, e. g., KNOWLAND is an "old man's young man," a "young fogey," etc.

The critical test: Despite KNOWLAND's devotion to the Senate, it does not fully satisfy his sense of destiny. When nobody was certain whether the 1955 heart attack would keep Ike from running, KNOWLAND began making presidential noises. Recalls young Joe Knowland (who is devoted to his father but somewhat awestruck): "The hardest thing I have to do is carry on a conversation with my father. Everything has to be just right or he won't talk. But he was so happy when he was getting ready to run for President that he was bubbling. He could talk about anything. He was relaxed and gay." KNOWLAND never did announce his candidacy, but he kept hinting strongly that Ike should reveal his intentions to throw open the lists. After Ike's announcement KNOWLAND gave up.

Some KNOWLAND associates believe that his political destiny, as well as the responsibilities of dynasty, may take him back to California after his Senate term expires January 3, 1959. This week KNOWLAND confirmed this speculation, announced that he

would not run for reelection to the Senate. Back in California he would be on hand for the inevitable day when J. R. Knowland leaves the management of family interests in his hands. There too, he could run for governor on the theory that Senators rarely get presidential nominations.¹ California's present Republican Governor Goodwin J. Knight might have plenty to say about that. Although a Knight-Knowland battle would be a historic political struggle, KNOWLAND is in a strategic position. Goodie Knight and Dick Nixon are longtime feudists. KNOWLAND has maintained cordial relations with both, taken sides only when he thought one clearly right and the other clearly wrong, and he is generally conceded to hold the balance of California's political power.

Even though his Senate career is coming to an end, he has cause for concern with the events at hand. For the session of the 85th Congress that began last week is the critical test of KNOWLAND's leadership. And the record written by the 85th may decide once and for all the ultimate political future of WILLIAM FIFE KNOWLAND.

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, during my current appointment as a Delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, I have enjoyed the experience of a friendly and cooperative relationship with Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, who is also a member of the United States Delegation.

He has a splendid record of unselfish, dedicated, and patriotic service to our country. With his usual imagination and farsightedness, Mr. Hoffman has given us a review of the current world situation which should attract widespread attention. The article, entitled "Three Omens of a Peaceful World," appeared in yesterday's issue of the New York Times Magazine. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed at this point in the RECORD, as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THREE OMENS OF A PEACEFUL WORLD—SATELLITE UPRISINGS, THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE'S UPRISING AND UNITED NATIONS MOBILIZATION OF WORLD OPINION, HOFFMAN DECLARES, MAY YET FORCE THE KREMLIN TO ADOPT A LIVE-AND-LET-LIVE POLICY

In the past 3 months we have seen one of the greatest eruptions of violence in our world since the end of World War II.

We have seen 1 nation—Hungary— butchered and almost destroyed by a calculated ferocity unknown since the days of Hitler; we have seen another nation—Poland—come to the edge of a similar disaster; we have seen Britain, France, Israel, and Egypt shed each other's blood and strangle world commerce in a dispute that none of the machinery of diplomacy could avoid; all over North Africa, ambushade and guerrilla war kill people; armed conflict sputters on the borders of Red China; within the past 10 days the United States has pledged its armed might against the encroachments of new despotism in the Middle East.

It is against this background that, paradoxical as it may seem, I have come to the belief that peace—as I shall define it—is closer to being attainable than it has been for the past 10 years.

¹ The last was Warren G. Harding in 1920. Since then, Al Smith, Franklin Roosevelt, Alf Landon, Tom Dewey, and Adlai Stevenson have demonstrated the affinity of governors for top place on the ticket.

Peace is an abstract word. For the purpose of this discussion, I define peace as a state in which problems exist, but exist in an absence of tensions so explosive and unmanageable that world war III is a hovering and active threat.

We have not known this kind of peace since the end of World War II. The reason we have not known such a peace is that, by an accident of history, two great sources of disturbance, independent in origin, were artificially married in what appeared to be an assault on the law and order of international affairs. The first of these sources was the seething unrest of that half of the globe emerging from colonial control and tutelage, bitter and angry at the white men of the West, seeking by every means and with any ally to gain the equality and independence to which it is entitled.

The second source of disturbance was the calculated, persistent, relentless determination of the leaders of Communist Russia to force their system on other nations, whether those nations wanted it or not, by any means, fair or foul.

The marriage of these two forces in the world, a marriage skillfully and artfully pursued by the leaders of the Kremlin, has not once, but many times, brought the world uncomfortably close to world war III.

Today, it seems to me, this situation is changing and changing fundamentally. From where I sit, as a member of the United States delegation to the United Nations, I have a vantage point of a global nature. Eighty nations gather in the great buildings by the East River in closer and more intimate contact than in any other forum the world has ever known. In our lounge all the problems of the world are the daily stuff of business. I know that the Middle East is still explosive; that the present leaders of the Soviet Union are still desperately trying to subvert every community of freedom or democracy in the world; that tempers between the Atlantic world and the undeveloped world are strained; that people still bleed in Hungary.

But other developments, of the most hopeful character, are equally apparent.

First, the rhythm of Russian imperial expansion in the satellite world of Eastern Europe has been broken; its grip and control are receding.

Second, within Russia itself, the present leadership is in deep trouble and unrest bubbles.

Third, the United Nations has demonstrated the power of world opinion, and by mobilizing world opinion has, for the first time since the war, separated the former colonial and undeveloped peoples of the world from Soviet influence. In the long run, this third factor may prove the most important of all.

Let us look at each of these three developments.

In the strict Communist empire of East European satellites, first Titoism and then outright rebellion have profoundly disturbed, and possibly shattered, the dream of empire cherished by Lenin, Stalin, and Khrushchev. Trustworthy and subservient satellites were essential to a realization of their ambition to communize the world.

In the long decade after World War II, Russian policy rested on the Stalinist postulate that it would be possible through brainwashing to turn most of the adults of Eastern Europe—Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, East Germans, and the rest—into completely loyal Communists. Those Stalin couldn't convert, he planned to purge. But it was the communizing of the children and the young people which interested him most. On their plastic and fragile minds he trained his batteries of state education and propaganda, to bring forth such lyrical passages as this from

a Polish third-grade school book published in 1951:

"Joseph Stalin—you already know the name.

"He is a friend of our People's Poland.

"His army and his will

"Have brought us liberation. . . .

"Schools and factories are built in our country,

"Socialism and happiness grow.

"And the name of the leader of peace: Stalin,

"People pronounce with love."

To give this propaganda a clear field every effort was made to insulate the satellite mind from non-Communist thought. In 1948 in Rumania, for example, an official guide of "forbidden publications" listed these categories, among others:

All pre-1947 school textbooks.

All maps of Rumania showing "territories no longer belonging to us."

All books dealing with Russian affairs in a critical manner.

All books dealing with religious matters.

All books complimentary to any regime or government except that of the Soviet Union.

In addition to this schooling for the mass of children, Stalin set up a program in 1946 under which hundreds, perhaps thousands, of the brightest young people of the satellite countries were brought to Moscow for intensified training to qualify them for Communist leadership. The idea was that by this kind of hothouse education the children and the youth of the satellites could be made immune to the infection of liberal ideas.

This did not happen. The Budapest Freedom Fighters of 1956, most of whom were in their teens or early twenties, gave a dramatic demonstration of the futility of that absurd experiment in human conditioning. Particularly interesting was the fact that many of the leaders among the Freedom Fighters were those bright young Hungarians who had been given special training in Moscow. Apparently the more they learned about communism the less they liked it. It seems quite clear that a foreign ideology which has to be imposed upon people at the point of a bayonet will not be accepted; it will be rejected and despised.

When Tito first proclaimed his independence of the Stalinist regime, it looked as though he were signing his own death warrant. However, with the help of almost a billion dollars' worth of Western aid, he has not only survived but has, by his example, helped leaders in other satellite countries to find the courage to assert their independence. For a time it looked as though Khrushchev and Bulganin might work out a friendly alliance with Tito, thus adjusting to the new situation. That opportunity is no longer present. By one act of duplicity after another—notably the abduction of Imre Nagy—Khrushchev and Bulganin have provoked the further distrust of Tito. Today he is more secure than ever in his independence. His position dramatizes the fact that if the Russian people desire friendly relations with their neighbors they must get a new leadership dedicated honestly to a live-and-let-live policy.

Within Russia, the situation is far from happy for the present leadership. There is no doubt that its present top leaders, trained in Stalin's bloody political academy, are men of brutality, malice, and violence. But their Government, even though less responsive than any other in the world, is still subject to profound internal pressures. We at the United Nations hear with increasing frequency and substance that among the younger leaders there grows an abhorrence of these old revolutionaries, whose hands are covered with the blood of a dozen purges, and who took a leading part in the frightful crimes which they now attribute to Stalin. Perhaps there is a growing idea that the purgers ought to be purged.

There is a new attitude also among the people of Russia—an attitude of increased freedom from fear which I believe is a big factor in strengthening the outlook for peace. I make no claim to being an expert on Russia, but I have had an opportunity to talk to many knowledgeable people, including some who have recently spent months inside Russia. It is their unanimous testimony that the people of Russia are much more interested in a better life for themselves than they are in communizing the rest of the world. Furthermore, the people do not share the hostility of their leaders toward the Western World, particularly toward America. They are friendly to American visitors.

Also, they are no longer frightened about that old bugaboo "capitalist encirclement." They feel confident the Soviet Union is now strong enough to defend herself against all comers.

Probably this change comes partly from a sense of security that goes with having nuclear weapons. Partly also it results from the post-Stalin propaganda line of peaceful coexistence, which pictured the free countries in a friendly light rather than as greedy warmongers. Of course, the party line has changed recently and we are once more greedy warmongers, bent on destroying Russia, but it is doubtful if the Russian people have faith in this new line. In any case, the fact that fear has largely given way to confidence is of telling importance because it means that the people cannot easily be panicked by their leaders.

There is a further change taking place inside Russia which may be of profound significance. In order to industrialize and modernize the country, Lenin and Stalin were compelled greatly to expand the professional and managerial group. There are present today in Russia in the body politic millions of professional people—teachers, lawyers, and doctors—and more millions of managers, supervisors, and technicians. They are a well-educated group. In all but name they are a new middle class, a class which resents being pushed around by dictators whether they be czars or commissars. It is in this group that our best hope lies in the long run.

As yet, this new middle class is not organized; its members do not act as a group; in fact, they are not even class-conscious. Their influence is passive. It stems from their awareness, and that of the party bosses, that they are needed. How quickly, or to what extent, a real class consciousness may develop, no one knows. If the members of this new class should become a cohesive group, they could exert great pressure for a basic change of policy.

Still more acute are the outbursts of independent thought and expression reported among university students in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities in the Soviet Union. It is as if these young men and women, having seen their own leaders deny the divinity of Stalin, were prepared to question authority openly for the first time. Such a thing has not happened since the earliest days of the Soviet Union. When these students graduate into the professional and managerial class, the results may be far reaching.

It is at least plausible that the present leadership in Russia could stave off for some years the defection of the satellites and the stirrings within Russia as well. How long they could go on, rigid, obdurate, inflexible against every human pressure of their own people, is a matter of conjecture. But they are now faced with another and, I believe, more potent pressure—a shocked and indignant world opinion, expressed most powerfully through the United Nations.

When the United Nations first started to function it was all too often thought of as a debating society, the implication being that debate is futile. How an American could hold this view is incomprehensible to me.

Our more than 175 years of history show that out of such debates, whether they be bitter or friendly, reasoned or filled with nonsense, have come decisions by the people which in the long view of history have turned out to be right.

Now on the world scene, thanks to the forum of the United Nations—which is, in effect, a world town meeting—it is possible to mobilize world opinion to support what is true and denounce what is false. I am not being naive when I say the truth is mighty; it can overcome falsehood, and, furthermore, men have the ability to discern the difference between truth and falsehood when free discussion takes place. This has been proved again and again as a result of the debates in the General Assembly of the United Nations in the past few weeks.

Some people contend that Moscow, being a dictatorship, is totally unmoved by such expressions of the free world's conscience. Far from it. Though it is quite true that in moments of physical emergency they will show that "callous indifference" to the respect of the world which President Eisenhower noted, it is equally true that so long as their goal remains world conquest, these Communist leaders must try to "look good" in the eyes of free countries. Tactically, they have on several occasions bowed to world opinion rather than see their reputation suffer. This happened, most recently, in the United Nations after President Eisenhower proposed a world agency for peaceful use of the atom—a proposal which the Kremlin leaders first greeted with cynical derision, but to which they finally agreed when they realized how high the idea stood in world opinion.

As a mobilizer of world opinion, moreover, the United Nations has acquired new status as a result of its response to the Israeli attack upon Egypt and to the Anglo-French military action which followed. The General Assembly by an overwhelming vote made it clear that it would not ignore or condone these actions, and resolutions were passed urging an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of all troops. Most important of all, these resolutions were complied with.

The prompt action of the United States in this emergency has had a result which is awesome in its significance. The peoples of the Asian and African nations had firmly imbedded in their minds the belief that the nations of North and South America and Europe have always acted in concert. They felt it was the case with all Western nations—that they were for the West, right or wrong. We in the United States were suspected of favoring colonialism. As a consequence, there developed in the United Nations an Asian-African bloc which often has voted as a unit, and all too frequently with the Soviet Union, even when common regional interests were not at stake.

Now that has begun to change. By its stand on the Egyptian question the United States made it clear that the key words in our minds today are not West and East, but right and wrong. There is increasing evidence that the Asian nations are approaching moral issues, like that of Hungary, in this same manner. Among the 55 nations voting to condemn Moscow's action in Hungary were such generally uncommitted countries as Cambodia, Ceylon, Lebanon, Libya and Nepal. Thus the mobilization of world opinion on the crisis in the Middle East had a direct bearing upon the problem of mobilizing world opinion against Russia because of the aggression in Hungary. Having seen the United Nations act effectively against the injustice that mattered most to them, the Asian leaders were in a mood to condemn injustice elsewhere. When the evidence began piling up, contrary to Soviet talk about fascist plots, that the revolt in Hungary was a revolt of peasants and workers, of young heroes and not old Fascists, the Arab and

Asian delegates no longer avoided the facts but looked them squarely in the eye.

The events which took place in Hungary are, of course, stark tragedy, but the men and women who fought and died for freedom have not died in vain. Not only have the Soviet leaders who ordered this savagery been unmasked, but an opportunity has been created within the United Nations to mobilize world opinion so quickly and with such unanimity among the nations, Asiatic, African, European, and American, that the Russian leaders will never dare order similar action again.

And the United Nations is far from through with the Hungarian situation. As Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge has said: "World opinion may not develop quite as quickly as national opinion in the United States. But it does develop and it is real and potent. It is a force to which no nation is indifferent, and which has often been heeded—on occasion, even by the Soviet Union."

I believe we are going to surmount the present crisis. We can, if we act wisely, take full advantage of the fact that Egypt, Great Britain, France, and Israel have accepted the good offices of the United Nations and moved toward a just and humane solution of the problems of the Middle East. In the situation in Hungary we can, despite the fact that the United Nations has been flouted, continue to take those actions in the General Assembly which will make it clear once and for all that decent people everywhere condemn brutality. We can, by standing on high principle, help create those conditions which will bring about a new leadership in Russia which will be willing to live and let live. Once this comes to pass, the foundation will have been laid for the first enduring peace with honor and justice that this world has ever known.

COOPERATION BETWEEN UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA AND SEOUL NATIONAL UNIVERSITY, IN KOREA

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the University of Minnesota currently has an International Cooperation Administration contract which enables the university to work cooperatively with Seoul National University, in Korea. Observers of this program both at the University of Minnesota and elsewhere in my State are convinced that this project is highly significant educationally, as well as in the broader context of international understanding.

The magazine Korean Survey for June-July 1956, contained an article on this progress entitled "The Korean-Minnesota Bridge."

The December 1956 issue of the Minnesota, the university staff magazine, also has an interesting article on this project.

I ask unanimous consent to have both of these articles printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Korean Survey of June-July 1956]

THE KOREA-MINNESOTA BRIDGE

(By Tracy F. Tyler)

The University of Minnesota and Seoul National University of Korea have reached the midpoint in a contract with the International Cooperation Administration designed to strengthen and develop the educational and research programs of the Korean university in the broad fields of agriculture, engineering, and medicine (including nursing). This contract, signed on September

28, 1954, was written for an initial period of 3 years. It involved an estimated expenditure, during the 3 years of \$1,800,000. Already officials of Seoul National University have indicated informally that it is their desire to extend the original contract when it expires at the end of the 3-year period.

TWO OPERATIONS

There are two basic operations involved in the original contract. One is to bring to the United States for graduate study faculty members from the three Korean colleges referred to previously. The first of these Koreans arrived in early April of 1955. Forty-seven faculty members are studying in this country under the contract. Of this total, 44 are at the University of Minnesota; 2 are at Lowell Technological Institute in Massachusetts, studying textile engineering; and 1 is at the Ohio State University, studying ceramic engineering. Of those at the University of Minnesota, 20 are studying in the college of medical sciences, 14 in the institute of technology, and 10 in the institute of Agriculture. Five others, who studied under contract support for varying periods, have returned to their posts in Korea.

The second operation involves sending faculty members from Minnesota to Korea to render assistance in improving administration, teaching, curricula, research projects, and extension and demonstration programs in the three fields covered by the contract. A permanent Minnesota staff in Korea consists of a chief adviser, an engineering adviser, and an administrative secretary. Five faculty members from Minnesota served in Korea during the fall quarter, 1955. The assistant dean of Minnesota's College of Medical Sciences is spending April, May, and June there. Others are scheduled for later service including a professor of mining engineering who begins service June 15 for a period of 15 months.

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES

A third responsibility, not originally contemplated by the contract, but undertaken with some reluctance on the urging of ICA officials, was the screening and procurement of a substantial amount of books, equipment, and supplies for the three colleges of Seoul National University named above. The first procurement under this arrangement is presently going forward with a sum of \$1,150,000 provided by ICA. It appears that the University of Minnesota will be asked also to procure 2 additional orders of equipment—1 from funds to be set aside from fiscal year 1956 and 1 from fiscal year 1957. These lists, originally prepared by the officials of Seoul National University, will also have to be screened by staff members from the University of Minnesota prior to procurement.

A fourth responsibility, not originally contemplated in the contract, concerns recommendations involving building construction and building rehabilitation. Such activities, necessarily, have had to depend on the judgment of University of Minnesota staff members serving in Korea, together with such assistance as could be secured from various United States Government personnel stationed there.

An earlier issue of Korean Survey (February 1955) carried a brief account of this important sister relationship. It noted the visit in December 1954 of President Kyu Nam Choi and two other Korean educators. Since that time 2 deans of Seoul National University have spent tours of some 6 months each at the University of Minnesota and in trips to other institutions. They were Dr. Lee Chai Koo, dean, college of medicine; and Cho Baik Hyun, dean, college of agriculture.

Evidence indicates satisfaction with operations under the contract by the Korean authorities and pleasure on the part of the faculty and administration of the University of

Minnesota that they could render such an important service to a country so devastated by war and so deserving of assistance in building solidly for its future.

[From the *Minnesotan* of December 1956]
HOW THE "U" HELPS SEOUL UNIVERSITY RE-BUILD AFTER THE RAVAGES OF WAR

Since the fall of 1954, University of Minnesota faculty and civil service staff members have been participating in a cooperative relationship with Seoul National University to help strengthen and develop the educational and research programs in the fields of agriculture, medical sciences, and engineering. In the past 3 years, many university people have served in Korea. To begin the story of their part in helping to rebuild Seoul University, let's see what some of them have to say about the Korea of today.

"Food is the major concern in every village," reports Dorothy Simmons, State leader of the home program of agricultural extension here at the university. "Many families are actually short of food in the spring months before the new crop is harvested," she explained.

Skull Rutford, professor and director of agricultural extension, has written that "At the present rate of population increase, the problem of total food supply will continue to be acute. Even superficial observation reveals that standards of living, as reflected in housing, health, and sanitation conditions and similar measures, are very low. So that * * * it must be accepted that there is much need for improvement."

"There is approximately only 1 doctor for each 6,000 people in the Republic of Korea," noted Dr. William F. Maloney, assistant dean of the College of Medical Sciences. "The Communist invasion of June 1950 forced evacuation of the Seoul College of Medical Sciences. Many staff members and students were abducted, all furniture and equipment—including sinks, cabinets, tables, and scientific apparatus—were removed from the buildings," he observed.

"All of this tangible misery is evidence of the gigantic task * * * that lies ahead—a task in which education, and notably higher education, must inevitably play a major role," emphasized Malcolm M. Willey, academic vice president. "Clearly a strong university, training technicians, providing professional education, studying the problems peculiar to the local conditions, forwarding the solution of these problems by research, developing new standards of health and sanitation—a university doing these things is indubitably central in any scheme," he explains.

It was after the withdrawal of the Japanese in 1945 after 40 years of control and after the subsequent ravages of successive invasions by the Communist forces of Red China that the University of Minnesota was asked by the Foreign Operations Administration of the Federal Government, to assist Seoul National University. It was more fortunate than most of the other Korean universities and colleges because not as many of its buildings were destroyed. The 700,000 volumes of its books—60 percent in Japanese—were left intact. There are now 13,412 students, and 868 persons on the faculty.

In October 1954, the University of Minnesota signed the reconstruction contract with the Foreign Operations Administration, now renamed the International Cooperation Administration. Tracy F. Tyler, professor of general education, was named as campus coordinator of the Foreign Operations Administration contract for Seoul University. Soon, Arthur E. Schneider, professor of forestry, was appointed chief adviser in Korea and associated with him as secretary is Gertrude Koll, for many years in the office of the business vice president.

President J. L. Morrill appointed a Korean advisory committee consisting of Harold S. Diehl, dean of the College of Medical Sci-

ences; John C. Kidneigh, director, School of Social Work; Laurence R. Lunden, treasurer and comptroller; Harold Macy, dean of the Institute of Agriculture; William T. Middlebrook, vice president, business administration; Athelstan F. Spillhaus, dean of the Institute of Technology, and Malcolm M. Willey, vice president, academic administration, chairman. Later, Dr. Gaylord Anderson, director of the School of Public Health, also became a member of this committee, and now Lloyd M. Short, chairman of the department of political science, has been appointed since there is a probability that public administration will soon be included.

Before the university signed the contract, Anderson, Macy, and Spillhaus took a preliminary tour of the Seoul National University, as special representatives of the University of Minnesota. They studied conditions there and then reported back to university authorities.

The program resulting from the contract is divided into three areas:

First, that the University of Minnesota provide a team in residence at the University of Korea, and special consultants be sent to Korea for brief periods of time to assist and advise in the planning of courses and teaching methods.

Second, that Seoul University send a number of its younger faculty members, men who show great promise in their respective fields, men who will be future educational leaders of their country, to study at the University of Minnesota for periods, in general, of a year or more.

And third, that the university will advise the Seoul National University on what equipment and supplies are needed, and will act as procuring agent.

Two Institute of Agriculture men, Dean Emeritus Clyde H. Bailey and Philip W. Manson, professor of agricultural engineering, went over in the fall of 1955. Manson described the Seoul National University College of Agriculture campus at Suwon as "all but ruined by two major Chinese Communist battles. There was virtually no equipment left on the campus," he continued, explaining that there were few textbooks and that most students have only a pad of paper and a pencil. Teachers were often forced to dictate textbook material in class.

Manson also told of the lack of heat in the classrooms, the cold winter temperatures, strong winds, and courageous students, who often arrived at class early in order to sit on the sunny side of an unheated room and who sometimes had to contend with frozen ink.

Manson worked at Suwon, 30 miles from Seoul, at the College of Agriculture campus, to improve teaching methods and facilities. He cooperated with the Koreans to help to determine new building needs, suggested methods for getting more and better textbooks, and selected and ordered the essential equipment necessary for administrative offices, for lecture demonstrations in the classrooms, and for student labs. He also formulated recommendations for the student library, and outlined an improved course of study in agricultural engineering, in cooperation with Korean faculty members, and planned a faculty exchange program between Seoul National University and Minnesota.

Bailey traveled and worked with Manson at Suwon, processing orders for 1,400 new books for the agricultural college library and requests for new equipment for the college as well as preparing sketches of plans for a new classroom-auditorium building on the agricultural college campus. The new 3-story building plans call for heat, he emphasizes. He also interviewed members of the Suwon school faculty who were prospective students at Minnesota's Institute of Agriculture.

Next to arrive in Korea in the fall of 1955 were 3 representatives of the institute of technology: Carl Graffunder, lecturer in architecture; Sidney C. Larson, associate

professor of electrical engineering; and C. E. Lund, professor of mechanical engineering.

Graffunder served as adviser to the school of architecture of Seoul University, working to improve the curriculum. He recommended that equipment be ordered so that laboratory courses could be taught, and that architectural design courses be added to the schedule of construction, materials, and architectural history courses that are being taught.

"Korean architecture," he explains, "has a fine traditional way of building palaces, temples, and homes that are well suited to their needs * * * and are beautiful. Now, the need has arisen for larger, more complex buildings such as college halls, shopping centers, and city administration buildings," he observed. As a result of his recommendations, 3 prominent Korean architects are now studying design at Minnesota.

Lund coordinated the selection and procurement of a half million dollars worth of equipment with the assistance of university staff members and Korean faculty members for the undergraduate laboratory courses which are now being set up in the college of engineering. He also served as adviser to the mechanical engineering department regarding mechanical improvements and the introduction of laboratory courses. Lund is now in the process of coordinating the procurement of another \$230,000 worth of equipment to be sent. He was impressed with the ambition of the Koreans who are appreciative, eager to work, and willing to bear extreme hardships in the hope of a better future.

Sidney C. Larson, associate professor of electrical engineering, helped the Koreans set up courses for future electrical engineers. He also worked with them on plans for ordering equipment for the labs that were practically destroyed during the war. "Power is desperately short," he remarked. "Factories run only part-time, and homes have lights only for an hour or two in the evening. There is a crying need for roads, bridges, buildings, and other capital construction," he continued.

The next group to go to Korea consisted of Macy, Rutford, and Miss Simmons. They went last spring—on a special ICA assignment—as consultants to the United Nations Command Economic Coordinator. They surveyed agricultural research and extension programs in Korea and recommended a program for the organization and administration. They also found time to work with representatives of the University of Minnesota serving in Korea.

As Dean Macy explained the situation "Korea depends upon agriculture as the major source of the country's income and for the employment of the majority of its people. The education of Korean young people for future service to the nation, the constant search for new facts through scientific research agencies, and the dissemination of the latest knowledge about the art and science of agriculture * * * are absolute requirements for the present and the future. A well-integrated program of teaching, research, and extension will do much to promote the best interests of agriculture and, inevitably, the welfare of the Republic of Korea."

His report specifically cites the great need for work in soils, the reforestation of the denuded hills and mountainsides, soil conservation, development of a swine and poultry industry, the control of animal and plant diseases, farm produce utilization and marketing, and improved seed and seed distribution.

Rutford comments, "The problems are real: It is variously estimated that upwards of 70 percent of the people get their living directly from farming and an additional percentage are engaged in the handling, merchandising, and distribution of farm

products. This attests to its importance to the country.

"Agricultural extension is an out-of-school educational program directed toward the needs of rural people and built around problems of production and marketing, but including the home, youth, and most of the problems of rural life." As a result of his trip, he prepared a report stressing the need for and opportunities for service of an agricultural extension program.

Miss Simmons stressed the need for a strong home economics program and outlined a program to include home economics activities in the proposed agricultural extension service. During her trip, she noticed many of the household chores were sheer drudgery. For instance, clothes are usually washed in streams and beaten on the rocks until they are clean. Then, they are beaten again to remove the wrinkles. "The typical Korean woman carries water from a central well, often unprotected from contamination, to her home where she prepares meals with the simplest of stoves, several pots set over a small fire. Because of the lack of better transportation and the expense involved, workloads are carried on the Koreans' backs and the country people walk miles between their homes and market places. In many places, sanitation facilities are very poor."

Miss Simmons speaks of the need to increase family income (the average farm is 2½ acres in size), to improve health, reduce work drudgery, and improve the status of women. "The most obvious contribution to increasing family income is by more efficient production and processing of food," she states. But some home industries can also be developed for income purposes. There is great need for improved sanitary practices including the better handling of food and water supplies, protection of wells from contamination, and a general improvement of cleanliness. Other specific problems that need attention are improvement of diet which consists mainly of rice; better use of public services contributing to health and welfare; and improved farming, village home life, and family care methods.

After it was translated into Korean, the report of the team was made directly to the Government of the Republic of Korea. "Generally," Macy says, "the plans incorporate the land-grant principles by which the university's institute of agriculture functions. That is, extension service, research, and teaching."

Following Macy, Rutford, and Miss Simmons was Dr. William F. Maloney, assistant dean of the college of medical sciences, who went under the university's ICA contract, in March for 3 months. Dr. Maloney's mission was to plan an appropriate program aimed at strengthening and developing medical education and research.

"Essential to this development is the establishment of minimum standards in medical education as well as rehabilitation of physical plant, teaching materials, and clinical facilities of the medical school," Dr. Maloney observed.

He points out that centuries-old beliefs and customs and almost total lack of health education of the population are common problems confronting all efforts at medical education and care in Korea. Also, "Medical progress has been so rapid and so sweeping in the past 10 years that many basic concepts and principles have undergone some alteration. The doctors of Korea have been denied by the circumstances of war and unrest . . . the opportunity to absorb recent basic developments in medicine. This kind of rehabilitation of the foundation is necessary before sound educational and research effort can subsequently be undertaken. Equipment such as microscopes, teaching tools, and textbooks, is, of course, absolutely essential," he emphasizes.

Medical equipment ordered under the Minnesota contract started to arrive in the

fall to provide adequate basic teaching aids, hospital and outpatient clinic technical facilities, and the first equipment for research laboratories for faculty members.

Others serving in Korea recently include Harald Ostvold, assistant professor and agricultural librarian, who returned in mid-September after 3 months as visiting library specialist. He helped organize the agricultural, engineering, and medical publications which have been sent as part of the ICA contract. Ostvold also taught basic western library classification and cataloging. "The staff here is unusually interested," he wrote while there. "It's the most rewarding teaching experience I've ever had," he stated. He recommended that a new building be constructed for the central library.

This summer Paul Andersen, professor of civil engineering; Paul M. Burson, professor of soils; Andrew Hustrulid, agricultural engineering professor, and Frank H. Kaufert, director of the School of Forestry, left for Korea. To date 94 Koreans have come to the university to study under the contract.

Early in August, William T. Middlebrook, vice president of business administration, and Malcolm M. Willey, vice president of academic administration, visited Korea for a first-hand look at the progress being made. "We conferred with Choi, Kyu Nam, minister of education; Yun, Il Sun, president of Seoul National University; the deans, and some department heads; William E. Warne, UNC economic coordinator, and Arthur E. Schneider, chief adviser in Korea, and toured the entire physical plant," explains Middlebrook. "As a result of our visit, we agree that the program, from the University of Minnesota's point of view, is successful. We agree to continue for another 2 years after the conclusion of the present contract in the fall of 1957, provided the program can continue to be carried out with Federal funds, without the use of the State of Minnesota's tax funds."

Two things especially impressed him. First, the great need for improvement of the physical plant. He saw a 400-bed hospital, for instance, that was without heat, except for some stoves that are set up in the corridors during the winter. Because of the fuel shortage, about half of the hospital is closed during the winter. When I asked, "What about the ill people who can't get in?" the Koreans replied, "They have to wait until spring," he explains.

Second, he was impressed by the ability of the Koreans, their keenness and their eagerness to learn. "They asked question after question," he reports, "wanting to know our attitude on this, on that. And, in spite of the poverty, the Korean people are cheerful."

Commenting about the results of the work, as seen in Korea, Willey said, "It is a most significant undertaking, not only because of its educational implications, but because of what it can mean—if only in a small way—in the terrible struggle for freedom to which we as a nation are so deeply committed. We are making a patriotic and positive contribution in the defense of freedom."

"Despite the scenic beauty, the fact remains that Korea is a country struggling for its existence. It is a country beset by problems of infinite complexity in every aspect of life . . . of people of wonderful qualities. As one who knows them well has said, 'Koreans are likable people, good natured, shrewd, and kindly. They can be extremely fierce in pride and in action. But in the end, the Korean knows there is work to do, and his strong, plodding diligence and his admirable forbearance in the face of troubles that would break lesser people, manage to help him exist and even flourish.' Perhaps the two things which best symbolize Korea are the thoroughly worked paddy fields at the foot of the rounded hills and the graceful pavilion which graces the top, from whose steps the Korean can look over a land cumbered with troublesome history, yet not without burgeoning hope."

"That's the kind of people I sense them to be, and that's the kind of people that deserve the help that the United States can well afford to give. In the giving the university of Minnesota is playing its part, and I for one am proud that this is so."

Mr. HUMPHREY. Because the Minnesota-Korean program has been so successful, Mr. President, I am all the more disturbed to learn that difficulties have begun to arise in other contracts let under this ICA program. As the contracts program has developed, apparently there has been an increasing tendency to write into the contracts themselves manifold details, exceptions to which must be approved by ICA. The hands of so many people—lawyers, accountants, security officers, and so forth—have gradually become involved in contract details that the interest of the program itself has not always been preserved. My information leads me to think that ICA lacks the staff to pass upon the hundreds of details which, according to the contracts, it must pass upon if the college finds they will not work. Delays, mounting pressures, crisis decisions, and relapses into inertia seem to have typified the implementation of some of these contracts in recent months.

In some cases there is no doubt that the situation is critical and that as contracts expire, there will be withdrawals from the program, including withdrawals even by institutions unquestionably qualified to handle the program. Yet, Mr. President, some of the Asian attachés here in Washington have told me that this whole ICA contract effort is one of the best ones we have, and that from the viewpoint of their nations, it is one of the programs which most definitely should be expanded.

The situation has seemed to be so serious that I have just written a letter to Mr. John B. Hollister, Director of ICA. I ask unanimous consent that the substance of my letter be printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JANUARY 11, 1957.

MR. JOHN B. HOLLISTER,
Director, International Cooperation
Administration, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. HOLLISTER: As you may recall, I have commented favorably to you on occasion upon the existing program of cooperation between the University of Minnesota and Seoul University in Korea. Because of my deep interest in the continuance of this program I have tried to gather together as much information about the whole institutional projects abroad system as I could.

It has become very apparent that there is wide agreement among participating American colleges and universities concerning the need to centralize under your general supervision, and at a high level in the International Cooperation Administration, the responsibility for the university contract program.

I am told on good authority that many colleges and universities are considering withdrawing from this program simply because of the present system of divided and diffused responsibility for dealing with the universities, and delays and frustrations which such a system almost inevitably entails. In fact the situation, from the point of view of many of the institutions, has reached the critical point.

Yet again and again I have heard from the representatives of other nations joining in this program that it is doing a very great deal to win friends for the United States and to help in the constructive efforts of the foreign governments concerned. The consensus is that the program ought to be expanded. Certainly I would advocate an expansion.

Therefore I should appreciate your informing me as to what may be anticipated in the way of centralizing responsibility for the ongoing of the university-contract program. I am keenly interested in this program, and I do want to see it go forward rather than backward.

Sincerely yours,

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY.

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, we simply cannot afford to let programs of such value and magnitude risk frustration and disillusion for bureaucratic reasons. If these programs need new life, I hope that it will be quickly injected by the proper administrative authorities. The programs deserve the support of Congress and the country. I am confident that they will have such support if their operate in the manner intended when they were devised.

INFLATION AND THE COST OF MONEY TO THE TREASURY

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, on yesterday the newspapers announced that the President will soon submit a budget message calling for approximately \$72 billion. In anticipation of this request for a vastly increased budget, I took occasion on January 1 to take some clippings from the New York Times, to indicate the factual status of the finances of the Government of the United States.

From the New York Times of January 1, 1957, I submit a short table, headed "One Year Maturities Are \$72,976,172,154."

Mr. President, this means that during the calendar year 1957, beginning on the first of January, the Treasury Department will have to pay or refinance securities having a total value of in excess of \$72,976,000,000. Let it be remembered that this is not the national debt, but only that part of it coming due this year. The total national debt for the first 4 months of fiscal 1957 was running at \$275.4 billion.

In the same newspaper there was printed on January 1 a list of the market prices of United States Government and agency bonds, including the long-term bonds, the Treasury bills, the Treasury notes, the certificates of indebtedness, Federal Land Bank bonds, Federal National Mortgage Association bonds, and International Bank bonds. The notable fact about the list is that all of the long-term bonds of the Treasury of the United States were, at the end of the calendar year 1956, selling below par.

Even the 30-year 3½-percent bonds issued by the Treasury in 1953, the first act of the new Secretary of the Treasury, were quoted by the New York Times, on Tuesday, January 1, 1957, as selling for 96.18. In other words, at the end of the year, every long-term bond of the United States was selling at below par, including

even the two bonds issues the income of which is exempted from taxation.

I ask unanimous consent to have the matter from the New York Times to which I have been making reference printed in the RECORD. It is important to know that the cost of money to the Treasury has been rising—that is inflation.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. S. Government and agency bonds

Treasury		1 p. m.		Change in bid
		Bid	Asked	
2½s	1958-57 March.....	98.26	98.28	-----
2½s	1959-57 September.....	96.18	96.20	-----
2½s	1959-57 March.....	97.18	97.22	-----
2½s	1958 June.....	98.3	98.5	-----
*2½s	1963-58 June.....	99.22	99.26	-----
2½s	1958 December.....	97.30	98.0	-----
2½s	1962-59 June.....	93.16	93.20	-.6
2½s	1962-59 December.....	93.16	93.20	-.6
2½s	1960 November.....	94.22	94.26	-.4
*2½s	1965-60 December.....	99.20	99.28	-.2
2½s	1961 September.....	96.4	96.8	-.6
2½s	1961 November.....	94.20	94.24	-.4
2½s	1967-62 June.....	90.16	90.20	-.8
2½s	1963 August.....	93.14	93.18	-.4
2½s	1968-63 December.....	89.18	89.22	-.8
2½s	1969-64 June.....	88.20	88.24	-.8
2½s	1969-64 December.....	88.18	88.24	-.6
2½s	1970-65 March.....	88.16	88.20	-.8
2½s	1971-66 March.....	88.14	88.18	-.8
2½s	1972-67 June.....	87.22	87.26	-.6
2½s	1972-67 September.....	87.18	87.22	-.6
2½s	1972-67 December.....	87.20	87.24	-.8
3½s	1983-78 June.....	96.10	96.18	-.10
3s	1995 February.....	91.2	91.6	-.12

*Not subject to Federal taxes. Figures after a period represent 32ds of a point.

TREASURY BILLS

		Percent	Percent
1,600	Jan. 10.....	2.80	2.50
1,602	Jan. 16.....	3.16	3.04
1,600	Jan. 17.....	3.02	2.90
1,600	Jan. 24.....	3.02	2.90
1,601	Jan. 31.....	3.05	2.94
1,600	Feb. 7.....	3.12	3.02
1,601	Feb. 14.....	3.14	3.04
1,750	Feb. 15.....	3.24	3.14
1,600	Feb. 21.....	3.15	3.07
1,600	Feb. 28.....	3.15	3.07
1,600	Mar. 7.....	3.17	3.09
1,600	Mar. 14.....	3.17	3.09
1,600	Mar. 21.....	3.18	3.12
1,000	Mar. 22.....	3.10	3.05
1,600	Mar. 28.....	3.21	3.17
1,600	Apr. 4.....	3.25	3.22

TREASURY NOTES

Out-standing (millions)		Rate	Bid	Asked	Yield
2,996	March 1957.....	2½	99.28	99.30	3.16
531	April 1957.....	1½	99.12	99.20	3.03
4,155	May 1957.....	1½	99.8	99.10	3.51
12,056	August 1957.....	2½	99.20	99.22	3.28
3,792	August 1957.....	2	99.4	99.6	3.33
824	October 1957.....	1½	98.24	99.0	2.86
382	April 1958.....	1½	97.16	97.24	3.36
4,391	June 1958.....	2½	98.26	98.28	3.68
121	October 1958.....	1½	96.16	96.24	3.44
5,102	February 1959.....	1½	96.11	96.13	3.66
118	April 1959.....	1½	95.12	95.20	3.51
99	October 1959.....	1½	94.14	94.22	3.52
198	April 1960.....	1½	93.20	93.28	3.48
277	October 1960.....	1½	92.24	93.0	3.50
144	April 1961.....	1½	92.0	92.8	3.47
32	October 1961.....	1½	91.4	91.12	3.45

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

7,219	February 1957.....	2½	99.28	99.30	3.07
3,220	March 1957.....	2½	99.18	99.30	3.01
1,312	June 1957.....	3½	100.2	100.4	2.98
7,271	October 1957.....	3½	100.0	100.2	3.17

U. S. Government and agency bonds—Con.

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS

Out-standing (millions)		Rate	Bid	Asked	Yield
130.0	February 1957.....	3	99.26	99.30	3.46
170.0	May 1957.....	3.30	99.26	99.30	3.49
135.0	July 1957.....	3½	99.31	100.3	3.53
214.9	October 1957.....	1½	98.8	98.16	3.69
131.1	May 1958.....	2½	98.0	98.10	4.04
184.1	November 1958.....	2½	96.16	96.24	4.09
124.0	February 1960.....	2½	94.14	94.24	4.05
71.0	May 1959.....	2½	95.22	96.0	4.05
106.5	June 1960.....	2½	95.2	95.12	3.98
60.3	May 1971.....	3½	96.0	97.0	3.75
110.0	September 1972.....	3½	99.0	100.0	3.86

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION

100	May 1957.....	3.35	99.24	99.28	3.61
100	August 1957.....	3.90	100.0	100.3	3.84
570	January 1958.....	2½	98.2	98.10	4.14

INTERNATIONAL BANK BONDS

		Bid	Asked
2½s	Sept. 15, 1957.....	98.0	99.0
3s	July 15, 1972.....	84.0	86.0
3s	Mar. 1, 1976.....	83.0	85.0
3½s	Oct. 1, 1981.....	86.0	88.0
3½s	May 15, 1975.....	90.0	92.0
3½s	Oct. 1, 1958.....	100.16	101.0
3½s	Jan. 1, 1969.....	93.0	95.0
3½s	Oct. 15, 1971.....	92.16	94.16

The following quotation for the IB serial issues represents the highest and lowest yields for all maturities:

2s, 1957-62..... 3.75 3.00

ONE-YEAR MATURITIES ARE \$72,976,172,154

Direct obligations of the United States Government in the hands of the public that will mature within 12 months amount to \$72,976,172,154. They consist of Treasury bonds, certificates of indebtedness, bills, and notes as follows:

1957:

Jan. 1—Ser. E sav. bonds.....	\$2,222,346,303
Jan. 1—Ser. F sav. bonds.....	450,026,951
Jan. 1—Ser. G sav. bonds.....	1,679,725,900
Jan. 3—Discount bills.....	1,601,247,000
Jan. 10—Discount bills.....	1,600,272,000
Jan. 16—Discount bills.....	1,602,748,000
Jan. 17—Discount bills.....	1,600,740,000
Jan. 24—Discount bills.....	1,600,142,000
Jan. 31—Discount bills.....	1,601,624,000
Feb. 7—Discount bills.....	1,600,725,000
Feb. 14—Discount bills.....	1,601,029,000
Feb. 15—2½% cts. of ind.....	7,219,479,000
Feb. 15—Discount bills.....	1,749,900,000
Feb. 21—Discount bills.....	1,593,827,000
Feb. 28—Discount bills.....	1,800,053,000
Mar. 7—Discount bills.....	1,600,088,000
Mar. 14—Discount bills.....	1,600,218,000
Mar. 15—2½% Treas. notes.....	2,996,574,000
Mar. 21—Discount bills.....	1,600,125,000
Mar. 22—Tax antic. bills.....	1,086,000,000
Mar. 22—Tax antic. cts.....	3,220,612,000

1957:

Mar. 28—Discount bills.....	1,601,089,000
Apr. 1—1½% Treas. notes.....	531,296,000
May 15—1½% Treas. notes.....	4,154,930,000
June 24—3½% tax antic. cts.....	1,312,000,000
Aug. 1—2½% Treas. notes.....	12,056,091,000
Aug. 15—2½% Treas. notes.....	3,792,028,000
Oct. 1—1½% Treas. notes.....	824,196,000
Oct. 1—3½% cts. of ind.....	7,271,000,000

Total..... 72,976,172,154

Week ago..... 72,975,598,154

Year ago..... 69,786,768,348

*Maturing monthly within a year from this date forward.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, following the printing of that material, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement taken from the New York Times of January 14, 1957—that is this morning's New York Times—the same list of calendar year maturities which the New York Times

prints Monday morning. These are the borrowings of the Government which must be refinanced during the following 12 months. The list I presented a few moments ago begins with January 1, 1957. The one I now present begins with January 16, 1957. It covers every type of debt, bonds, notes, discount bills, all securities the Government must pay or refinance. It will be noted that yields on short-term obligations have been rising, and the market value of long-term bonds declining.

I call attention to the fact that the 1 year maturities beginning January 16, 1957, and ending on January 15, 1958, are now recorded as amounting to \$77,141,448,074, as compared to \$72.9 billion on December 31 last.

At the same time, in the New York Times, under the dateline Washington, January 13, 1957, there is a story with the heading "Sales and Earnings Dip. Government Agencies Show Loss in 1956 Third Quarter."

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have the two clippings from today's New York Times printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the clippings were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ONE-YEAR MATURITIES ARE \$77,141,448,074

Direct obligations of the United States Government in the hands of the public that will mature within 12 months amount to \$77,141,448,074. They consist of Treasury bonds, certificates of indebtedness, bills and notes as follows:

1957:

Jan. 16—Discount bills.....	\$1,602,748,000
Jan. 17—Discount bills.....	1,600,740,000
Jan. 24—Discount bills.....	1,600,142,000
Jan. 31—Discount bills.....	1,601,624,000
Feb. 1—Ser. E sav. bonds*.....	2,223,334,663
Feb. 1—Ser. F sav. bonds*.....	451,548,938
Feb. 1—Ser. G sav. bonds*.....	1,667,765,300
Feb. 7—Discount bills.....	1,600,725,000
Feb. 14—Discount bills.....	1,601,029,000
Feb. 15—2½% cts. of ind.....	7,219,479,000
Feb. 15—Discount bills.....	1,749,900,000
Feb. 21—Discount bills.....	1,589,827,000
Feb. 28—Discount bills.....	1,600,063,000
Mar. 7—Discount bills.....	1,600,065,000
Mar. 14—Discount bills.....	1,599,968,000
Mar. 14—2½% Treas. notes.....	2,996,574,000
Mar. 21—Discount bills.....	1,600,310,000
Mar. 22—Tax antic. bills.....	1,005,647,000
Mar. 28—Discount bills.....	1,614,593,000
Apr. 1—1½% Treas. notes.....	531,296,000
Apr. 4—Discount bills.....	1,600,348,000
Apr. 11—Discount bills.....	1,600,105,000
May 15—1½% Treas. notes.....	4,154,380,000
June 24—3½% tax antic. cts.....	1,311,980,000
Aug. 1—2½% Treas. notes.....	12,056,091,000
Aug. 15—2½% Treas. notes.....	3,792,028,000
Oct. 1—1½% Treas. notes.....	824,196,000
Oct. 1—3½% cts. of ind.....	7,270,942,000

1958:

Jan. 1—Ser. E sav. bonds.....	2,341,864,249
Jan. 1—Ser. F sav. bonds.....	211,157,624
Jan. 1—Ser. G sav. bonds.....	1,089,845,300

Total.....	77,141,448,074
Week ago.....	77,234,071,808
Year ago.....	69,785,676,215

*Maturing monthly within a year from this date forward.

SALES AND EARNINGS DIP—GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SHOW LOSS IN 1956 THIRD QUARTER

WASHINGTON, January 13.—The Government reported today that sales and earnings of all United States manufacturing corporations declined during the third quarter of 1956, largely because of the steel strike and lower auto production.

In a joint report, the Federal Trade Commission and the Securities and Exchange Commission said third quarter sales were estimated at \$74,600,000,000, down 3 percent

from the second quarter figure of \$76,900,000,000. The lower figure still topped that for sales in the third quarter of 1955, which was \$69,200,000,000.

Net earnings after taxes amounted to \$3,600,000,000 compared with \$4,200,000,000 in the second quarter, the report said. In this case the July-September figure was lower than the \$3,700,000,000 total for a year earlier.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Finally, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the New York Times list of United States Government and agency bonds, the last list published as of January 12, 1957.

There being no objection, the list was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

U. S. Government and agency bonds

BONDS			
Treasury	3:30 P. M.		Change in bid
	Bid	Asked	
21 ⁵ / ₈ '58-57 March.....	99.11	99.13	+0.1
21 ⁵ / ₈ '59-57 September.....	97.2	97.4	+2
21 ⁵ / ₈ '58-57 March.....	98.2	98.10	+2
21 ⁵ / ₈ '58 June.....	98.21	98.23
21 ⁵ / ₈ '63-58 June.....	100.0	100.8	-4
21 ⁵ / ₈ '58 December.....	98.12	98.14	-1
21 ⁵ / ₈ '62-59 June.....	94.12	94.18	+8
21 ⁵ / ₈ '62-59 December.....	94.16	94.24	+12
21 ⁵ / ₈ '60 November.....	95.84	96.0	+8
21 ⁵ / ₈ '65-60 December.....	100.0	100.8	-4
21 ⁵ / ₈ '61 September.....	97.12	97.20	+8
21 ⁵ / ₈ '61 November.....	95.24	96.0	+8
21 ⁵ / ₈ '67-62 June.....	91.24	92.0	+8
21 ⁵ / ₈ '63 August.....	94.12	94.20	+8
21 ⁵ / ₈ '68-63 December.....	91.4	91.12	+16
21 ⁵ / ₈ '69-64 June.....	90.8	90.16	+20
21 ⁵ / ₈ '69-64 December.....	90.4	90.12	+16
21 ⁵ / ₈ '70-65 March.....	90.0	90.8	+12
21 ⁵ / ₈ '71-66 March.....	90.0	90.8	+16
21 ⁵ / ₈ '72-67 June.....	89.24	90.4	+12
21 ⁵ / ₈ '72-67 September.....	89.24	90.0	+28
21 ⁵ / ₈ '72-67 December.....	89.28	90.4	+16
31 ⁵ / ₈ '83-78 June.....	97.12	97.20	+8
3s '95 February.....	91.24	92.0	+12

*Exempt from normal income tax. Figures after a period represent 32ds of a point.

TREASURY BILLS			
		Percent	Percent
1,602 Jan. 16.....	3.25	2.70	
1,600 Jan. 17.....	3.10	2.80	
1,600 Jan. 24.....	3.05	2.75	
1,601 Jan. 31.....	3.05	2.80	
1,600 Feb. 7.....	3.05	2.85	
1,601 Feb. 14.....	3.05	2.90	
1,750 Feb. 15.....	3.08	2.98	
1,600 Feb. 21.....	3.08	2.98	
1,600 Feb. 28.....	3.06	2.96	
1,600 Mar. 7.....	3.08	2.98	
1,600 Mar. 14.....	3.02	2.92	
1,600 Mar. 21.....	3.10	3.00	
1,600 Mar. 28.....	3.10	3.02	
1,601 Apr. 4.....	3.08	2.98	
1,600 Apr. 11.....	3.04	2.96	
1,600 Apr. 11.....	3.05	2.98	

TREASURY NOTES			
Out-standing (millions)	Rate	Bid	Ask
2,996 March 1957.....	2½	99.30	100
531 April 1957.....	1½	99.16	99.24
4,155 May 1957.....	1½	99.14	99.16
12,056 August 1957.....	2½	99.25	99.27
3,792 "do.....	2	99.10	99.12
824 October 1957.....	1½	98.28	94.0
382 April 1958.....	1½	98.0	98.8
4,391 June 1958.....	2½	99.11	99.13
121 October 1958.....	1½	97.0	97.8
5,102 February 1959.....	1½	96.31	97.1
118 April 1959.....	1½	95.24	96.4
99 October 1959.....	1½	94.30	95.6
198 April 1960.....	1½	94.6	94.14
277 October 1960.....	1½	93.10	93.18
144 April 1961.....	1½	92.14	92.22
103 October 1961.....	1½	91.18	91.26

U. S. Government and agency bonds—Con.

CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS				
Out-standing (millions)		Rate	Bid	Ask
7,219 February 1957.....	2½	99.30	100.0	2.58
3,220 March 1957.....	2½	99.29	99.31	2.90
1,312 June 1957.....	3½	100.0	100.2	3.10
7,271 October 1957.....	3½	100.2	100.5	3.04

FEDERAL LAND BANK BONDS				
		Rate	Bid	Ask
130.0 February 1957.....	3	99.27	99.31	3.29
70.0 May 1957.....	3.30	99.26	99.30	3.48
135.0 July 1957.....	3½	100.0	100.4	3.50
214.9 October 1957.....	1½	98.16	98.24	3.68
131.1 May 1958.....	2½	98.16	98.24	3.84
184.1 November 1958.....	2½	96.23	97.4	3.91
71.0 May 1959.....	2½	95.28	96.6	3.94
124.0 February 1960.....	2½	94.24	95.2	4.07
106.5 June 1960.....	2½	95.4	95.14	3.95
60.3 May 1971.....	3½	96.0	97.0	3.77
110.0 September 1972.....	3½	99.8	100.8	3.85

FEDERAL NATIONAL MORTGAGE ASSOCIATION				
		Rate	Bid	Ask
100 May 1957.....	3.35	99.26	99.30	3.49
100 August 1957.....	3.90	100.0	100.3	3.68
570 September 1957.....	4½	100.1	100.3	3.93
January 1968.....	2½	98.10	98.18	4.07

INTERNATIONAL BANK BONDS			
		Bid	Asked
2½ Sept. 15, 1959.....		98.0	99.0
3s July 15, 1972.....		84.0	86.0
3s Mar. 1, 1978.....		83.0	85.0
3½ Oct. 1, 1981.....		85.0	87.0
3½ May 15, 1975.....		99.0	92.0
3½ Oct. 1, 1958.....		100.16	101.0
3½ Jan. 1, 1969.....		93.0	95.0
3½ Oct. 15, 1971.....		93.16	95.16
4½ Jan. 1, 1977.....		101.12	101.24

The following quotation for the IB serial issues represents the highest and lowest yields for all maturities:

INTERNATIONAL BANK BONDS			
		Bid	Asked
2s 1957-62.....		3.75	3.00

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the list shows that some of these bonds have increased slightly in price, but they are still selling below par, and the bills and notes for the most part are yielding to the purchasers in excess of 3 percent interest.

Thus, while the President of the United States, in his state of the Union message, expresses the desire that inflation be controlled, the fiscal facts show that the cost of money borrowed by the Government of the United States has been steadily rising. I think these are important facts which must be taken into consideration when the budget is presented, and must be borne in mind whenever we are told that the budget is in balance. I think it might be more appropriately said that the budget is dangerously balancing.

IMPROVED METHODS OF STATING BUDGET ESTIMATES AND ESTIMATES FOR DEFICIENCY AND SUPPLEMENTAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I was happy to join with the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the Senator from

Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and many other distinguished Members of this body, in sponsoring the bill (S. 434) to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental appropriations. Prompt action would seem to be in order for this vital legislation. As a cosponsor of S. 3199 during the last session, I was disappointed that the provisions relating to appropriation estimates had to be stricken in conference. In the interest of a more effective and more efficiently operated Government, I hope that this situation will not long continue, and that the provisions of this measure, which are so overwhelmingly approved by both private and governmental fiscal experts, will shortly become law.

One of the main purposes of this bill is to provide more effective control by the Congress of governmental expenditures. This is a difficult objective, and will not be entirely achieved by this bill. Control generally is more difficult in Government than in private business, because in most areas the Government has no competitor with which to compare its product, which is often an intangible, such as service or preparedness. But I am convinced that the statement of expenditures on an annual basis, as opposed to the present confusing obligation system, will be a great aid in that direction.

Much has already been done in recent years to modernize the budget and accounting procedures and thereby increase the citizens' control of the Federal purse strings. The Budget and Accounting Procedures Act of 1950, based on the first Hoover Commission report, redesigned the budget so that money needs were related to specific Government programs, and permitted more flexible performance by the General Accounting Office. The Budget Bureau was reorganized in 1952 along functional lines as recommended by the first Hoover report. Since 1950 the Comptroller General has issued statements of accounting principles and standards which are sound and permit flexibility in application. And the Budget Bureau, in 1954, called for cost-based budget data from executive agencies wherever the information was available from an integrated—cost and accrual—accounting system.

The Payne-Kennedy bill (S. 3897), which was approved and became Public Law 863, 84th Congress, 2d session, provides some very real and important improvements in the budgeting, accounting, and allotment system of the Government. Its provisions requiring that agency budgets be determined on a cost basis and that agency accounts be maintained on an accrual basis are unquestionably steps in the right direction. But the Government financial structure will not be converted to a real accrued expenditures basis until the provisions of this bill that appropriations be made on an annual accrued expenditures basis are adopted.

Consequently, the objectives of the Hoover Commission report, namely,

more effective executive and legislative control, will not be realized until budget estimates and appropriations are stated on an annual accrued expenditures basis. Until then the Government will be maintaining two separate accounting systems—agency accounts on an accrual basis and appropriations on an obligation basis. The basic objectives of the Hoover recommendations require this final step. It is the key to any significant change.

In terms of congressional control of Federal expenditures, one of the principal advantages of the changes provided by this bill (S. 434) will be its reduction of the tremendous carryover balances of appropriations, which now amount to nearly \$75 million. Over sums previously appropriated but not yet spent, the Congress exercises virtually no control. There would seem to be a reasonable doubt as to how far the provisions of this proposed legislation can be applied in the area of capital expenditures, or what are referred to by the Budget Bureau as long lead time programs. But to a certain extent, in this area and without question in the area of operating expenses, Senate bill 434, so strongly recommended by the Hoover Commission, will serve to reduce the large carryover balances and produce better control of expenditures.

To the extent that the effect of the bill is to complete the shift of congressional appropriations away from the obligation basis and to an accrued expenditure basis, it utilizes an approach which private business has found most useful. Since the Budget and Accounting Act of 1921 was enacted, there have been not only significant changes in the size and scope of Government services, but much progress in the skills of accounting. One of the notable aspects of this change in the private-business field has been to focus more closely on consumption, that is, on the receipt of goods and services. More effective control in Government must follow the same principle. That is the objective of the bill—to relate more directly congressional appropriations to actual spending.

I am convinced that the effect of the bill will be to produce substantial savings for the taxpayer. This is the ultimate objective. The Task Force of voluntary experts who made the study on which the Commission based its report to Congress saw opportunities for great economies through modern budgeting and accounting. "The benefits which would result from improved financial management cannot be calculated with any degree of precision," said the Task Force, "but we believe the resultant dollar savings could reasonably be expected to amount to \$4 billion which is approximately 8.5 percent of the controllable expenditures."

This statement applied to the entire reorganization provided in the original bill last year and, moreover, may actually duplicate economies spelled out in other parts of the Hoover report. No matter. Our citizens will welcome savings of half or even a quarter of the estimated amount—coupled with greater efficiency, and a return of the purse

strings to the hands in which, traditionally, they have been held since the days of Runnymede.

I therefore strongly urge prompt consideration of S. 434, and approval, with such changes as may be found necessary, so that we may start making headway in the direction so ably outlined by the Hoover Commission, the administration, the Senator from Maine [Mr. PAYNE], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], and all of my many distinguished colleagues and friends who have developed this proposed legislation in the interest of better government at a better price.

PRESS AND RADIO SHOULD HAVE ACCESS TO JANUARY 20 INAUGURAL FOR COVERAGE

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, reduction of the Presidency to a ceremonial office is threatened by exclusion of the press and radio and television from coverage of the taking of the inaugural oath by President Eisenhower at the White House on January 20. As a former journalist and writer, it is my fervent hope that White House press attachés will think through the full implications of their present decision, and thus determine to abandon it.

It is a highly dangerous precedent, in my opinion, for the press to be excluded from the taking of the official oath which will make a man the Chief Executive of a Government of 169 million people for the next 4 years—and then to exploit with great fanfare and pageantry a mere phantom oath-taking a day later, which will have no legal force and effect whatsoever, but will be merely ceremonial.

Let me emphasize this point. The oath-taking held behind closed doors will make Dwight D. Eisenhower President of the United States until January of 1961. The oath-taking staged with immense panoply and heraldry will be only for public relations purposes; it will not be the official oath, which is required by the Constitution to be taken on January 20.

The American Presidency is not some dukedom or kingship in the mythical land of Graustark or the tiny principality of Monaco, to be ruled by ceremonial trappings. It is the living, breathing fountainhead of government for a vast and vital democratic Nation. It is diminished in status and prestige when the actual oath-taking is held in virtual secret, without coverage by the press, while a ceremonial duplication receives an immense buildup.

Mr. President, it is my understanding that even emergency oath-takings, such as those of Calvin Coolidge and Harry Truman, have been covered by the press at a time of national tragedy. Yet now an oath-taking known far in advance is to be barred to the press, and to be held only in the presence of the President's family and his political associates. As a journalist, I am particularly distressed. President Eisenhower has able press advisors. I hope they will allow press coverage of the January 20 inaugural, which is the official inaugural. Perhaps the

President's advisors will reverse the unwise ban which now forbids such press coverage.

THE HELLS CANYON HIGH DAM

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I should like to turn my attention to the introduction of a new Hells Canyon Dam bill. On behalf of myself and my distinguished colleague [Mr. NEUBERGER] who now occupies the Chair and presides over the Senate and Mr. MAGNUSON, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. MURRAY, Mr. MANSFIELD, Mr. CHURCH, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. ANDERSON, Mr. CHAVEZ, Mr. CLARK, Mr. DOUGLAS, Mr. FULBRIGHT, Mr. GREEN, Mr. HENNINGS, Mr. HILL, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. JOHNSTON of South Carolina, Mr. KEFAUVER, Mr. KERR, Mr. LANGER, Mr. McNAMARA, Mr. MONRONEY, Mr. NEELY, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. SPARKMAN, and Mr. WILEY. I am proud to introduce a bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of a Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes.

For the benefit of the press, I should like to say that there are several former sponsors of a similar bill who are not cosponsoring this bill but who will vote for the bill. They are Senators who since the last session of Congress have adopted the policy of not cosponsoring any bills. However, they will be heard from in due course of time, they have assured me, and they will make clear that they are as enthusiastic in support of the passage of a Hells Canyon Dam bill at this session of Congress as they were in the last session.

I am also privileged to make an announcement on behalf of the majority leader, the Senator from Texas [Mr. JOHNSON]. He has asked me to notify the Senate that he considers the Hells Canyon bill to be an exceedingly important bill, and that, as majority leader, he intends to do everything possible, consistent with his duties as majority leader, to expedite the earliest possible passage of the bill at this session of Congress.

HIGH HELLS CANYON REMAINS INDISPENSABLE DAM

Speaking of the bill, Mr. President, I wish to say that in my judgment the Hells Canyon Dam remains the most indispensable dam on the American Continent. The people of the Pacific Northwest—Democrats, Republicans, and Independents, alike—have spoken in the recent election at a crucial turning point in the history of our great region. Our fellow citizens in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, need and must have a full, comprehensive, and integrated development of the water resources of the Columbia River; and it is only that kind of development which will give them adequate protection from the floods which periodically ravage the region.

FULL FLOOD CONTROL IMPERATIVE

I cannot stress too strongly the importance of a full and comprehensive river basin development from the standpoint of flood control. When I speak of flood control, Mr. President, I am raising my voice in a plea for the protection of future generations of Americans. I say

that because we cannot justify the further continuance of a shortsighted policy which does not do in our generation all that it is possible and within our power to do toward developing the maximum flood control possible in areas of our country where great damage is being done and precious topsoil is being washed into the sea.

Therefore I wish again to urge the Hells Canyon Dam because of its flood control features, which make the dam stand out as the most adequate flood control dam that can be built in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. President, since the election last fall it has been interesting to listen to some of the spokesmen for the administration, particularly the Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Seaton, talking about high dams. They have caught the word. They have finally, though belatedly, come to recognize the importance of the word "high" in speaking about the development of our river resources.

They now talk about a high dam at Pleasant Valley. However, when they talk about a high dam at Pleasant Valley, they are not talking about the type of high dam the present Presiding Officer of the Senate [Mr. NEUBERGER] and I talked about up and down the State of Oregon in the historic campaign just concluded. The people of our State and its neighbors know what is meant by a high dam. I hope that, with further education, the Secretary of the Interior will finally come to understand what is meant by a high dam. To use the word "high" in connection with a dam does not make it a high dam in the sense of developing the maximum flood control potential and power potential and irrigation potential of the great river basins of the Pacific Northwest.

I speak very respectfully when I say that when Mr. Seaton talks about a high dam at Pleasant Valley he is talking about a grossly inadequate dam from the standpoint of the development of flood control, power, and irrigation potentials. He is using a word which he now recognizes has great political meaning, because on November 6 the people of the Pacific Northwest registered very clearly their insistence upon high dams in the true meaning of the terms. The allegedly high dam at Pleasant Valley will not provide maximum flood control, will not afford maximum power development, and will not produce maximum reclamation development. I shall have something to say about reclamation development before I conclude my remarks.

Mr. President, I will tell the Senate what that dam will do. It will take the Idaho Power Co. off the hook. That is what it will do. Mr. Seaton knows it. The administration knows it.

The present Presiding Officer of the Senate joined me many times on the floor of the Senate in the statement that originally the Idaho Power Co. obviously never intended to build three dams. I repeat that statement today. I say that they added the third dam to their paper program only because it would help them make a little better paper case with respect to the cost-ratio problem which is involved in this great natural resource program.

As we read the report of the Federal Power Commission, it is very interesting, to note that when the license was granted there was included in it no mandatory requirement that the third dam be built. In fact, there was great doubt even as to whether the second dam would be built.

Now the Secretary of the Interior is heard talking about a high dam at Pleasant Valley. Of course, if we build at Pleasant Valley, the kind of dam the Secretary of the Interior calls a high dam, it will wash out the site for the proposed third dam of the Idaho Power Co., and in that way will take the Idaho Power Co. off the hook.

In that connection, Mr. President, I warn today that if that is done, if we take away their paper right to build a third dam, we will hear talk about the taxpayers compensating the Idaho Power Co. for its alleged losses.

The time has come to issue some forewarnings to the Senate of the United States, because the advocates of private utility low dams have been routed in the Pacific Northwest, and those who, after all, control our Government, the voters at the ballot boxes of a great free Republic, have made very clear, in my judgment, that they want high dams, not political dams; not dams devised to serve private utilities and their various nefarious schemes, and to enable them to engage in what I consider to be an unjustifiable holdup of the economic interests of future generations of American boys and girls. The people have made very clear that they want full and comprehensive development of our rivers.

It is very interesting to note that a very distinguished Republican of my State, the former Governor of the State, the editor of the Salem Statesman, who is not a supporter of the senior Senator from Oregon, as he made very clear during the campaign, after the campaign was over engaged in a little retrospection and introspection, and, on November 11, wrote a very interesting column in his newspaper in which he sought to set forth his analysis of what happened.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point in my remarks, certain excerpts from that column. They are excerpts, Mr. President, because I always try to be very sportsmanlike and fair in my references to my political opposition, and I shall not include those comments in Governor Sprague's column which deal with anything other than his analysis of the river development program.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

IT SEEMS TO ME

(By Charles A. Sprague)

Saturday's Statesman carried an Associated Press dispatch from Washington saying that the Eisenhower administration "has started a complete review of its natural resource and power policies as a result of setbacks the Republican Party suffered in Midwest and Western States."

An unidentified official was quoted as saying: "the machinery has already been set in motion at the Vice Presidential and Cabinet level to take a long, hard look at the natural resource and power policies."

This is like locking the barn door after thieves had visited it twice. If Republican leaders in Washington had been alert they would have launched this study after the defeat of Cordon in 1954.

The administration's partnership power program simply didn't prove popular. The visible and tangible benefits of Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams converted all but anti-Government ownership people to public power development.

Dissatisfaction with Idaho Power Co.'s three-dam development of Snake River power stemmed as much over fear that the Northwest would lose a substantial number of kilowatts in perpetuity, and water storage for flood control, as over distrust of private development.

Had Republicans held to the program of Federal development of the Columbia and its main tributaries, leaving other power sites for local or private development, they would have held public confidence in greater degree.

Other instances, such as the D'Ewart grazing bill in 1953 and the inclusion of Echo Park in Dinosaur National Monument in a proposed reservoir—while neither prevailed—helped to weaken faith of dedicated conservationists in the administration program, and the Davis ruling on Al Serena mining claim patents, relatively trivial in themselves, was used as a red rag to alarm them further.

Finally, when the administration threw Douglas McKay, Secretary of the Interior, into the senatorial battle against Morse, it really joined the issue—with the result already recorded by voters on Tuesday.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, as Members of the Senate read Editor Sprague's column they will see that he warned the Republicans of my State—that is, the Republican organization, not the Republican voters, because the Republican voters went to the polls by the thousands and endorsed the position I had taken concerning Hells Canyon Dam and the whole matter of river development.

Governor Sprague pointed out that the Eisenhower administration had better reappraise and reevaluate its whole river development program. As will be seen, he respectfully suggested to the present administration that it had better take a second look, and he suggested that it should have taken it immediately after the present Presiding Officer of the Senate was elected to the Senate of the United States because in the column it is pointed out that the same issue was fought out in the Cordon-Neuberger race, and that the people of the State indicated very clearly in 1954 that they were not going along with the Eisenhower administration's program in regard to river development. He pointed out that that was the time to have locked the stable door. Now it had better take another look at it and see to it that the program is reappraised and reevaluated.

When I read that column by Governor Sprague, Mr. President, I wrote him a letter in which I expressed my complete agreement with a suggestion he made in his column. I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point certain excerpts from the letter which I wrote Governor Sprague in which I told him, in effect, that I thought it was important that we have a bipartisan foreign policy from the standpoint of the security of our country in the field of foreign affairs, and I also thought we

should have a bipartisan domestic policy in regard to conserving the natural resources of our country for the benefit of future generations of Americans.

There being no objection, the excerpts were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NOVEMBER 26, 1956.

HON. CHARLES A. SPRAGUE,
Editor and Publisher,
The Oregon Statesman,
Salem, Oreg.

DEAR GOVERNOR: I want you to know that I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in sending to me your congratulatory note of November 8.

I have just finished reading your column of November 11, 1956, in which you say many things with which I agree. Particularly do I wish to express the hope that both major political parties in Oregon could join forces in unified action on a "program of Federal development of the Columbia and its main tributaries, leaving other power sites for local or private development * * *." Your comments in regard to such a program describe the very essence of the power program for which I have been working. What I fear most in the development of our natural resources is the danger of segmentizing our river basins. I think we are bound to lose the maximum development of the potentialities of our river basins if we do not stand firm in support of a comprehensive, full development program, such as the Army Engineers and the Bureau of Reclamation have recommended in the past. I know of no evidence that justifies a change in that concept, and it has its roots in the natural resource development program envisioned by Theodore Roosevelt and brought within our reach by bipartisan public officials over the intervening years.

We speak so frequently about the constant need of the two major parties uniting on a bipartisan foreign policy, there is also a great need before it is too late for the two parties to unite on a bipartisan natural resource program that will guarantee to future generations that our generation will not take steps that will destroy for all time the opportunity for full development of our river basins. I have always been willing to try to work out on a bipartisan basis such a program and I am very hopeful that the point of view so ably expressed in your column will be shared by the leaders of the Eisenhower administration to the end that a bipartisan natural resource program can be agreed upon in this next session of Congress. I shall do my very best to make clear that I stand ready to cooperate in bringing about such an objective.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

WAYNE MORSE.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I pointed out to Mr. Sprague that I had fought for such a program on both sides of the aisle in the Senate of the United States. I fought for it while I was a Republican, and I am fighting for it now that I am a Democrat; and I wish to say that so long as the people of my State repose in me the great trust as one of their Senators I shall continue in the direction of Theodore Roosevelt, Pinchot, Norris, La Follette, Dill, McNary, and those who are still serving in the Senate of the United States in the fight to preserve the Nation's natural resources for the benefit of the people of the Nation and not for selfish private interests who have no right to take profits from the rivers at the expense of full development. The rivers are for the benefit of all the peo-

ple. It is an issue that is joined, Mr. President.

NEED RETURN TO BIPARTISAN PROGRAM

I wish to say to the Secretary of the Interior and to the President of the United States that I would welcome sitting down with spokesmen of the administration and trying to work out a bipartisan natural resource program of conserving these gifts of God for our generation and for the benefit of future generations.

So I say, Mr. President, that the Hells Canyon Dam issue ought to be taken up not in the realm of partisan politics, but treated by Republicans and Democrats alike as the great symbol, indicative of whether we are going to develop these river basins for the benefit of all rather than for the profit of a selfish few.

Oh, I know, Mr. President, that certain reactionary spokesmen in this country, such as Moley of Newsweek, who spat his reactionary venom throughout my campaign, will say, "Creeping socialism."

But if it be creeping socialism to fight to preserve and conserve the natural resources of this country for the benefit of all the people, I shall take the name calling with a smile, because I took the issue up and down the State of Oregon for months. I averaged from 5 to 10 speeches a day for 3 months, and much of the time I talked about natural resources. I am proud to say that not once did I speak for myself. In that campaign I never made a single speech for myself alone, but I spoke for a Democratic ticket that was pledged to the great conservation ideal for which I once more raise my voice on the floor of the Senate today.

CONGRATULATIONS TO GOVERNOR HOLMES, OF OREGON

Mr. President, today is a great occasion in Oregon, because a new Governor is being inaugurated, and I wish to digress just long enough to extend in the RECORD my congratulations to the new Democratic Governor of Oregon who, shoulder to shoulder with me, day in and day out, up and down the State, helped me to carry this great natural resource issue to the people of our State. The people spoke as they did on November 6 because the Democrats of Oregon were running against a Republican ticket that was representing the interests of private utilities and not the interest of the people of the State of Oregon. And the people answered. We elected not only a governor, not only a substantial majority in the House of Representatives of the State legislature, we not only increased our membership in the State senate from a very small number to a number that equaled the Republicans, so that it now stands 15 to 15, but we elected 3 of the 4 Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

ISSUE IS ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF AMERICA

I wish the RECORD to show that there is no question as to what the dominant issue was. It was whether or not the natural resources of the Pacific Northwest should be and would be developed for the benefit of the people of the Nation. When I make the fight for Hells

Canyon again at this session I am going to fight also for the economic interests of the people of Maine, of Florida, of Michigan, of Ohio, and every other State, because I recognize, Mr. President, that in our era economics do not stop at State lines. What we are fighting for here is the development of the economic potential of America. We cannot do that without a full development of the great river basins of the country.

So I say, Mr. President, we need adequate protection from floods, which periodically ravage the region. We need a high dam at Hells Canyon to provide abundant low-cost power as the only economic source of energy to stimulate industrial expansion and firm year-around employment, and to turn more arid acres into fertile farmland for the food needs of our children.

THE NEED FOR FUTURE FOOD PRODUCTION

As we read the advertisements of the private utilities against the full development of our river basins—because that is what they amount to—we see statements which would lead the American people to believe that we do not have to keep our eyes constantly looking forward to the future needs of our country. We encounter private utility propaganda deprecating the need for irrigation and alleging the futility of growing more so-called surplus crops.

Let me say once again that the population experts of this country are concerned about America's food supply for the year 1985 and for the year 2000. Their testimony is to the effect that they doubt whether we will be then self-sustaining from the standpoint of our own food supply.

The Senate has heard me say before, but the statement needs to be constantly repeated, that civilizations climb on their surplus food supplies. If they reach a break-even point, they begin to go static. When they go below the break-even point, they become decadent.

So I am proud of what I think time will prove to be a precedent-making piece of legislation, namely, the law enacted at the last session of Congress, known as the Morse-Neuberger Crooked River project law, which deals with a reclamation project in the Prineville, Oreg., area. It is a project which is greatly needed by the people of that area, but a substantial cost of the project will be paid out of the power revenues of the Dalles Dam.

That is why I have always been such an ardent advocate of the so-called river basin account program for the development of all the resources of a river basin. That is why I think it is so important that we keep in mind the fact that under the phony partnership scheme of this administration, the opportunity for a sound river basin account system will be scuttled. What will be done will be to turn over the profits to selfish, monopolistic interests, and to take away from the people the opportunity to pay for the full development of reclamation projects, for example, out of the profits of the people's dams, because the private utilities will not pay for them; the private utilities will simply "pocket the dough."

That is why I think, as was pointed out by Mr. Sprague in the editorial column

previously referred to, that the Government ought to build the great multiple-purpose dams, and leave the non-multiple-purpose dams for private development. No Member of the Senate will work harder to help the private utilities build dams at low-head sites than will the senior Senator from Oregon. But that is quite different from this administration's program, whereby the power facilities will be turned over to the private interests, under the scheme of partnership, while the taxpayers will assume the rest of the bill. The taxpayers will then lose the chance to develop, out of power revenues, projects of the type which will be developed and built, under the Morse-Neuberger law, in the Crooked River area. The profits from multiple-purpose dams ought to go into the Treasury of the United States and the reclamation fund for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be used to pay for full river basin development projects which will benefit the people of the United States.

This is a great issue, Mr. President. It is difficult to dramatize it. Millions of people, in their busy, work-a-day lives, troubled with their own individual economic problems, do not understand the significance of this challenge of statesmanship for the future. But as a student of the Senate of the United States long before I ever came to this body, I always thought, and I still believe, that the primary duty of a United States Senator is to work on the basis of the doctrine of trusteeship; to work for legislation which will help future generations to take care of themselves.

One of the temptations is for us to yield to the expediencies and the political advantages of the moment, and to forget that if we support something less than adequate legislation, which may serve the selfish interests of some group in our time, although it may accrue to our political advantage, we nevertheless, by doing so, betray the trust we owe the desk and chair we occupy in the Senate of the United States.

So with the use of whatever ability I may have in trying to make this issue clear to the American people, I give notice today that so long as I shall serve in the Senate I shall continue to raise my voice in challenging the American people to stand up to the citizen-statesmanship responsibility which is theirs and to make certain that we do not sacrifice and plunder the natural resources of our country in our time to the detriment of future generations.

Thus I make the point that we need the high Hells Canyon dam, and other dams like it, so that more arid acres may be turned into fertile farm land for the food needs of our children yet to come.

Mr. President, the year 1985 is not a long way off. The year 2000 is right ahead of us. Yet the population experts tell us that unless we do the conservation job which needs to be done in our generation, we may deny an adequate food supply to future generations of American boys and girls.

In this brief speech of mine today I would stress the point that we keep our eyes on the water table. The President is on a very significant trip to those arid

acres of our country which have become a dust bowl; the areas of the country where for some years past thousands upon thousands of our fellow citizens have suffered great hardship at the hands of the weather. One of the problems is water. One of the facets of that problem is the falling water table in America.

How shall we get the American people to see the significance of this physical fact in time? All across the country, in area after area, the table line of water is dropping. Unless the water be conserved, and those things done which are necessary to protect the water supply of the American people, history will record that our civilization went down with the table line of water.

Why was I a strong advocate of the Upper Colorado River Basin project, expensive as it was—so many times more expensive, as the Presiding Officer [Mr. NEUBERGER in the chair] pointed out time and time again in his great speeches—so many more times expensive than the Hells Canyon project? I was one of the ardent advocates of the Upper Colorado River Basin project because I became convinced that it was necessary to protect the water table in the States of the Upper Colorado River Basin. That is why I fought for it. I would never want a boy or a girl 300 years from now to turn the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and find that I failed to protect them from thirst, or that I failed to do all in my power to protect them in their right to the maximum water supply which sound legislation could help them obtain. That is why I fought for the Upper Colorado River Basin project.

Oh, I know there were some power features in that project, but they were such expensive ones that the private utilities were perfectly willing to have Uncle Sam pick up the check for them. The private utilities could see no profit in those power facilities.

But we in the Pacific Northwest have at present an abundance of water, and profit can be obtained from multiple-purpose dams if they are built by the people for the people. I shall continue to make the fight to make certain that that is done, if it is legislatively possible, and I am confident it is.

The administration has abandoned to private interests the water and the rich profits which can come from the multiple-purpose dams, a part of which should be used for the development of reclamation projects. For example, we find the private utilities seeking to scuttle the program by running full-page, expensive advertisements in the periodicals of the Nation. The advertisements are paid for out of the rates charged the users of the power. The private utilities' program adds up, not to the full development, but to the underdevelopment of our river basins.

As more and more people in the Nation come to understand the issue, as the people of the Pacific Northwest made it clear on November 6, 1956, that they understand it, I think we shall have handed to the representatives from other sections of the country mandates of the same kind as that which, I am satisfied,

was handed once again to me on November 6.

We need the Hells Canyon Dam also for expanded recreation, for phosphatic fertilizer development, and for the enhancement of fish and wildlife resources.

During the 1956 election campaign the issue on Hells Canyon was drawn plainly. Now the verdict on Hells Canyon is in. The people of the area want the dam built. After an exhaustive debate that has gone on for several years, that decision remains as firm as the mighty basalt rock of the great gorge in which the dam will be built. High Hells Canyon remains the "more nearly ideal development" of the middle Snake River resource—the indispensable dam, the symbol of an epic struggle of plain people to guard their river against underdevelopment and monopoly.

Working men and women, farm families, the rural electric cooperative members, public-utility district members, and the ordinary unorganized citizens in every walk of life have written an epic page in our region's history. Against heavy odds, against the most relentless pressure and propaganda of selfish reactionary interests, they have held firm. They continue to hold firm for full river development which requires the high Hells Canyon Dam.

Mr. President, rivers do not respect State lines. There is just one test: How fully does a plan for development harness a river system for all of its various uses, and how fully are the benefits flowing from those uses made available to all of the people?

That is why the people of my region have made their choice. By every measurement, the Federal high dam at Hells Canyon is the proper means of development for the Middle Snake River, the principal tributary of the Columbia River. By every measurement, the 1948 comprehensive plan of the Corps of Army Engineers sets the goals to which we must now wholeheartedly rededicate ourselves, if the bright promise carried on the surging Columbia River is not to be lost forever.

SIGNIFICANCE OF ENGINEERS' 308 REPORT

Mr. President, the Army engineers made the scientific report which is known as the 308 report. That report was made by them in 1948 without political interference or restrictions. Unfortunately, I understand that under the Eisenhower administration, the Army engineers are now reviewing the report, but under the restriction of eliminating from study projects which are considered controversial.

I wish to say, as I said during the campaign in Oregon, that all the taxpayers in the United States are entitled to receive from the Army engineers an impartial and scientific report on the river resources of the Pacific Northwest, without any political instructions or restrictions whatever. The policy decisions should be made by the Congress of the United States. But, Mr. President, when the Army engineers submit their review report, I do not wish to be told that some potential project was eliminated because certain forces were in controversy about it. I wish to know—

as I knew when I read the 308 report of 1948—that I am receiving from the Army engineers an impartial, nonpolitical report. Therefore, Mr. President, I await with great interest the review of the 308 report by the Army engineers; but today, here on the floor of the United States Senate, I serve notice to the head of the Army engineers that I will not accept any inadequate report, any report which does not cover all the river resources of the Pacific Northwest, insofar as their economic potentials are concerned and insofar as their desirability for full river-basin development is concerned.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield to the Senator from Oklahoma.

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to ask unanimous consent that I may join the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon in the introduction of the Hells Canyon bill, which I believe was introduced earlier today.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator very much, and I am honored to have him as an associate in introducing the bill.

Mr. MONRONEY. In the last session I heard the distinguished Senator from Oregon explain the bill. It seems to me that maximum development of our natural resources is required in this day and age of shortage of resources and hydroelectric power.

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. GORE. I wish to congratulate the Senator from Oregon upon the great speech he is making; and I desire to congratulate him also on the great fight which he and his colleague from Oregon, the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. NEUBERGER] waged in Oregon.

As the Senator from Oregon well knows, it was my pleasure to join enthusiastically in that fight; and I wish him to count me again as a soldier in the ranks.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Tennessee very much. He has been of great assistance as an associate of mine in regard to this natural-resource problem. I wish to say that I look to him, as one of his students, for leadership in this matter, because of the contributions he has made in regard to the TVA and in regard to project after project that have sought to do what I am pleading for today, namely, to carry out the doctrine of trusteeship in regard to our natural resources. Mr. President, the activities of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. GORE] in that field have redounded to his great credit.

I wish to make the following personal comment: I am very thankful to him, and I am proud to thank him here on the floor of the Senate, for the great assistance he was to me in my campaign in Oregon, in discussing there, before the people of my State, this program of natural-resource development, because it helped answer an interesting argument which was made against me, namely, that on this issue I stood alone in the Senate of the United States. The great speeches the Senator from Tennessee

made were unanswerable rebuttal to that kind of personal attack which was made.

Mr. GORE. I thank the Senator from Oregon. I am very grateful for the comment he has made, and I am also grateful for his very generous references to my efforts in his State. It was my real pleasure to undertake to be of assistance in the reelection of the great senior Senator from Oregon. I may say, however, that I found that he needed no assistance, nor do I think I provided him with any, other than perhaps some occasion for speaking.

Oregon was one State in which I campaigned in which I found the voters in no doubt; all of them seemed to have their minds made up earlier for either one candidate or another; and, as it turned out on election day, a great majority favored the reelection of the senior Senator from Oregon. It was my finding when I visited Oregon that a great majority of the voters had already decided that they would vote to reelect him to the United States Senate.

Mr. MORSE. I thank the Senator from Tennessee very much, indeed.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator from Oregon yield to me?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Idaho has listened with a great deal of interest to the very pertinent and persuasive comments of the senior Senator from Oregon. It is apparent that there is interest on the part of Senators from other States in the proposal the Senator from Oregon is submitting today.

In view of the fact that most of the water involved in this unfortunate and rather tragic controversy involving the high Hells Canyon dam originates in the State of Idaho, which I have the privilege and the pleasure of representing with my junior colleague in the United States Senate, I would be remiss if I did not interject a few remarks or ask a few questions at this point.

Certainly, there can be no opposition to the comments of the Senator from Oregon in favoring basin-wide development in the Columbia River Basin, especially in the upper watershed of the Columbia River. So the Senator from Idaho would like to ask the Senator from Oregon whether he will join with the people of the State of Idaho and with me in sponsoring a bill to authorize construction of Bruce Eddy Dam, on the north fork of the Clearwater River?

Mr. MORSE. I think the Senator from Idaho knows that in the closing days of the last session of Congress, he and I enjoyed in the Senate a very interesting debate in which I opposed Bruce Eddy Dam. I wish to state to him that I shall continue to oppose Bruce Eddy Dam until the fish and wildlife problem is solved better than it would be solved if Bruce Eddy Dam were built at the present time. In the closing paragraphs of my speech, I shall have a few things to say about Bruce Eddy Dam.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Then I shall wait until that time to ask some questions.

Mr. MORSE. Briefly, Mr. President, I have said that the record in regard to

Hells Canyon Dam is clear. It is contained in the hearings on the Hells Canyon bill, which last year was favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Briefly, that record shows that only with a high dam at Hells Canyon can we obtain the water storage needed for maximum flood control and low-cost power. Only with this keystone dam can there be full development for irrigation to meet future needs for food. Only with Hells Canyon can we achieve the full recreation potential of the Middle Snake, and avert other projects which, like Bruce Eddy, will damage conservation of fish, wildlife, and wilderness resources.

Mr. President, if and when we can solve these conservation problems, involving fish and wildlife, in other dam proposals in the Pacific Northwest, I shall be found seeking to help the construction of those dams as well.

Politicians cannot gerrymander a great river basin. There are no effective, economical substitutes for the 3,800,000 acre-feet of water storage which Hells Canyon can provide at the best remaining dam site in the country.

It is not too late for the Congress and it is not too late for the administration to change the course of action heretofore expressed, and to proceed to authorize the construction of a high dam at Hells Canyon.

The election results throughout the Pacific Northwest show that the present administration misjudged the temper of the people on this issue. For 4 years the administration spokesmen have said the people of the area should be free to decide how their resources are to be developed. That decision on Hells Canyon should be honored by the President, Secretary of Interior Seaton, and their supporters in Congress. It is time for a fresh start, a new beginning, to develop this matchless natural resource to the full, for the common good of the region and the Nation.

WATER RIGHTS PROVISION CLARIFIED

Mr. President, I wish to say that I am exceedingly proud to have associated with me, as a cosponsor of the bill, the junior Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH]. To the people of Idaho I wish to say that he met with the authors of the bill. He presented to us his concern—as it was our concern—about seeing to it that the water rights of the people who live on the banks of the river are protected. Upon his urging, Mr. President—and credit is due him—I was proud to modify section 2 of the bill, although I do not think the modification changes its meaning or effect at all. However, I think the modification helps by way of clarification. As modified, section 2 of the bill will now read as follows:

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the operation of the Hells Canyon Dam shall not conflict with, and shall be subordinate to, present and future rights to the use of water for irrigation or other beneficial consumptive uses, whether now or hereafter existing, valid under State law, of the waters of the Snake River, and its tributaries upstream from the dam and downstream.

I think, Mr. President, that clarification will be very helpful in the debate which will take place in the weeks ahead.

Mr. President, that completes my formal statement in presenting the bill today. I now ask unanimous consent to offer the bill out of order, and I ask consent to have it printed at this point in my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the bill will be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 555) to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes, introduced by Mr. MORSE (for himself and other Senators), was received, read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in order to foster comprehensive development of the resources of the Columbia River and its tributaries, and for the purposes, among others, of controlling and utilizing the Snake River and its tributaries for beneficial objects, including generation of hydroelectric power and energy for the national defense and other purposes, irrigation of lands, navigation and flood control, and for purposes incidental to any of the foregoing, including providing financial assistance to Federal reclamation projects, the Department of the Interior, under the supervision and direction of the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") is authorized and directed to construct, substantially in accordance with the physical plans set out in the reports referred to hereinafter as—

(a) the Hells Canyon Dam, as described in volume 2 of House Document No. 473, 81st Congress, and as modified by the report of the Commissioner of Reclamation, approved by the Secretary on May 11, 1951; and

(b) the Scriver Creek power facilities of the Payette unit of the Mountain Home division, as described in the report of the Commissioner of Reclamation, approved by the Secretary on May 11, 1951.

The Secretary in prosecuting his activities under this section and in operating and maintaining said projects shall, except as is otherwise provided in this act, be governed by the Federal reclamation laws (act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388, and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto).

SEC. 2. Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the operation of the Hells Canyon Dam shall not conflict with, and shall be subordinate to, present and future rights to the use of water for irrigation or other beneficial consumptive uses, whether now or hereafter existing, valid under State law, of the waters of the Snake River and its tributaries upstream from the dam and downstream.

SEC. 3. (a) In order to facilitate the development of the central and upper Snake River Basin, and also that of downstream areas, the Hells Canyon Dam and powerplant and the Federal Columbia River power system shall be interconnected, and 500,000 kilowatts of firm power attributable to the Hells Canyon project, or such portion thereof as is required from time to time to meet loads under contracts made within this reservation, shall be made available for use in central and upper Snake River Basin and to all other parts of Idaho lying outside the central and upper Snake River Basin.

(b) Electric energy available from Hells Canyon Dam and powerplant and the Scriver Creek power facilities not required for the operation thereof shall be marketed by the Secretary in accordance particularly with sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 of the Bonneville Project Act of 1937, as amended (50 Stat. 731), dealing with transmission, distribution, sale and rate schedules.

(c) The Secretary is authorized and directed to supply and transmit from the McNary Dam the necessary construction power for the Hells Canyon Dam.

SEC. 4. (a) The initial works of the projects authorized by section 1 of this act and any additional works or division, including the irrigation features of the Payette unit of the Mountain Home division, that may be authorized as hereinafter provided shall be treated as one project for the purpose, among others, of providing for the application of project revenues to the return of reimbursable costs in accordance with the provisions of the Federal reclamation laws. Federal reclamation developments proposed to be constructed in the central and upper Snake River Basin may be authorized as works of divisions of these projects but only if such authorization is specifically provided by an act of Congress. Recommendations by the Secretary with respect to such authorizations shall be made in connection with the Secretary's report and findings under section 9 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187), which report shall include findings as to the costs and benefits of the proposed developments and as to the effect of such authorization on the project's power rate structure. In the case of the irrigation features of the Payette unit of the Mountain Home division, such a report shall be made and transmitted to the Congress not later than during the term of the 85th Congress.

(b) The term "central and upper Snake River Basin" as used in this act shall mean the area comprising the drainage basin of the Snake River and its tributaries down to and including the Clearwater River.

SEC. 5. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of moneys not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be required to carry out the purposes of this act.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I yield.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Will the Senator from Oregon give us assurances that he will utilize all of his influence with the political leaders of his great State to insure early approval of the interstate compact which would deal with the allocation and use of the water resources of the Columbia River basin?

Mr. MORSE. I give to my friend from Idaho assurance that I will do everything I can to defeat the compact. I think it is a private utility compact. I think it has been dominated and controlled by the private utilities. The whole movement has been. It will not serve the interests of the people of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Wyoming, or Montana, in my judgment, and I shall oppose the compact.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield further?

Mr. MORSE. Yes.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Of course, the Senator from Oregon, well informed as he is, is aware of the fact that in other river basins there have been compacts entered into to provide for the equitable distribution of water resource benefits.

Mr. MORSE. I know of the other compacts. I do not think the cases are even analogous. The bill we have proposed is in no way dependent upon a compact governing the multipurpose development of this interstate stream.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Certainly, the Senator from Oregon is entitled to his opinion and to reach the conclusion that there is no need for the compact; but certainly the Senator is aware of the fact that the representatives appointed

by the governors of seven States in the Columbia Basin have been endeavoring to work out a plausible, feasible plan for the distribution of the water-resource benefits to the people living in the basin. Certainly when the Senator from Oregon makes the charge that any particular economic group or association, or even any individual, has completely dominated and influenced the deliberations and the conclusions of the particular group representing seven States, he is inviting some very caustic criticism.

Mr. MORSE. I wish to make two points in reply. The Republican legislature in Oregon at its last session tabled the proposal. I also wish to point out that the Democratic Governor of Oregon being inaugurated today was one of the members representing Oregon in the so-called negotiations. He thought it was so bad that he would not be a party to signing it. I want to say that the Governor of Oregon, who takes office today, will not support any such compact. The Senator from Idaho and I are in irreconcilable conflict on the matter.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I hope that is not true.

Mr. MORSE. We are not going to agree on the question of the compact. I think a compact would not be in the interest of my State or the Pacific Northwest, and I shall oppose it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Certainly the Senator from Oregon does not want us to believe that he is impugning the motives of the reclamation leaders in six other States in the Columbia Basin who take the position they have taken. If the representatives of the State of Idaho, where most of the water which flows down the Snake River to the Columbia River originates, and the representatives of the other States except Oregon in the basin think that there should not be comprehensive development until there is a compact signed and approved by the Congress, providing for equitable distribution, surely the Senator from Oregon is not justified in prejudging, one might say, the potential results of having a compact, which procedure has been followed in other river basins.

Mr. MORSE. May I say good-naturedly the Senator from Idaho makes an interesting argument? If I disagree with the advocates of a compact, according to the Senator from Idaho, I put myself in an untenable position and I am challenging the motives of those who advocate a compact. I think they are dead wrong. I think their judgment is unsound. I think a good many of them follow a natural resource program that so closely resembles that of the private utilities that I call them political bedfellows.

I do not know how I can be any clearer in my view about it. I want to say that in the State of Oregon the compact does not have the chance of a snowball in a hot oven. I am not going to sit in the Senate and support a program which I am satisfied the people of my State would want me to reject. The Senator from Idaho has his responsibilities. If he thinks the compact is a good idea, he can advance and defend it. He and I

will engage, as we always do, in a good-natured, but conflicting, debate on the matter, and we shall let the Senate then decide.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Certainly the Senator, who is a very tolerant legislator, wants to understand the motives of the water users in the great Snake River Valley, where they believe sincerely that their water rights may be placed in jeopardy. We have four great watersheds coursing through the State of Idaho. The Snake River, to which the Senator from Oregon alludes, is the only one on which there is any reclamation. We have three other great rivers, the Salmon, the Clearwater, and the Kootenai, on which there is not any reclamation. Yet the Senator from Oregon contends we cannot have a comprehensive river development unless we can engage in a debate on whether or not we should have a high dam on the only river drainage system in the State of Idaho in which the water users have a definite interest.

I am sure the Senator from Oregon, as a reasonable man, will not close the door to the possibilities of working out a comprehensive plan for the development of river resources in the upper watershed, instead of taking an adamant position that the other States in the basin must agree with the State represented by the Senator from Oregon, in reflecting the thinking that we shall have to accept comprehensive development such as Oregon wants or none at all. Surely he does not take that position.

Mr. MORSE. The Senator from Idaho reads into my language meanings that could not possibly be read into it if he would pause for reflection. I am for comprehensive river development. The compact which the Senator advocates is not necessarily for comprehensive river development.

I am a little gun shy when I know that one Pat Parry, attorney for the Idaho Power Co., was one of the representatives of Idaho in drawing the compact. I am a little gun shy when I see who the personnel are who had something to do with the compact, particularly when I am satisfied that a compact is not necessary for comprehensive river development, when I am satisfied that a compact is not necessary for a reclamation project, when I am satisfied that a compact will not do the job which I think ought to be done in comprehensive river development in the Pacific Northwest.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Surely the Senator from Oregon is not contending that one representative from the State of Idaho on the 7-State compact commission has the great influence and the persuasive ability to dominate the entire deliberations and to force the representatives of the other 6 States to do something they should not do.

Mr. MORSE. I just named one. The Senator from Idaho raised the point. I want to say that, in my judgment, the private utilities dominate the majority of the Commission.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Would that be true so far as the representatives from the State of Oregon who are on that Commission are concerned?

Mr. MORSE. I am clear that the Republican Representatives did not represent the interests of the people of my State, but represented the interest of private utilities, save and except for the present governor. Apparently our State legislature thought it was so bad that they tabled it.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator from Idaho has engaged in the colloquy with the Senator from Oregon because he thinks if he failed to do so he would be charged with being remiss in his duty.

I should like to ask whether the Senator would yield again. He spoke about the political mandates which stem from the results of the election in the Northwest in November. Will the Senator yield on that point?

Mr. MORSE. I shall be glad to do so.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The Senator said that the results are a very conclusive and decisive mandate to the representatives of the Northwestern States to utilize their influence in authorizing the high Hells Canyon Dam. The Senator from Idaho has no desire to engage in debate at this time concerning an analysis of the votes in other States, not even in his own State of Idaho. However, if the Senator from Oregon wishes to lay down the broad principle that we can analyze the results on a single issue, and in this case on the Hells Canyon issue, then can it not be pointed out that in the election of 1954 the Democratic senatorial nominee, who based most of his campaign upon that issue was overwhelmingly defeated? In other words, would that be a justification for claiming that the people of Idaho in 1954 took a very definite position against a high Hells Canyon Dam, if the Senator were to use the same formula that he proposes to use in analyzing the results of the 1956 election.

Mr. MORSE. I wish only to say that I believe the results in the 1954 campaign indicated very clearly a growing support for full river basin development, and that we saw opponents of Hells Canyon in my State reelected by much smaller majorities than theretofore. We also found that my junior colleague was elected in that year, and that the Hells Canyon issue probably contributed more to his election than any other single issue. This last time the opponents went down to defeat completely.

In all fairness I should say that this was not the sole issue involved. However, I believe it was the one great symbol issue that was involved. I was very much interested in the campaign in Idaho. I was not very close to it; I only read about it in the newspapers. However, the present Presiding Officer, the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CHURCH] did very well.

Mr. DWORSHAK. The election results indicate that fact.

Mr. MORSE. I am also very glad to point out that he is one of the cosponsors of the Hells Canyon bill. Representative GRACIE FROST, who is sponsoring the companion bill in the House, did very well in that election. Even some of the Senator's friends in Idaho since the election have been writing to that same effect. I quoted from what Mr. Sprague said, that perhaps it would

be better to reappraise this whole issue. I am willing to engage in a completely nonpartisan, nonpolitical reappraisal, and to that end I would be very glad to sit down with the Senator from Idaho and endeavor to bring about a nonpartisan solution of the problem.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Is the Senator from Oregon referring to the 308 report, or its revision?

Mr. MORSE. No; I am referring to the natural-resources program of the administration. If he can bring in the administration spokesmen—as I am quite sure he can—I, for one, shall be delighted to sit down in any number of conferences or series of conferences to see if we cannot go ahead with a completely nonpartisan and nonpolitical program which will look toward the full development of the river basin.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I am sure the Senator from Oregon does not wish the Members of the Senate to be so naive as to believe that the senior Senator from Oregon won his reelection to the Senate over his Republican opponent in November 1956 solely because his opponent was opposed to the high Hells Canyon Dam.

Mr. MORSE. I should be very glad to have the Senator from Idaho analyze the reasons for my success in the election.

Mr. DWORSHAK. I should like to have the Senator answer that question. I should like to have him tell me—of course he got more votes than his opponent—whether he defeated his opponent only because his opponent was opposed to the high dam.

Mr. MORSE. I believe it was the major issue in the campaign. The major issue was my position on the development of our natural resources, in contrast with my opponent's position on that issue.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MORSE. I am very glad to yield to my colleague. Then I shall yield the floor to the Senator from Utah, who has been patiently waiting.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask one or two questions of my distinguished colleague, who has again introduced the high Hells Canyon dam bill, to authorize the key Hells Canyon project in the development of the Columbia River Basin. First, I should like to ask him if it is not true that during the discussion of the Hells Canyon issue in 1956 in the Senate a major point was made of the fact that the Governors of the States of Oregon and Washington were opposed to the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. That fact was cited as an indication that the grass roots sentiment in the States of Oregon and Washington was opposed to the Hells Canyon project. Is that correct?

Mr. MORSE. That is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not correct to say that this week there is being inaugurated a Governor at Olympia and a Governor at Salem, both of whom are in favor of the Hells Canyon project?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. The Bruce Eddy project on the north fork of the Clearwater River was mentioned a few moments ago by the distinguished Senator from Idaho. Is it not correct to say that the Bruce Eddy project is opposed by virtually every wildlife, recreational, and outdoor national organization in the United States?

Mr. MORSE. That is my understanding.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not also true that the Bruce Eddy project would develop at the most only about 20 percent or 25 percent as much hydroelectricity as would be available at Hells Canyon?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. Is it not also true that the great Hells Canyon project not only lacks opposition on the part of outdoor organizations, but that one of the country's most distinguished biologists and conservationists and fisheries experts, Dr. Ira Noel Gabrielson, the first director of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service, has stated definitely that the Hells Canyon project would have no adverse impact on migratory fish, outdoor recreation, wildlife, or scenery?

Mr. MORSE. Yes; and the reliability of the statement by Dr. Gabrielson is attested to by his long years of unselfish public service.

Mr. NEUBERGER. In conclusion I should like to ask the distinguished senior Senator from Oregon one further question. Is it not true that in the Pacific Northwest there has been generated in the great Columbia River power system, sometimes called the Bonneville Power System, more waterpower than is generated in any other system in the world, and that that has been done in the States of Oregon and Washington without the existence of any interstate compact between those two States?

Mr. MORSE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. NEUBERGER. I thank my distinguished colleague.

Mr. MORSE. Mr. President, I yield the floor to the distinguished Senator from Utah, and I apologize to him for not yielding the floor to him sooner.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I did not engage in the colloquy between the Senator from Idaho and the Senator from Oregon with reference to Hells Canyon Dam. However, I do not wish the Record to show that I am not interested in that subject.

I heard the speech of the Senator from Oregon. It sounded very familiar. I had heard it many times during the past session. And, as one who is very much interested in the comprehensive development of river systems, I thought his stand on that aspect of the subject was substantially sound, and I am in full agreement.

But I am not in full agreement with respect to the claim that the Hells Canyon bill seeks to follow that program in the State of Idaho and in the Columbia River Basin. There is another principle which is very important, namely, that the Federal Government should not step in and do things for the peo-

ple which they can do for themselves. I am speaking, now, of necessary things.

We have a situation in the Hells Canyon area where there is very little difference between the actual effect of the program which has been undertaken by a private utility—made up of citizens of the United States, by the way—and the proposed high Hells Canyon Dam. I have gone over both of these proposals very carefully. And I have had some experience in the field of reclamation over a period of approximately 24 years. In fact, reclamation development has been one of my principal activities during that period of time.

I very frankly disagree with the so-called facts which have been brought to the attention of the Senate by the Senator from Oregon, and at the proper time I think I shall enter into the discussion. But I have seen nothing in what he has presented today which would lead me to change my mind as to the merits of the decision which the Senate reached a year ago on the same kind of a bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. WATKINS. I yield.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, I should like to invite the attention of the Senator from Utah to the fact that, unfortunately, I was not present when the Senator from Oregon was making his speech. I was, however, present in the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs when the general problem was there discussed, as the Senator from Utah was, also, and I am very hopeful that those who then sided with the Senator from Oregon, who since then has received the overwhelming approval of his constituents against the candidacy of the former Secretary of the Interior, have made it possible to swing the Senator from Utah over to our side.

Mr. WATKINS. There was another gentleman in the campaign, one of the principal proponents of this kind of a program, who won an overwhelming victory in all those States. Whom are we going to follow? Did the people actually approve one or the other, or did one cancel the other and leave it as it was in the beginning?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. There might be some debate on the question as to whether or not the gentleman to whom the Senator from Utah refers, without using his name, is really the author of the program—

Mr. WATKINS. I was referring to the President of the United States.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I knew that. It was the adoption of a part of the New Deal.

Mr. WATKINS. The partnership program?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. The President has adopted a modernization program, and he has announced his purpose of modernizing the Republican Party. I hope he will succeed in modernizing it.

Mr. WATKINS. I hope it will never be modernized to the point of state socialism.

Mr. President, I desire to refer to another matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The Senator from Utah has the floor.

NATIONAL GRAZING RESERVE

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, I introduce for proper reference, a bill to establish a national grazing reserve. Specifically, the bill would provide assistance to livestock producers who carry out certain range conserving practices on privately owned grazing lands, or on grazing lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management.

As you know, beef cattle and calves provide United States farmers and ranchers with about 17 percent of their incomes, yet producers receive no price support as such. Once in awhile, during the heavy marketing season, the USDA undertakes a direct purchase program, thus relieving processors of substantial amounts of low-grade beef in the form of hamburger. Such programs usually have had little effect upon prices received by producers.

For example, last September the USDA began buying hamburger. As of September 15, the average price received for beef cattle as a percentage of the parity price was 75 percent, and for calves, 69 percent. Yet as of November 15, after the Government had spent approximately \$24.6 million, these prices had dropped to 67 percent and 64 percent of parity, respectively.

In terms of public assistance, the beef cattle industry is truly the forgotten segment of American Agriculture.

On the other hand, Congress has developed elaborate price support programs for wheat, which provides only 5.7 percent of United States farm income; cotton which provides 9 percent of farm income; corn, which provides only 4.2 percent; tobacco, which provides about another 4.2 percent; rice, which provides nine-tenths of 1 percent; and peanuts, which provide six-tenths of 1 percent. Programs primarily for the stabilization of prices and incomes of these basic commodities during the fiscal years 1932-55 resulted in a net realized loss of \$5.6 billion. In addition, the Congress enacted last year the soil-bank program, the acreage reserve feature of which provided payments to producers of these commodities to reduce their plantings below their acreage allotments. Payments to farmers participating in the 1956 program totaled \$233.4 million through November 30, 1956. And only recently the USDA announced allocations of 1957 acreage reserve funds to these 6 so-called basic commodities totaling \$750.6 million.

Increases also were made in the national average rates of payment per acre, which in the case of wheat and cotton are more than doubled, with substantial increases being made for corn, rice, and tobacco.

Mr. President, I have introduced this bill because, in all fairness, it is time that the Congress consider adoption of a stabilizing program for the American beef cattle industry, and especially for those producers living in the great range States. Why? Because both the price

support programs on the basic commodities and feed grains, as well as the soil bank, operate in such a manner as to place beef cattle producers at a serious disadvantage—in fact, to put many of them out of business.

For example, in spite of the drought, the lowering of price supports on the 1956 corn crop from 87 percent of parity in 1955 to 86.2 percent, and the placing of about 5.4 million acres of allotment land in the acreage reserve, "corn topped all yield per acre records this year and made a 3.5 billion bushel crop—second largest of record," Crop Production, 1956 Annual Summary, December 17, 1956.

Supports on wheat were increased from 82.5 percent of parity on the 1955 crop to 83.7 on the 1956 crop, some 5.6 million acres were put in the acreage reserve, drought prevailed in many areas, yet wheat was harvested for grain from nearly 50 million acres, and made a 7 percent larger crop at 997 million bushels than last year from 5 percent more acreage.

It seems safe to conclude that the 1956 acreage reserve program and price support program failed to curtail production of these basic commodities. In fact, just the opposite seems to have been the case. Abundant stocks are available, not only of these two crops but also other feed grains as well. Livestock production in the Midwest remains high; prices received are way below parity.

It is equally clear that the 1957 acreage reserve program will fail to accomplish the objective of reducing production of these basic commodities and the feed grains, unless the higher rates of payment can induce more extensive farmer participation than was the case in 1956. The number of harvested acres must be cut, and this cannot be accomplished if farmers put only their marginal lands, or lands on which they could not get a crop because of drought, in the acreage reserve. If not, Midwest livestock production will, in all probability, increase substantially with low prices resulting.

In light of these facts, I feel compelled to call to your attention the plight this program, and price supports on the basics and feed grains in general, have placed upon the western beef cattle industry. Beef producers do not get price support, and they cannot participate in the acreage reserve program because grazing lands are not eligible. Nationally, from the standpoint of cash receipts not only is beef cattle the most basic of all farm commodities, but also it is the very foundation of agriculture in the range-grazing States of the Rocky Mountain and western-slope area of this country.

Whereas the basic commodities provide Utah farmers with only 7 percent of their income, beef cattle provides 22.5 percent. In Nevada, less than 1 percent of farm income is derived from the so-called basic commodities, while beef cattle provide 56.5 percent. In Wyoming, basic commodities yield about 8 percent of farm income, while beef cattle produce 51.8 percent. Colorado farmers derived 44.9 percent of their 1955 income from beef cattle, whereas the basic commodities, mostly wheat, provided 8.2 percent.

I could go on and make similar comparisons for other Western States, but I

believe it will be sufficient for our purpose to merely note that in Arizona, beef cattle provide 18.6 percent of farm income; 15 percent in Idaho; 25.2 percent in Montana; 36.6 percent in New Mexico; 14 percent in Oregon. Even in California, the greatest diversified agricultural State we have, beef cattle provide over 10 percent of farm income.

It is true that indirectly the soil bank in 3 or 4 years might improve beef cattle prices, providing that it succeeds in reducing the production of feed grains, and thereby the supplies of not only beef cattle, but also hogs in the Midwest since, as Secretary Benson recently told members of the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, "Cheap feed grains mean more and cheaper livestock"—press release, January 2, 1957.

This seems to be the promise the soil bank ultimately holds for raising beef cattle prices. It is revealed in a letter to Congressman HENRY A. DIXON, of Utah, from Mr. D. M. Paarlberg, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, dated February 10, 1956. The pertinent facts of this letter I have received permission to quote. They are as follows:

This is in reply to your telephone request for materials concerning the implications of the proposed soil bank program for western cattlemen. * * *

The soil bank program is not designed merely as a means of alleviating distressed conditions for particular commodities, but attacks the overall problem of surplus production and stocks that is having an adverse effect on agriculture as a whole. Hence, it is intended eventually to improve the price and income position of livestock producers, as well as the producers of the basic storable commodities.

Burdensome surpluses of crops have borne upon livestock producers, as well as on farmers producing these crops. In the attempt to control crop output, extensive acreages have been released from the production of cotton, wheat, tobacco, and rice. In turn, these acreages have been largely directed to the production of feeds for livestock, both grain and forage. While an abundant livestock production is in the national interest, there is clearly a limit to the ability of even our strong consumer market to absorb sharply rising supplies of livestock products without severe declines in prices. Hence, the proposed program which aims to reduce surpluses, and more significantly, to prevent their increase or reappearance, would clearly benefit livestock producers by tending to keep feed supplies at levels which would prevent livestock production from seriously outrunning increases in the demand for meat and other livestock products.

Certainly, it is desirable that the soil bank should operate in such a manner as to decrease feed grain production and thus reduce livestock numbers as well in the Midwest. However, a sound agricultural policy requires that such a program as the soil bank, which has little applicability elsewhere than the Midwest and the South, should not be permitted to reduce livestock numbers through increasing feed costs in the major livestock producing areas of the Western range States and thus force western producers to assume, without compensation, the major burden of adjustment.

Unless the Congress provides an effective incentive program to help them reduce their livestock numbers, however, this will be the case.

Otherwise, if the soil bank actually succeeds in reducing feed grain production, it could well prove disastrous to western livestock producers. Why? Because the western range States are deficit feed producing States and a great deal of the feed consumed must be imported. The seriousness of this economic fact of life has been compounded by the drought, which, in turn, has made natural range feed very scarce and required the feeding of greater amounts of imported feed grains. In light of this situation, the the low prevailing prices being received by ranchers for beef cattle as of December 15, 1956, prices received for beef cattle stood at 65—percent of parity and calves at 64 percent—most ranchers cannot absorb additional price increases for feed, and remain in business.

The special livestock loan and feed program, operative in drought disaster areas, has enabled some ranchers to hang on to small foundation herds. Yet, it seems rather inconsistent to appropriate money for such a purpose on the one hand, and, then, on the other hand to pass legislation like the Soil Bank Act, which has as its objective the reduction of the supply of feed grains. The regional inconsistency is emphasized when it is considered that western beef cattle producers are denied an opportunity to participate in the soil bank in some way, to the end that they can be compensated for reducing cattle numbers and/or deferring grazing on lands they are entitled to graze.

As part of the USDA's drought relief program, it should be noted that in the 11 Western States the Department of Agriculture has, during fiscal years 1953-54, 1954-55, and 1955-56, to date:

First. Made 2,060 special livestock loans amounting to \$28,871,173.

Second. Subsidizes the purchase of 763,855 tons of feed grains and concentrates at a cost of \$16,532,832.

Third. Subsidized the purchase of hay to the extent of \$2,782,500.

So that we may have all the facts before us on this matter, I ask unanimous consent that three tables prepared by the Department of Agriculture on these programs, setting forth totals for the 11 Western States, be printed at this point in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Special livestock loans made by fiscal year

State	Fiscal year 1954		Fiscal year 1955		Fiscal year 1956 through May 4, 1956		Total	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Arizona.....	21	\$642,350	7	\$115,040	7	\$159,425	35	\$916,815
California.....	15	563,807	5	161,910	3	55,490	23	781,207
Colorado.....	232	3,752,328	236	2,556,830	138	1,504,030	606	7,813,188
Idaho.....	28	865,210	15	321,630	6	136,405	49	1,323,245
Montana.....	121	3,091,798	113	1,369,380	100	1,044,170	334	5,505,348
Nevada.....	46	860,740	14	416,745	9	217,785	69	1,495,270
New Mexico.....	334	3,765,280	284	2,205,150	112	1,112,600	730	7,083,030
Oregon.....	9	364,420	9	138,115	10	184,540	28	687,075
Utah.....	39	569,707	31	472,980	23	419,490	93	1,462,127
Washington.....	0	0	1	47,455	1	37,650	2	85,105
Wyoming.....	42	969,163	32	429,380	17	320,220	91	1,718,763
Total.....	887	15,444,803	747	8,234,565	426	5,191,805	2,060	28,871,173

Emergency feed grain program

State	1953-54		1954-55		1955-56		Total	
	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars
Arizona.....	None	None	21,372,700	\$42,628	None	None	21,372,700	\$42,628
California.....	None	None	None	None	5,364,300	\$24,098	5,364,300	24,098
Colorado.....	72,916,000	\$1,300,700	248,509,200	2,009,201	50,429,800	324,553	371,855,000	3,634,454
Idaho.....	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Montana.....	None	None	None	None	None	None	None	None
Nevada.....	37,816,000	722,600	20,032,100	171,164	4,520,400	29,748	62,368,500	923,512
New Mexico.....	380,780,000	7,353,700	222,353,500	1,419,768	25,406,500	50,589	629,540,000	8,824,057
Oregon.....	None	None	None	None	25,425,400	106,262	25,425,400	106,262
Utah.....	10,006,000	174,300	22,961,400	218,365	10,230,100	70,478	43,197,500	463,143
Washington.....	None	None	None	None	102,816,900	430,356	102,816,900	430,356
Wyoming.....	17,190,000	266,900	183,293,200	1,346,673	65,287,800	460,749	265,771,000	2,084,322
Total.....	518,708,000	9,818,200	718,522,100	5,207,799	290,681,200	1,496,833	1,527,711,300	16,532,832

Hay allocations

State	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	Total
Arizona.....	None	\$500,000	None	\$500,000
California.....	None	None	None	None
Colorado.....	None	500,000	None	500,000
Idaho.....	None	None	None	None
Montana.....	None	None	None	None
Nevada.....	\$82,500	500,000	None	582,500
New Mexico.....	None	500,000	None	500,000
Oregon.....	None	None	None	None
Utah.....	None	None	None	None
Washington.....	None	None	None	None
Wyoming.....	None	700,000	None	700,000
Total.....	82,500	2,700,000	None	2,782,500

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, not only will increased prices of feed grains in the Midwest be higher if the soil bank succeeds as expected, but when shipping costs to points in these 11 Western States are added to feed prices many beef-cattle producers may be forced out of business by the increased operating costs.

Mr. President, in this connection, it should be noted that in its publication, the Marketing and Transportation Situation, dated October 1956, the Department of Agriculture announced that increases in freight rates on agricultural commodities averaged over 71 percent above the levels prevailing in 1945. In January 1956, the Interstate Commerce Commission made permanent previous general increases which it had granted on a temporary basis in 1951 and 1952. On March 7, 1956, only 3 months later, it authorized another increase of 5 percent on feed grains and livestock shipments, and on December 28, 1956, another increase of 5 percent on western rates became effective.

Between higher feed costs and higher freight rates—applicable to the inshipment of feed and outshipment of feeder livestock—and relatively lower prices received for their animals, producers simply cannot continue in business and compete with other areas producing feed on acreage diverted from wheat and cotton production, and in sections relatively closer to the consuming centers.

But, Mr. President, adding insult to injury, so far as the beef-cattle producers of the West are concerned, are these facts:

Although the 6 so-called basic commodities, which provided only 26 percent of farm income, were all supported at over 80 percent in 1956, the basic commodities are also favored with respect to the soil bank's acreage reserve feature. In a few words, the Congress gave mandatory price support at 80 percent of parity on these so-called basics—wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco, and peanuts—in 1956, and then still held out additional financial inducement to their producers through the soil bank. Yet, the producers of beef cattle get neither price support, nor can they participate, as such, in the soil bank; rather, they face only the prospect of a discrimination which will force many of them into bankruptcy, unless this Congress provides a workable program.

Mr. President, in 1954, the latest year for which data are available, farm cash marketing receipts totaled \$30,203,000,000. Of this amount, \$5,113,000,000—one-sixth—was derived from the sale of beef cattle and calves. On the other hand, the food grains, primarily wheat and corn, accounted to only \$2,243,000,000. Who, therefore, can say that wheat and corn are more basic commodities than beef cattle and calves, and as such are entitled to preferential treatment in the form of mandatory price support and eligibility for the lion's share of the 1956 soil bank money? This disparity is heightened when one considers that under the 1956 acreage-reserve program corn producers could earn \$180 million of the \$260 million made available for

payments. In 1957, corn producers can earn \$217 million.

In 1954, the sale of hogs brought farmers \$3,650,000,000; some \$1,463,000,000 less than did beef cattle. In light of this, can it be said that hogs are more basic to American agriculture than beef cattle?

Farm cash receipts from marketing cotton lint and seed in 1954 amounted to \$2,706,000,000. Cotton is a so-called basic commodity, and in 1956 was supported at about 84 percent of parity. Yet, in that year cotton gave farmers just a little over one-half as much in cash returns as did beef cattle. But the fact remains that beef-cattle producers neither get price support nor are they eligible to participate as such in soil-bank programs.

Tobacco and peanuts are also favored so-called basic commodities, but tobacco and all oil-bearing crops, not just peanuts, returned to producers only \$3,806,000,000 in 1954—some \$1,147,000,000 less than beef cattle.

Feed crops netted farmers \$2,355,000,000, but beef cattle returned to them some \$2,758,000,000 over this amount. Yet feed grains came in for special price-support assistance under soil-bank legislation as follows:

First. Producers were guaranteed 76 percent of parity in 1956, without the requirement that such producers participate in the soil bank.

Second. Feed prices will be supported in 1957 at 5 percentage points below the \$1.36 per bushel level at which corn is supported in the commercial area.

Western beef-cattle producers, without doubt, are the forgotten segment of American agriculture so far as the soil bank is concerned. What does the act contain which is of benefit to them? Only a provision that diverted acres shall not be grazed, with little in the way of possible sanctions to deter such activity. Under emergency drought conditions such lands can be grazed, but in most of the western range States there is very little of such lands in the first place, and in the second place, not many ranchers have land devoted to the production of basic commodities.

Mr. President, it seems that only the producers of the basic commodities, feed grains, and hogs stand to benefit directly from the soil bank. As this legislation came from the Agricultural Committee during the last Congress, certain provisions which would have enabled beef-cattle producers to participate were eliminated, and the same is true with respect to other nonbasic commodities. This in spite of the fact that the average market prices as a percentage of the parity price received for the basic commodities exceeded at that time, as they nearly all do now, those received for beef cattle and calves. According to the USDA publication, *Agricultural Prices*, as of April 15, 1956, the prices received for the basic commodities—wheat, corn, cotton and rice—upon which price support was mandatory and which were eligible for the acreage reserve, stood at 85, 76, 92, and 81 percent of parity. What by comparison, were the prices of beef cattle

and calves? Respectively, they stood at only 70 and 71 percent of parity as of the same date.

The same publication for December 1956 indicates that the prices received as of December 15 for wheat, corn, cotton, and rice stood at 84, 68, 87, and 82 percent of parity. On the other hand, the prices of beef cattle and calves stood at only 65 and 64 percent of parity, respectively.

In the light of these facts, Mr. President, I have sent to the desk a bill which, if enacted, would:

First, Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a national grazing reserve by formulating and carrying out a grazing lands conservation program on public lands under which holders of permits to graze livestock on such lands would be compensated for—

(a) Voluntarily reducing below the numbers allowed under their respective permits the numbers of livestock grazed by them on such lands.

(b) Voluntarily reducing grazing periods below the periods for which livestock may be grazed under such permits.

(c) Carrying out other soil, water, forage, or other conservation measures on such lands as may be specified by the Secretary.

Second. Direct the Secretary of Agriculture to provide for inclusion under the agricultural conservation program for payments to livestock producers who—

(a) Reduce below such numbers as may be established by the Secretary for such purposes the numbers of livestock grazed by them on privately owned grazing lands.

(b) Reduce grazing periods on such lands below such periods as may be specified by the Secretary for such purposes.

(c) Carry out such other soil, water, forage, or other conservation measures on such lands as may be specified by the Secretary.

As you know, Mr. President, most of the Western States, particularly the intermountain States, are "range" States. By that I mean that a large percentage of the total land area is classified as rangeland. In Utah, for example, 88 percent of the land is rangeland. On this land, forage production is very small per acre, and although the area is large in total acreage, it produces normally only about one-half of the required livestock forage.

On the other hand, the acreage of irrigated lands is small. On these lands are produced a wide variety of cultivated crops including forage crops (grasses, wild hay, pasture and alfalfa, and feed grains such as barley, oats, and corn). These crops are used to provide feed during the winter when rangelands cannot sustain the animal population.

In these States, climatic conditions dictate a seasonal use of different types of rangelands and, as a result, the movement of livestock over long distances is necessary. This has resulted in a scattered pattern of private land ownership and permit rights to graze livestock on public lands, for a stated fee.

During the summer months, the rangelands of the mountain and plateau

areas, which are primarily lands in national forests, serve as "summer range." These Federal forest lands are used under livestock grazing permits issued by the Forest Service.

In 1954, for example, some 1,092,052 head of cattle and horses were grazed on National Forest land in the States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Fifteen thousand and twenty-four cattle and horse permits were issued to livestock producers in these States, providing 5,527,067 animal months of grazing.

These Forest Service lands totaled 63,045,000 acres in 1954 and livestock producers in these 11 States paid \$3,030,829 in grazing fees. The significance of these lands to western agriculture was well stated by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Ervin L. Peterson, at the 1956 annual convention of the American Society of Range Management at Denver, Colo., as follows:

The forage produced on these lands strongly buttresses the Nation's livestock industry, particularly in the West.

The effective use of much of our cropland, again especially in the western area, is dependent upon the contribution of these lands as watersheds and as producers of forage. Because such a considerable portion of our range lands are in public ownership and under private management, those of us responsible for the formulation and application of management policies needed to understand to the fullest possible extent the significance of these lands to the agricultural economy of the country and as importantly their significance as a part of our total natural resources.

On the other hand, the winter-range land consists mostly of desert lands which cannot be used in the summer because of drought, but which can be used when light snows provide stock water. The Federal public lands in these areas, by and large, are the so-called Taylor grazing lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior.

In 1955, the Bureau of Land Management was responsible for 159,347,598 acres of grazing lands in the 11 States of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Permit holders in these States paid \$1,471,112 for grazing over 2,500,000 head of cattle and horses and other livestock on these lands in 1955.

Located between the high mountain and desert rangelands are the foothill and bottom valley rangelands, most of which are privately owned. These lands constitute the spring and fall rangelands. They are used primarily as a means of providing temporary grazing in the movement of cattle to and from the summer and winter rangelands. Some of these lands, however, are grazed the year around by cattle.

Thus, Mr. President, two types of public lands—Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management lands—together with private lands and some leased State lands in these States are used in rotation by livestock producers. Any public management policies of these public lands must contribute as fully as possible toward the stability of independent

livestock producers. As Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Peterson put it in the talk I have already referred to:

After all, these Federal ranges, in most cases, form only a seasonal link in the yearly forage and feed supply on which the livestock operator depends. Problems of the national forests affect management, improvement, and use of other publicly or privately owned rangelands used by an operator and vice versa.

Mr. President, it has come to my attention that certain objections, which have been raised with respect to the type of program provided in this bill, warrant comment.

It has been said that to compensate livestock producers for reducing below the numbers they are authorized to graze on public lands would be paying producers for doing what the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management ought to do anyway as a good management practice. This simply is not so, since stockmen would be compensated only for reducing below the number authorized for grazing purposes on such public lands. This bill will not interfere with the responsibility this public agency has for maintaining a sound management program geared to the public interest. For example, in my own State of Utah, the Forest Service currently is engaged in the process of reducing permit numbers on several national forests, including the Dixie and Uintah.

Since these lands must serve other public uses as well, it will facilitate the maintenance of such a program by relieving grazing pressures before these lands reach a condition which requires decreased grazing and curtailment of public utilization in other forms. For example, recreation, wildlife, mineral prospecting, and flood control are among the multiple uses made of public lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management. City dwellers likewise, who may never venture onto these lands have an interest in their use, since they constitute the watersheds which provide the water supply for municipal and industrial uses. "Land use," as former Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Wesley A. D'Ewart, indicated in his 1956 talk to the American Society of Range Management at Denver—

is a dynamic thing. There is an increasing number of competitors for the privilege of this use. Growth in population and a rise in per capita income, currently at an all-time high, have contributed greatly to the pressures upon our land revenues. This pressure is certain to grow and the use conflicts are sure to multiply.

This bill is designed to enhance our policy of multiple use of the public domain. It is designed to facilitate sound range management, and at the same time to provide financial assistance to western livestock producers.

Many of these people cannot continue in business or make the necessary adjustment in their operations without great financial losses, unless financial assistance from their Government is forthcoming. To this they are as much entitled as corn-hog producers, wheat, cotton, and tobacco growers. Their plight was well depicted by Secretary

Benson at their 1956 convention when he told the Western States Meat Packers Association:

Farmers and ranchers who supply your raw material have a double dilemma. Their prices have declined under the influence of excessive volume. Yet the great majority of them—at least those with full-time operations—cannot improve their circumstances by reducing their individual volume of output.

On the other side of the coin, their costs have risen, and there is a fundamental difference between agriculture and other business.

They cannot pass on their increased costs.

From what I have said, it should be evident the bill would not compensate stockmen for doing what the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management ought to do anyway. But by comparison, it would do for the western beef cattle producers exactly what the soil bank does with respect to the mid-western and southern producers of the so-called basic commodities. In their cases, the Congress, instead of removing the minimum national acreage allotment or marketing quota on wheat, cotton, corn, and rice, and setting such allotments or quotas at levels which will bring supply in line with demand, has offered farmers an inducement to cut plantings below their individual allotments. This it has done in the hope that by the use of direct benefit payments farmers will plant less than they are legally entitled to, and thus bring supplies more in line with demand.

By this means, Congress escapes the unpleasant task of relying entirely upon the commerce clause to arbitrarily bring supplies of these so-called basic commodities in line with demand. If it is good public policy to pay wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and tobacco growers to take land out of production below their legal allotments, then, by the same token, it would seem fair to pay livestock producers to curtail both their cattle numbers and periods of grazing on public lands below those to which they also are legally entitled to graze.

In some quarters, also, it has been contended that this proposal would result in forced cattle sales and thereby would depress cattle prices. Of course, any such overnight reduction is not contemplated nor would be necessary. This bill would provide financial assistance to livestock producers who voluntarily reduce their cattle numbers and decrease grazing on private as well as public range lands, which their permits entitle them to graze. The soil bank, however, if it accomplishes its purpose, will force them out of business by raising feed grain prices. If disorderly marketing takes place, this will be the cause of it. Especially will this be the effect in the western range States, since most of them are deficit feed-producing States.

This bill would merely permit livestock producers to participate on a voluntary basis in a grazing reserve program similar to the acreage and conservation reserve programs established by the Soil Bank Act for the producers of basic commodities and feed grains and other row crops. Most of the reduction in numbers under such a program could be made

during periods other than the normal heavy marketing season.

The argument also has been made that the bill would work counter to our wool program, which the Congress enacted to increase wool production. A moment's reflection, I believe, will reveal the shallowness of this argument, since wool growers who are going to get 101 percent of parity under the National Wool Act for the 1957 crop, and who got 106 percent for the 1956 crop, are not likely to participate in this proposed program, when the rate of payment would probably be between one-half and two-thirds, at the most, of this support level. As an afterthought, Mr. President, I am much more concerned that future cuts in sheep grazing permits by the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management will prevent the sheep industry from obtaining the necessary expansion in sheep number which will guarantee an annual production of 300 million pounds of wool than I am that this bill will do it.

Also, it has been said that the proposed program would be difficult to administer because most of the range area is not fenced, because base numbers of livestock are not available, and because extensive checking would be necessary to determine that cattle numbers were reduced. In order to carry out the objectives of this bill, with respect to public lands, fencing is not particularly needed. The mere reduction in the number of herd a permittee can graze on such lands does not require any more fencing than the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management have available at present, since the check on the number of animals grazed is made at the time the animals enter and leave the public lands.

Concerning private lands, the cost-sharing feature of deferred grazing practices now authorized under the agricultural-conservation program in several States, including Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, and Utah, should adequately meet this aspect of the problem. In Utah, for example, the Federal Government shares in the cost of fence construction. So that Members of the Senate may have before them the details of such a presently operative deferred grazing practice, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from the Administrator of the Agricultural Conservation Program Service to the chairman, Utah ASC Committee, dated March 1, 1956, approving such a plan for Utah, together with a copy of the practice and necessary forms, be printed in the Record at this point.

Nor should it be too difficult to determine base numbers, or compliance with the deferred grazing requirements on private land. All that is required is to have participants certify the number of head which they own. Spot checks can be made by employees of county ASC committees, or by community committeemen. In fact, Mr. President, just such a system is now utilized by the Department of Agriculture to check compliance with referred grazing practices now authorized by the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 under the agricultural-conservation program.

In this connection, Mr. President, it should be noted that, at one time or another, since 1936, 18 States have had such a practice included in their agricultural-conservation program. For example, in 1938 payments were made on over 32,342,000 acres which program participants had agreed not to graze. In 1954, the Agricultural Conservation Program Service paid out \$232,203 to co-operators for compliance with this practice. At the present time, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming have such a practice in operation under the ACP.

In this respect, the bill merely provides for the increased use of deferred-grazing payments on private lands, as part of the agricultural-conservation program. Due to lack of funds, however, present payments are very modest and far below those needed to induce very extensive participation. For example, the Utah program provides for a mere 35 cents per acre for participation.

So that the Senate may have before it a complete picture of the extent to which such a practice has been operative, I ask unanimous consent that a table showing both the acreage of deferred-grazing practice performed during 1936-54 and

the estimated net payments to cooperatives during 1949-54 as part of the agricultural-conservation program, be printed in the Record at this point in my remarks. This table was prepared by the Agricultural Conservation Program Service of the Department of Agriculture. Simply put, if the Department of Agriculture can determine compliance in the States where the deferred-grazing practice is now operative, then there is no valid reason why it cannot determine compliance with the similar provisions of this bill.

There being no objection, the table was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Acreage of deferred grazing practice performed under the agricultural conservation program, by States, 1936-54

LISTING SHEET

(Thousand acres)

State	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
North Dakota	2	130	1,157	832	110	143	216	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	3,842	4,736	2,866	1,063	1,481	1,400	1,538	1,253	1,212	199	363	2	12	2	(1)	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	1,285	2,439	2,641	2,137	694	667	2,161	1,879	1,780	1,595	1,394	785	976	953	714	463	370	61
Kansas	0	214	1,519	1,150	128	254	69	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	11	12	0
Oklahoma	0	503	903	987	938	1,117	683	435	419	337	245	239	109	136	107	6	22	0	20
Texas	0	3,715	5,224	5,519	5,545	5,743	4,474	3,333	2,783	3,008	1,178	1,352	581	1,195	837	497	599	1,205	1,262
Montana	9	1,090	4,932	3,944	2,501	2,615	2,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	39	435	742	643	692	395	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	2	828	1,658	1,271	2,353	2,003	1,886	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	1	357	2,318	1,814	2,332	2,443	2,311	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	1,003	3,377	4,412	3,371	3,808	1,679	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0
Arizona	0	89	673	1,069	1,777	1,377	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	30	265	404	644	818	531	0	0	0	0	120	6	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	(1)	33	265	394	608	400	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1)	10	0	0	0	0
Washington	1	114	617	752	789	531	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	153	905	1,325	1,814	1,602	913	0	0	0	0	0	16	26	15	5	16	2	0
California	18	174	919	1,051	1,177	1,501	615	0	0	0	0	217	14	17	44	51	18	20	0
Hawaii	0	0	(1)	80	24	45	30	31	12	22	55	24	6	5	2	1	1	1	0
Total	37	13,509	32,342	31,253	28,014	27,207	19,422	7,498	6,346	6,361	3,272	3,718	1,520	2,367	1,971	1,274	1,130	1,651	1,343

¹ 500 acres or less.

Estimated net assistance to farmers for performing the deferred grazing practice, by States, 1949-54¹

State	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	\$1,233	\$182	\$41	0	0	0
Nebraska	92,363	85,347	76,833	\$41,380	\$38,682	\$7,303
Kansas	0	0	0	2,515	2,771	0
Oklahoma	15,841	12,011	924	3,105	0	5,938
Texas	125,648	89,058	108,893	129,326	254,128	218,962
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	76	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	9,643	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	474	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1,883	1,130	306	1,741	424	0
California	1,283	4,336	9,489	2,885	3,102	0
Hawaii	753	454	113	526	437	0
Total	239,008	193,068	196,689	181,478	309,187	232,203

¹ Assistance data prior to 1949 are not available.
Agricultural Conservation Program Service, May 7, 1956.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. President, in this regard, a statement, sent me by Mr. Paul M. Koger, present Administrator, Agricultural Conservation Program Service, outlines the present method of determining compliance. It reads as follows:

Compliance with the specifications of the deferred grazing practice is determined on the basis, as provided by law, of the farmer's certification that the practice has been performed in accordance with the prescribed specifications. In addition, administratively we provide for spot checks to be made by county office representatives of a representative number of farmers' certifications of performance to assure that farmers generally are making correct certifications.

I might add that the law now contains adequate sanctions to deal with individuals who file false certifications with the United States Government concerning the number of livestock grazed on private lands. Section 1001 of title 18 of the United States Code provides, upon conviction in such instances, for either a maximum fine of \$10,000 or 5 years imprisonment, or both. With respect to public lands, however, no such problem is involved, since the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management for years have had the problem of enforcing reductions in the number of head grazed,

and the time periods authorized animal numbers can be grazed in specific areas.

In a few words, Mr. President, the objections which I have heard raised to this proposed program are found upon examination to be without substantial merit. They merely represent problems which the personnel of the Department of Agriculture are currently dealing with and which they have met, in my opinion, in a creditable manner.

In all fairness to the livestock industry, I hope the Congress will give this bill serious consideration. The present condition of the beef cattle industry warrants its immediate enactment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BIBLE in the chair). The bill will be received and appropriately referred.

The bill (S. 608) to establish a national grazing reserve by providing assistance to livestock producers who carry out certain range conserving practices on privately owned grazing lands or on grazing lands under jurisdiction of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management, introduced by Mr. Watkins, was received, read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

RECESS TO THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1957

Mr. McNAMARA. Mr. President, if there be no further business, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate now stand in recess until next Thursday at noon.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.), the Senate took a recess, the recess being, under the order previously entered, to Thursday, January 17, 1957, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 14 (legislative day of January 3), 1957:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

C. Douglas Dillon, of New Jersey, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of State, vice Herbert V. Prochnow, resigned.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Mansfield D. Sprague, of Connecticut, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, vice Carter Lane Burgess.

Col. Carey A. Randall, O-5132, United States Marine Corps, for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general, to hold such grade while he is assigned as Military Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

AMBASSADORS EXTRAORDINARY AND PLENIPOTENTIARY

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

Ellsworth Bunker, of Vermont, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to India, and to serve concurrently and without additional compensation as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Nepal.

Raymond A. Hare, of West Virginia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Egypt.

Douglas MacArthur 2d, of the District of Columbia, a Foreign Service officer of the class of career minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Japan.

Carl W. Strom, of Iowa, a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Kingdom of Cambodia.

James David Zellerbach, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Italy.

DIRECTOR OF THE UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY

Arthur Larson, of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the United States Information Agency.

ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION FOR EVALUATION IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

C. Tyler Wood, of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant to the Director of the International Cooperation Administration for Evaluation, in the Department of State.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER GENERAL, BRUSSELS UNIVERSITY

Howard S. Cullman, of New York, to be United States Commissioner General, Brussels Universal and International Exhibition, 1958.

MEMBER OF THE UNITED STATES ADVISORY COMMISSION ON INFORMATION

The following-named persons to be members of the United States Advisory Commission on Information for terms of 3 years expiring January 27, 1959:

Mark A. May, of Connecticut.
Lewis W. Douglas, of Arizona.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
William Joseph Brennan, Jr., of New Jersey, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
J. Lee Rankin, of Nebraska, to be Solicitor General of the United States.

MEMBER, SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES CONTROL BOARD

Dorothy McCullough Lee, of Oregon, to be a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board for the term expiring August 9, 1961.

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PAROLE

Eva Kelly Bowring, of Nebraska, to be a member of the Board of Parole for the term expiring September 30, 1958.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS

M. Hepburn Many, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana for a term of 4 years.

Albert M. Morgan, of West Virginia, to be United States attorney for the Northern District of West Virginia for a term of 4 years.

Chester A. Weidenburner, of New Jersey, to be United States attorney for the District of New Jersey for a term of 4 years.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate to the office indicated:

Elliott Lee Richardson, of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Parke Monroe Banta, of Missouri, to be General Counsel of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Arthur R. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Renegotiation Board.

Leslie A. Blake, of Maine, to be collector of customs for Customs Collection District No. 1, with headquarters at Portland, Maine.

Aims Chamberlain McGuinness, of Pennsylvania, to be Special Assistant on Health and Medical Affairs to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Ross L. Leffler, of Pennsylvania, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife, Department of the Interior.

Frederick C. Nash, of Michigan, to be General Counsel of the Department of Commerce.

James Tolman Pyle, of Maryland, to be Administrator of Civil Aeronautics.

Edward T. Tait, of Pennsylvania, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from September 26, 1956.

Brig. Gen. Paul D. Berrigan (colonel, Corps of Engineers) to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission, a position to which he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

Leroy E. Burney, of Indiana, to be Surgeon General of the Public Health Service for a term of 4 years.

Lawrence Gridley Derthick, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner of Education.

Howard William Habermeyer, of Illinois, to be a member of the Railroad Retirement Board for the remainder of the term expiring August 28, 1957.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

Olin Hatfield Chilson, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Richard Barrett Lowe, of South Dakota, to be Governor of Guam.

E. Perkins McGuire, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of Defense, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

Paul W. McCracken, of Michigan, to be a member of the Council of Economic Advisers.
Albert James Robertson, of Iowa, to be a member of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1957.

Robert L. Farrington, of Oklahoma, to be General Counsel of the Department of Agriculture, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Abe McGregor Goff, of Idaho, to be General Counsel of the Post Office Department, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The following-named persons, who were appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to the offices indicated:

For promotion from Foreign Service officer of class 2 to class 1, and to be also a consul general of the United States of America:

William L. Kilcoin, of the District of Columbia.

Now Foreign Service officers of class 2 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

Belton O'Neal Bryan, of South Carolina.
Loren Carroll, of Illinois.

James Frederick Green, of Maryland.
Paul T. Meyer, of New Jersey.

Now Foreign Service officers of class 3 and secretaries in the diplomatic service to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

Louis Mason Drury, of Maryland.
Roy L. Wade, of Texas.

For appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 2, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Willis C. Armstrong, of Maine.

For appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Henry C. Boudreau, of Maine.
Harvey A. Buffalo, of Arkansas.

Joseph Carwell, of New York.
Roger Dow, of Virginia.

John T. Fishburn, of Maryland.
Richard Friedman, of the District of Columbia.

Joseph Godson, of New York.
Herbert N. Higgins, of Texas.

Mrs. Margaret H. Potter, of the District of Columbia.

Gordon B. Strong, of Virginia.
George A. Tesoro, of Maryland.

Kenneth J. Yearns, of Washington.

For appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Charles Bridgett, of Connecticut.
Aaron R. Coleman, of Washington.

Dennis A. Collins, of Ohio.
Frank D. Collins, of Kansas.

Walter J. Marx, of Maryland.
Christopher A. Norred, Jr., of Maryland.

Edwy L. Reeves, of Virginia.
Herbert Reiner, Jr., of Vermont.

Morris Rothenberg, of Maryland.
Joseph S. Sagona, of Maryland.

Simon N. Wilson, of Maryland.
Hugh W. Wolff, of Maryland.

Carroll H. Woods, of Massachusetts.

For appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 5, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Miss Hilda M. Anderson, of New York.
Norman J. Bentley, of California.

William F. Courtney, of Michigan.
 Philbert Deyman, of Minnesota.
 Virgil M. Elliott, of Florida.
 Mrs. Elizabeth L. Engdahl, of New Hampshire.
 Miss Elizabeth G. Gallagher, of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Natalie Grant, of California.
 Mrs. Helen A. Gray, of Massachusetts.
 Richard V. Hennes, of Illinois.
 Benjamin F. Houck, of Virginia.
 Miss Elizabeth N. Landeau, of New York.
 Allen H. Lester, of Massachusetts.
 Bernard W. Lewis, of Utah.
 Donald A. Lewis, of New York.
 Herman Lindstrom, of Florida.
 Miss Mary E. Lyddane, of Maryland.
 Samuel A. McIlhenny, Jr., of Texas.
 Miss Roberta McKay, of Michigan.
 Basil F. Macgowan, of Tennessee.
 Mrs. Andrée P. Maddox, of the District of Columbia.

Robert H. Marsh, of California.
 George E. Palmer, of California.
 George E. Ranslow, of California.
 Irvin C. Scarbeck, of California.
 Max L. Shimp, of Ohio.
 Robert Gill Walker, of Maryland.
 Mrs. C. Carey White, of Arizona.

Now Foreign Service officers of class 6, and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Edgar F. Garwood, Jr., of Florida.
 Oscar H. Guerra, of Texas.
 Nicholas S. Lakas, of Connecticut.

For appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 6, a consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Francis M. Withey, of Michigan.

For appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Miss Jane S. Abell, of New Hampshire.
 Miss Leona M. Anderson, of Iowa.
 Miss Ruth S. Anderson, of Connecticut.
 Melvin J. Anthony, of Illinois.
 Robert S. Ashford, of Virginia.
 Leroy C. Aycock, of Texas.
 Miss Helen M. Bailey, of Virginia.
 Miss Eleanor Bello, of New York.
 Jack Beni, of West Virginia.
 Philip B. Bergfield, of California.
 Dale K. Betts, of California.
 Miss Helen Biggane, of California.
 Miss Helen M. Bonnell, of Michigan.
 Norman L. Cansler, of the District of Columbia.

Joseph D. Capri, of California.
 John S. Connolly, Jr., of Virginia.
 John J. Degan, Jr., of New York.
 Gilda R. Duly, of New York.
 Henry E. Dumas, of California.
 Paul S. Dwyer, of Ohio.
 Miss Imogene E. Ellis, of Washington.
 Miss Marybel Eversole, of Illinois.
 Robert E. Ferris, of Oregon.
 Gordon R. Firth, of New York.
 Miss Edele P. Hauber, of Minnesota.
 Mrs. Hallie A. Helland, of California.
 Frederick A. Hill, of California.
 Paul J. Hoylon, of Maryland.
 George O. Huey, of Illinois.
 Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, of Missouri.
 Miss Bernice T. Jones, of California.
 Thomas A. Kelly, of Pennsylvania.
 Miss Katherine Lee Kemp, of Maryland.
 Miss Madeline R. Kernen, of Colorado.
 Miss Alice E. Kinnars, of Illinois.
 Miss Inez E. Larson, of Minnesota.
 David E. L'Heureux, of New Hampshire.
 Eric G. Lindahl, of Michigan.
 Miss Ingeborg M. Lueders, of Virginia.
 Miss Helen K. Lyons, of California.
 Francis P. McCormick, of Massachusetts.
 Miss Clorene A. Miller, of Texas.
 Robert H. Miller, of Washington.
 Miss Marion K. Mitchell, of New York.

Kiyonao Okami, of Maryland.
 Miss Nancy Ostrander, of Indiana.
 Miss Eleanor R. Paulson, of Washington.
 Miss Marjorie L. Pea, of Indiana.
 Ernest O. Pederson, of New Hampshire.
 George W. Phillips, of Florida.
 Miss Brynhild C. Rowberg, of Virginia.
 James T. Rush, of Rhode Island.
 Goodwin Shapiro, of Maryland.
 Miss Jean V. Smith, of Minnesota.
 Edward D. Sokol, of New Hampshire.
 Miss Cecil Sporn, of New York.
 Anthony E. Starcevic, of California.
 Mrs. Edith A. Stensby, of Tennessee.
 George H. Strunz, of Arizona.
 Raymond J. Swanson, of California.
 Miss Theresa M. Takacs, of New York.
 Miss Tomena Jo Thoreson, of North Dakota.

Carl I. von Hellems, of Washington.
 Mrs. Marjory M. Wallis, of California.
 Frank J. Walters, of the District of Columbia.

Miss Dorothy H. Webb, of California.
 Miss Jessie L. Webb, of Tennessee.
 Miss Joanne V. Winn, of New Hampshire.
 Hubert L. Zwald, of Pennsylvania.

For appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 8, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Anthony C. Albrecht, of New York.
 Philip M. Allen, of Virginia.
 J. Bruce Amstutz, of Massachusetts.
 Robert G. Anders, of Wisconsin.
 Bryan H. Baas, of Texas.
 Benjamin W. Bacon, of New York.
 William R. Baker, of Tennessee.
 Oler A. Bartley, Jr., of Delaware.
 William M. Beck, of Illinois.
 Frank C. Bennett, Jr., of California.
 Maxwell K. Berry, of Kentucky.
 David A. Betts, of New York.
 Howard I. Blustein, of New Jersey.
 H. Eugene Bovis, of Florida.
 Everett E. Briggs, of Maine.
 Basil W. Brown, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
 William A. Brown, of Massachusetts.
 John R. Burke, of Wisconsin.
 Harry A. Cahill, of New York.
 Richard F. Calhoun, of Illinois.
 Miss Martha C. Carbone, of Washington.
 Charles R. Carlisle, of Florida.
 Miss Mary Ann Casey, of New Jersey.
 Gordon Chase, of Massachusetts.
 Robert D. Collins, of California.
 Richard T. Conroy, of Tennessee.
 Goodwin Cooke, of New York.
 Miss Marguerite Cooper, of California.
 Walter L. Cutler, of Maine.
 Richard S. Dawson, Jr., of California.
 Miss Stella M. Deinzer, of New York.
 Robert P. DeVecchi, of Pennsylvania.
 Lloyd L. DeWitt, of California.
 William C. Dixon, of California.
 Maurice A. Dopp, Jr., of New York.
 Robert W. Drexler, of Wisconsin.
 Miss Regina Marie Eltz, of Alabama.
 Martin Ewenstein, of New York.
 Roy S. Ference, of Indiana.
 Miss Jeannette M. French, of Rhode Island.
 Bruce A. Flatin, of Minnesota.
 Robert L. Fonner, of Illinois.
 Robert L. Funseth, of New York.
 Milton E. Ganger, Jr., of Ohio.
 Paul F. Gardner, of Texas.
 Richard J. Gibson, of Michigan.
 Marion L. Gribble, of New York.
 John B. Gwynn, of the District of Columbia.

William J. Hannaher, of Minnesota.
 Alan M. Hardy, of New Jersey.
 Richard R. Hart, of Indiana.
 Charles R. Hartley, of the District of Columbia.
 Douglas G. Hartley, of the District of Columbia.
 Maxwell S. Heigho, of California.
 John J. Helble, of Wisconsin.

Gerald B. Helman, of Michigan.
 Edgar P. Henderson, Jr., of Indiana.
 Thomas J. Hill, Jr., of Massachusetts.
 Roger P. Hipskind, of Illinois.
 Thomas J. Hirschfeld, of New York.
 Herbert Eugene Horowitz, of New York.
 Michael P. E. Hoyt, of Illinois.
 Edward Hurwitz, of New York.
 George W. Jaeger, of Missouri.
 Robert E. Jelley, of California.
 James T. Johnson, of Montana.
 Donald R. Jones, of Alabama.
 Edson W. Kempe, of California.
 Walter F. Keville II, of Florida.
 John W. Kimball, of California.
 Barrington King, Jr., of South Carolina.
 Robert M. Kline, of Connecticut.
 Tadao Kobayashi, of the Territory of Hawaii.

Roy E. Koch, of New York.
 Sam E. Leshner, of Colorado.
 Miss Joan Evelyn Lewis, of Ohio.
 Gerald Floyd Linderman, of Ohio.
 Robert Gerald Livingston, of Connecticut.
 Richard J. Loosbrock, of Indiana.
 Peter P. Lord, of Massachusetts.
 Roger S. Lowen, of New York.
 James Gordon Lowenstein, of Connecticut.
 Arthur L. Lovrie, of Pennsylvania.
 Miss Mary E. McDonnell, of Massachusetts.
 Francis Terry McNamara, of New York.
 Francis J. McNeil III, of Florida.
 Melvin M. Marcus, of Michigan.
 Edward Marks, of California.
 John W. March, of Illinois.
 Jack F. Matlock, Jr., of Vermont.
 James K. Matter, Jr., of Michigan.
 Frank A. Mau, of Wyoming.
 Miss Mary L. Merges, of Pennsylvania.
 Jay P. Moffat, of New Hampshire.
 Richard B. Moon, of Missouri.
 Richard M. Moose, of Arkansas.
 Minot P. Nettleton, of New Jersey.
 John L. Offner, of Pennsylvania.
 Lancelot P. Olinde, of Louisiana.
 Russell E. Olson, of Illinois.
 Theodore K. Osgood, of Massachusetts.
 George A. Pavlik, of Iowa.
 John G. Peebles, of Texas.
 Miss Emily Perreault, of Illinois.
 John G. Peters, of Maryland.
 Mark S. Pratt, of Rhode Island.
 Charles T. Prindle, Jr., of Illinois.
 Datus Proper, of Pennsylvania.
 Frederick D. Purdy, of Pennsylvania.
 Thomas D. Quinn, of the District of Columbia.

Cecil S. Richardson, of New York.
 Miss Ann C. Roper, of Ohio.
 Orville H. Schmidt, of Minnesota.
 Stephen E. Schneider, of California.
 Eugene L. Schou, of New York.
 Glenn E. Schweitzer, of Pennsylvania.
 Miss Nancy L. Sells, of Michigan.
 Arthur P. Shankle, Jr., of Texas.
 Robert Lee Shuler, of Virginia.
 David E. Simcox, of Kentucky.
 William Slany, of the District of Columbia.
 Joseph L. Smith, of Indiana.
 R. Peter Spicer, of Ohio.
 Michael Sterner, of New York.
 Joseph O. Streicher, of Illinois.
 Miss Joanne Sugnet, of New York.
 Daniel P. Sullivan, of Virginia.
 John J. Sullivan, of Massachusetts.
 Roger W. Sullivan, of Massachusetts.
 Gerald M. Sutton, of California.
 Francis J. Tatu, of California.
 Thurston F. Teele, of Massachusetts.
 Harry E. T. Thayer, of Pennsylvania.
 Thurston Thomas Thurber, Jr., of New York.

D. Dean Tyler, of California.
 Robert von Pagenhardt, of California.
 Edwin Lee Wade, of New York.
 William Watts, of New York.
 Benjamin Weiner, of New York.
 Harry Weiner, of New York.
 Miss Winifred S. Weisslogel, of New Jersey.
 Miss Duane White, of Colorado.

James P. Willis, Jr., of California.
William M. Woessner, of New York.
Brooks Wrampelmeier, of Ohio.
William B. Young, of New Hampshire.
Albert L. Zuoca, of New York.

Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Royal D. Bisbee, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Darrell I. Drucker, Jr., of Minnesota.
James A. Elliot, of New York.
Allan J. Funch, of Maryland.
Miss Nona L. Gardiner, of Louisiana.
John S. Getchell, of California.
William M. Harrison, of Missouri.
Joyce R. Herrmann, of Indiana.
Erich W. A. Hoffmann, of Wisconsin.
Arthur H. Hopkins, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Emile W. Juhasz, of New Jersey.
Alfred J. Pedersen, of Massachusetts.
Edward E. Post, Jr., of North Carolina.
Heinrich B. Siemer, of the District of Columbia.

John H. Stumpf, of the District of Columbia.

Angus MacLean Thuermer, of Illinois.

Foreign Service Reserve officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Edward B. Beidleman, of Maryland.
John S. Farrington, of Oregon.
Roy L. Malcolm, of California.
John C. Stoddard, of Connecticut.

Foreign Service Reserve officers to be consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Einar T. Anderson, of Illinois.
Richard W. Barry, of Virginia.
William R. Freeman, of Illinois.
Valentine O. Goodell, of New York.
John L. Hart, of Illinois.

William F. Rowland, of Pennsylvania.
Foreign Service Reserve officers to be vice consuls of the United States of America:
Howland Bancroft, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Thomas P. Carney, of Virginia.
Joseph A. Cicala, of Connecticut.
Herbert A. Erf, Jr., of Ohio.
Evan Fotos, of Massachusetts.
Robert H. Heron, of Maryland.
John H. Hoskins, of Maryland.
C. Oliver Iselin III, of Virginia.
Andrew J. Molnar, of Illinois.
John B. Perkey, Jr., of West Virginia.
Richard F. Simpson, of Maryland.

Foreign Service Reserve officers to be vice consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

F. Kinloch Bull, Jr., of Illinois.
John F. Gilhooly, of Connecticut.
Frederick W. Latrash, of California.
Michael C. Sednaoui, of Colorado.
Roger W. Severt, of Iowa.

Foreign Service Reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

W. Kenneth Bunce, of Ohio.
Walter L. Campbell, of California.
Harry S. Casler, of Maryland.
Leo F. Gentner, of California.
Rolfe Kingsley, of Maryland.
Oscar M. Powell, of California.
Alfonso Rodriguez, of Michigan.
G. Lewis Schmidt, of California.
William H. Weathersby, of California.

The following-named persons, now Foreign Service officers of class 1 and secretaries in the diplomatic service, to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

Gordon H. Mattison, of Ohio.
Arthur R. Ringwalt, of Nebraska.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 2 to class 1:

LaVerne Baldwin, of New York.
Leon L. Cowles, of Utah.
Edmund J. Dorsz, of the District of Columbia.
Edmund A. Gullien, of Kentucky.

Parker T. Hart, of Massachusetts.
William P. Maddox, of the District of Columbia.

David M. Maynard, of California.
Gerald A. Mokma, of Iowa.
T. Eliot Weil, of California.
Evan M. Wilson, of Pennsylvania.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 2 to class 1 and to be also consuls general of the United States of America:

Willard F. Barber, of Maryland.
John O. Bell, of Florida.
Maurice M. Bernbaum, of Illinois.
Clarence E. Birgfeld, of the District of Columbia.

Richard W. Byrd, of Virginia.
Edward G. Cale, of Maryland.
Robert M. Carr, of California.
Andrew V. Corry, of Montana.
Howard Eiting, Jr., of Illinois.
James W. Gantenbein, of Oregon.
Jerome T. Gaspard, of Virginia.
L. Randolph Higgs, of Mississippi.
Richard A. Johnson, of Illinois.
Owen T. Jones, of Ohio.

Randolph A. Kidder, of Massachusetts.
Ridgway B. Knight, of New York.
William C. Ockey, of California.
Elm O'Shaughnessy, of New York.
Gardner E. Palmer, of Michigan.
Andreas G. Ronhovde, of Montana.
Roy Richard Rubottom, Jr., of Texas.
Horace G. Torbert, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Edward G. Trueblood, of Wisconsin.
Harry R. Turkel, of California.
John W. Tuthill, of Illinois.
Laurence C. Vass, of Maryland.
Harold C. Vedeler, of the District of Columbia.

Eric C. Wendelin, of Massachusetts.
Fraser Wilkins, of Nebraska.

Sidney K. Lafoon, of Indiana, now a Foreign Service officer of class 2 and a secretary in the diplomatic service, to be also a consul general of the United States of America.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 3 to class 2:

H. Gardner Ainsworth, of Louisiana.
David M. Bane, of Pennsylvania.
Milton Barall, of New York.
Herman H. Barger, of Virginia.
John A. Birch, of Maryland.
V. Harwood Blocker, of Texas.
William L. Blue, of Tennessee.
John A. Calhoun, of California.
Turner P. Cameron, Jr., of Alabama.
Robert P. Chalker, of Florida.
Robert G. Cleveland, of New York.
V. Lansing Collins, Jr., of Washington.
Harry Conover, of New Jersey.
Raymond F. Courtney, of Delaware.
William J. Crockett, of Nebraska.
Gillon Curtis, Jr., of Missouri.
William N. Dale, of New York.
John Dorman, of the District of Columbia.
Robert Eisenberg, of Virginia.
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d., of Massachusetts.
C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., of New York.
Russell Fessenden, of Virginia.
Dennis A. Flinn, of Illinois.
Robert S. Folsom, of Massachusetts.
G. McMurtrie Godley, of New York.
Marshall Green, of Massachusetts.
John C. Guthrie, of Virginia.
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Douglas Henderson, of Massachusetts.
Francis W. Herron, of Iowa.
John Everts Horner, of Colorado.
Henry A. Hoyt, of California.
Philip W. Ireland, of California.
Donald W. Lamm, of the District of Columbia.

Charles J. Little, of New Mexico.
Robert C. Martindale, of California.
Ernest de W. Mayer, of New York.
David H. McKillop, of Massachusetts.
John Gordon Mein, of Kentucky.
Armin H. Meyer, of Illinois.

Charles K. Moffly, of Michigan.
Charles Robert Moore, of Washington.
Bolard More, of Ohio.
David G. Nes, of Maryland.
Charles H. Owsley, of the District of Columbia.

John N. Plakias, of Illinois.
John C. Pool, of Delaware.
Henry C. Ramsey, of California.
Charles E. Rogers, of Connecticut.
Claude G. Ross, of California.
Alexander Schnee, of New York.
Ernest V. Siracusa, of California.
Frank G. Siscoe, of New Jersey.
Henry T. Smith, of Georgia.
Francis L. Spalding, of Massachusetts.
Ben S. Stephansky, of Illinois.
Walter J. Stoessel, Jr., of California.
John F. Stone, of Pennsylvania.
Joseph Sweeney, of California.
Edward J. Thomas, of Ohio.
Irwin M. Tobin, of Maryland.
Harvey R. Wellman, of New York.
George Lybrook West, Jr., of California.
Robert E. Wilson, of Arizona.

The following-named persons for appointment at Foreign Service officers of class 2, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Bruce Butties, of California.

Donald G. Schuler, of Virginia.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 4 to class 3:

Francis O. Allen, of Maryland.
Sverre M. Backe, of California.
Douglass K. Ballentine, of Texas.
Robert O. Blake, of California.
John A. Bovey, Jr., of Minnesota.
John W. Bowling, of Oklahoma.
William L. Brewster, of Texas.
Gene F. Caprio, of New Jersey.
Stanley S. Carpenter, of Massachusetts.
Albert E. Carter, of Tennessee.
Antonio Certosimo, of California.
Arthur A. Compton, of Missouri.
William B. Connett, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

Wendell B. Coote, of Virginia.
James N. Cortada, of Florida.
L. Milner Dunn, of Utah.
Thomas R. Faveil, of Wisconsin.
William Dale Fisher, of California.
Julian P. Fromer, of New York.
Joseph A. Greenwald, of Illinois.
Harold E. Hall, Utah.
L. Douglas Heck, of Maryland.
Martin F. Herz, of New York.
Charles E. Higdon, of Tennessee.
J. Roland Jacobs, of California.
Valdemar N. L. Johnson, of Florida.
William Kelley, of Florida.
John Keppel, of the District of Columbia.
John A. Lacey, of Maryland.
George T. Lister, of New York.
Donald S. Macdonald, of Massachusetts.
David E. Mark, of New York.
Eugene V. McAuliffe, of Massachusetts.
John A. McKesson 3d., of New York.
Edward W. Mulcahy, of Arizona.
Miss Helen R. Nicholl, of New York.
David L. Osborn, of Arkansas.
Robert Irving Owen, of New Jersey.
Alexander L. Peaslee, of Ohio.
Henry L. Pitts, Jr., of New York.
C. Hoyt Price, of Arkansas.
William E. Price, of Arkansas.
Earle J. Richey, of Kansas.
John Friek Root, of Pennsylvania.
Rufus Z. Smith, of Illinois.
Richard L. Snider, of New York.
Donald S. Spigler, of Pennsylvania.
Wells Stabler, of the District of Columbia.
John L. Stegmaler, of Massachusetts.
James S. Sutterlin, of Kentucky.
Charles W. Thomas, of Illinois.
Miss Mary Vance Trent, of the District of Columbia.
Oliver L. Troxeel, Jr., of Colorado.
Sheldon B. Vance, of Minnesota.
William L. Wight, Jr., of Virginia.
Joseph O. Zurhellen, Jr., of New York.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 5 to class 3:

John E. Crawford, of Minnesota.
Kennedy M. Crockett, of Texas.
Juan L. Gorrell, of New Hampshire.
Richard H. Lamb, of Washington.
Herbert B. Leggett, of Ohio.
Vernon L. Merrill, of West Virginia.
Richard B. Peters, of Oklahoma.
Malcolm Toon, of Massachusetts.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 3, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

William H. Dodderidge, of Kansas.
Richard C. Hagan, of Illinois.
Harold W. Jacobson, of Illinois.
Carroll M. Meigs, of the District of Columbia.

John F. Shaw, of the District of Columbia.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 5 to class 4:

Rodger C. Abraham, of Maryland.
Charles C. Adams, of New York.
Theo C. Adams, of Texas.
Joseph B. Alexander, of Virginia.
Arthur B. Allen, of the District of Columbia.

William O. Anderson, of Indiana.
John A. Armitage, of Tennessee.
Laurin B. Askew, of Tennessee.
Powhatan M. Baber, of West Virginia.
Clifford O. Barker, of Virginia.
William J. Barnsdale, of California.
Frederic H. Behr, of New Jersey.
H. Reid Bird, of Utah.
James J. Blake, of New York.
George F. Bogardus, of Iowa.
Davis Eugene Boster, of Ohio.
William D. Brewer, of Connecticut.
Robert C. Brewster, of Nebraska.
Keirn C. Brown, of New York.
Robert L. Brown, of New Jersey.
William B. Buffum, of New York.
Delmar R. Carlson, of Colorado.
Paul B. Carr, of California.
William B. Cobb, Jr., of North Carolina.
Stephen A. Comiskey, of Colorado.
Oliver S. Crosby, of Washington.
Edwin D. Crowley, of Virginia.
Anthony Cuomo, of California.
David C. Cuthell, of Connecticut.
Donald M. Davis, of Virginia.
Jonathan Dean, of New York.
Robert W. Dean, of Illinois.
Frank J. Devine, of New York.
Robert B. Dreessen, of Missouri.
Samuel D. Eaton, of New York.
David H. Ernst, of Massachusetts.
Hermann F. Elts, of Pennsylvania.
James B. Engle, of Iowa.
Richard A. Ericson, Jr., of Minnesota.
Asa L. Evans, of South Carolina.
Charles C. Finch, of Kansas.
Mrs. Florence H. Finne, of California.
John W. Fisher, of Montana.
Wayne W. Fisher, of Iowa.
Arthur D. Foley, of Michigan.
Douglas N. Forman, Jr., of Ohio.
Scott George, of Kentucky.
Robert C. F. Gordon, of California.
Harold M. Granata, of New York.
Phillip C. Rabb, of California.
John K. Hagemann, of Maryland.
Arnold G. Heitberg, of California.
Robert S. Henderson, of New Jersey.
Converse Hettinger, of Wisconsin.
Thomas F. Hoctor, of New York.
Lewis Hoffacker, of Arizona.
Edward W. Holmes, of Washington.
Peter Hooper, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Rogers B. Horgan, of Massachusetts.
John M. Howison, of Texas.
Robert A. Hurwicz, of Illinois.
John J. Ingersoll, of Illinois.
Allan G. James, of the District of Columbia.

Walter E. Jenkins, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Alexander C. Johnpoll, of New Mexico.
William M. Johnson, Jr., of Massachusetts.

Harold G. Josif, of Ohio.
Thomas G. Karis, of Virginia.
Miss Sofia P. Kearney, of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.
Joseph T. Kendrick, Jr., of Oklahoma.
William M. Kerrigan, of Ohio.
Thomas D. Kingsley, of Maryland.
Walter E. Kneeland, of Texas.
Miss Francis H. Lafferty, of Delaware.
J. Alfred LaFreniere, of Massachusetts.
Francis X. Lambert, of Massachusetts.
Bruce M. Lancaster, of Mississippi.
Miss Anita C. Lauve, of Maryland.
Frederick D. Leatherman, of Ohio.
James F. Leonard, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Seymour Levenson, of California.
Robert S. Lindquist, of Michigan.
Edward T. Long, of Illinois.
Guy O. Long, of Pennsylvania.
Matthew J. Lorum, Jr., of New York.
Frederick K. Lundy, Jr., of Virginia.
Michael B. Lustgarten, of New York.
Frank E. Maestroni, of Connecticut.
David J. S. Manbey, of California.
Allen F. Manning, of Maryland.
Eugene C. Martinson, of Michigan.
Stephen H. McClintic, of Maryland.
Paul D. McCusker, of Colorado.
Ralph J. McGuire, of the District of Columbia.

Clarence J. McIntosh, of Florida.
Neil C. McManus, of New Jersey.
Sanford Menter, of Texas.
G. E. Robert Meyer, of Ohio.
Bruce H. Millen, of Louisiana.
John H. Morris, of Arizona.
James F. O'Connor, Jr., of New York.
John G. Oliver, of California.
Lynn H. Olson, of Minnesota.
Melville E. Osborne, of New York.
James P. Parker, of Connecticut.
Richard B. Parker, of Kansas.
G. Etzel Pearcey, of California.
Harold D. Pease, of California.
LeRoy F. Percival, Jr., of Connecticut.
David Post, of Pennsylvania.
Edward P. Prince, of New Hampshire.
Sandy MacGregor Pringle, of New York.
Paul O. Proehl, of Illinois.
Miss Françoise G. Queneau, of the District of Columbia.

Normand W. Redden, of New York.
Thomas M. Recknagel, of New York.
Robert J. Redington, of Connecticut.
Edwin C. Rendall, of Illinois.
Miss Marie E. Richardson, of Arkansas.
Jordan T. Rogers, of South Carolina.
William A. Root, of Maryland.
J. Philip Rourke, of California.
Kenneth J. Ruch, of Pennsylvania.
Miss Eleanor W. Sandford, of Massachusetts.

Cecil B. Sanner, of Florida.
Robert M. Sayre, of Virginia.
Dwight E. Scarbrough, of Minnesota.
Miss Louise Schaffner, of Pennsylvania.
Robert R. Schott, of Oregon.
Norman V. Schute, of California.
Ray Sena, Jr., of New Mexico.
John P. Shaw, of Minnesota.
Peter J. Skoufis, of Maine.
W. Angie Smith III, of Texas.
Clyde W. Snider, of California.
Mrs. Lucille M. Snyder, of Missouri.
Sidney Sober, of New York.
G. Alonzo Stanford, of Michigan.
Charles J. Stanley, of Ohio.
William Perry Stedman, Jr., of Maryland.
William N. Stokes, of North Carolina.
William J. Supple, of Kansas.
Harrison M. Symmes, of North Carolina.
Charles H. Tallaferrro, of Virginia.
Joseph A. Tambone, of New York.
Henry L. Taylor, of Washington.
Mrs. Musedorah W. Thoreson, of Tennessee.
Edward J. Thrasher, of New York.
Francis T. Underhill, Jr., of New Jersey.
Charles M. Urruela, of Ohio.
Viron P. Vaky, of Texas.
Christopher Van Hollen, of the District of Columbia.
George S. Vest, of Virginia.

William H. Wade, of California.
John Patrick Walsh, of Illinois.
Norman E. Warner, of Iowa.
Rollie H. White, Jr., of the District of Columbia.

George D. Whittinghill, of New York.
Louis A. Wiesner, of Michigan.
Miss Jean M. Wilkowski, of Florida.
Elbert R. Williams, of Pennsylvania.
Stephen Winslip, of Massachusetts.
Park F. Wollam, of California.
Chalmers B. Wood, of the District of Columbia.

Miss A. Dorothea Wool, of Maryland.
Donald L. Woolf, of California.
Parker D. Wyman, of Illinois.
Sam L. Yates, Jr., of California.
Robert L. Yost, of California.
Mrs. Montana W. Zbinden, of California.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 4, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

A. José DeSeabra, of the District of Columbia.

William B. Hussey, of California.
James W. Kelly, of Maryland.
Stuart D. Nelson, of Virginia.
M. Gordon Tiger, of Virginia.
Orson W. Truworth, of Virginia.
Charles W. Wonder, of Utah.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 6 to class 5:

Miss Norah H. Alsterlund, of Illinois.
Wallace Clarke, of California.
Ernest B. Gutierrez, of New Mexico.
Gordon D. King, of Texas.
Nicholas S. Lakas, of Connecticut.
Daniel J. Meloy, of Maryland.
J. H. Cameron Peake, of New York.

The following-named Foreign Service officers for promotion from class 6 to class 5 and to be also consuls of the United States of America:

Forest E. Abbuhl, of Ohio.
Elwood B. Acker, of Connecticut.
James E. Akins, of Ohio.
Robert Anderson, of Massachusetts.
Nicholas G. Andrews, of New Jersey.
Howard J. Ashford, Jr., of Colorado.
John G. Bacon, of Washington.
Michael P. Balla, of Pennsylvania.
William R. Beckett, of Michigan.
William E. Berry, Jr., of Virginia.
S. Cole Blasler, of Michigan.
David B. Bolen, of Colorado.
William P. Boswell, of New Jersey.
William G. Bowdler, of Virginia.
William D. Broderick, of Michigan.
Robert A. Brown, of California.
North C. Burn, of Washington.
William J. Bushwaller, of Iowa.
Jack B. Button, of Kansas.
William D. Calderhead, of Texas.
John P. Call, of California.
Frederic L. Chapin, of the District of Columbia.

Elwyn F. Chase, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
Miss Marjorie L. Cheatham, of Washington.
Edward R. Cheney, of Vermont.
George T. Churchill, of Colorado.
Miss Alice W. Clement, of Pennsylvania.
Miss Marian C. Conroy, of Pennsylvania.
Carleton S. Coon, Jr., of Massachusetts.
M. Lee Cotterman, of Ohio.
Franklin J. Crawford, of Ohio.
William E. Crawford, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
William E. Culbert, of Connecticut.
Miss Virginia I. Cullen, of Pennsylvania.
John E. Cunningham, of Pennsylvania.
Miss Mary W. Cutler, of the District of Columbia.

Robert D. Davis, of Oklahoma.
Robert W. Day, of Maryland.
Rudolph Days, of Maryland.
David Dean, of New York.
Francois M. Dickman, of Wyoming.
John R. Diggins, Jr., of Maine.
Arthur R. Dornheim, of Maryland.
Richard E. Dove, of Maryland.

Robert E. Dowland, of Tennessee.
 William B. Dozier, of South Carolina.
 William L. Eagleton, Jr., of Illinois.
 Miss Ollie G. Edmundson, of Missouri.
 Xavier W. Ellers, of Minnesota.
 Athol H. Ellis, of Maryland.
 George A. Ellsworth, of Georgia.
 James J. Ferretti, of Connecticut.
 Guy Ferri, of Pennsylvania.
 Arne T. Fliflet, of South Carolina.
 Emmett B. Ford, Jr., of North Carolina.
 Weikko A. Forsten, of Washington.
 Theodore R. Frye, of Ohio.
 Jack B. Gabbert, of Missouri.
 Richard D. Geppert, of New Jersey.
 Robert J. Gibbons, of Ohio.
 Ramon M. Gibson, of Missouri.
 Wayne R. Gilchrist, of Missouri.
 William H. Gleysteen, Jr., of Pennsylvania.
 Gerald Goldstein, of New York.
 John W. Gordhamer, of California.
 Robert F. Griggs, of New York.
 Ernest S. Guaderrama, of California.
 William C. Hamilton, of Connecticut.
 Charles M. Hanson, Jr., of New York.
 Gordon G. Helner 3d, of Maryland.
 Theron S. Henderson, of Massachusetts.
 John H. Hermanson, of Massachusetts.
 Gerrit J. W. Heyneker, of Massachusetts.
 Robert D. Hodgson, of Michigan.
 Arvid G. Holm, of Washington.
 Robert C. Huffman, of Washington.
 Leaman R. Hunt, of Oklahoma.
 Thomas J. Hunt, of New York.
 Miss Margaret Hussman, of Idaho.
 Borrie I. Hyman, of California.
 Miss Helen Jean Imrie, of Rhode Island.
 Joseph R. Jacyno, of Massachusetts.
 Miss Olive M. Jensen, of Iowa.
 Miss Thelma M. Jensen, of Minnesota.
 Miss Marie A. Johnson, of Minnesota.
 Richard E. Johnson, of Illinois.
 William C. Jones III, of Texas.
 Wesley E. Jorgensen, of Washington.
 Herbert Kaiser, of Maryland.
 Andrew John Kauffman II, of Maine.
 George R. Kenney, of Illinois.
 Miss Virginia L. King, of Nebraska.
 Donald E. Larimone, of Illinois.
 Raymond W. Laugel, of Ohio.
 John C. Leary, of Massachusetts.
 Henry Lee, Jr., of Massachusetts.
 William W. Leffeldt, of California.
 Arthur C. Lillig, of Oregon.
 Kenneth W. Linde, of Connecticut.
 Philip M. Lindsay, of California.
 John L. Loughran, of Pennsylvania.
 Hobart N. Luppi, of Connecticut.
 Robert J. MacQuaid, of Pennsylvania.
 Donald C. Mansfield, of Virginia.
 Robert J. Martens, of California.
 Parke D. Massey, Jr., of New York.
 Edward E. Masters, of Ohio.
 H. Freeman Matthews, Jr., of Virginia.
 John B. McGrath, of Rhode Island.
 Allan F. McLean, Jr., of Texas.
 Warren H. McMurray, of Georgia.
 Miss Anne W. Meriam, of Massachusetts.
 Earl R. Michalka, of Michigan.
 Jack C. Miklos, of Idaho.
 George C. Mitchell, of Nebraska.
 James D. Moffett, of Minnesota.
 John A. Moran III, of New Jersey.
 James F. Moriarty, of Massachusetts.
 Laurent E. Morin, of New Hampshire.
 Albert D. Moscotti, of New Jersey.
 Miss Alice G. Mulhern, of Massachusetts.
 Clifford R. Nelson, of California.
 Harvey F. Nelson, Jr., of California.
 Howard F. Newsom, of the District of Columbia.
 Edward P. Nozigilla, of New York.
 Anton N. Nyerges, of Indiana.
 Harry I. Odell, of New York.
 Glen S. Olsen, of Utah.
 David B. Ortman, of Maryland.
 Mathias J. Ortwein, of Pennsylvania.
 Miss Wilma C. Patterson, of Indiana.
 Richard W. Petree, of Virginia.
 Laurence G. Pickering, of Nebraska.
 Lyle R. Piepenburg, of Wisconsin.

Onesime L. Plette, of Virginia.
 Miss Janice Plowman, of Missouri.
 Virgil E. Prichard, of Oklahoma.
 Joseph H. Quintanilla, of Texas.
 Ralph C. Rehberg, of South Carolina.
 Lloyd M. Rivers, of New Jersey.
 Miss M. Adelaide Roberts, of Pennsylvania.
 Woodward Romine, of Maryland.
 William R. Roof, of South Carolina.
 Kenneth F. Rose, of Florida.
 Arthur H. Rosen, of Missouri.
 H. Earle Russell, Jr., of Michigan.
 Frederick H. Sacksteder, Jr., of New York.
 Stanley D. Schiff, of New Jersey.
 Irving I. Schiffman, of Virginia.
 David Scott, of Maryland.
 Talcott W. Seelye, of Massachusetts.
 Edwin E. Segall, of Nebraska.
 William C. Sherman, of Illinois.
 Robert K. Sherwood, of Nebraska.
 Thomas P. Shoemith, of Pennsylvania.
 Emery Peter Smith, of the District of Columbia.
 Richard G. Smith, of Florida.
 J. Harlan Southerland, of the District of Columbia.
 Christopher A. Squire, of Virginia.
 Heywood H. Stackhouse, of Virginia.
 Andrew Stalder, of New York.
 Monteagle Stearns, of New York.
 Robert A. Stein, of New Jersey.
 Mrs. Virginia C. Stryker, of Washington.
 Miss Cherry C. Stubbs, of Minnesota.
 Michael H. Styles, of Virginia.
 Sidney V. Suhler, of Texas.
 Joseph M. Swing, of Washington.
 Miss Margerite H. Tanck, of South Dakota.
 Miss LaVerne L. Thomsen, of Washington.
 Raymond Thomsen, of Colorado.
 Miss Harriet C. Thurgood, of Florida.
 Charles P. Torrey, of California.
 Miss Irene Toth, of California.
 Vladimir I. Toumanoff, of New Hampshire.
 Philip F. Vandivier, of Indiana.
 August Velletri, of Maryland.
 Harold C. Voorhees, of New Jersey.
 Miss Mary L. Walker, of Georgia.
 Aloysius J. Warnecki, of Pennsylvania.
 Miss Alice D. Westbrook, of California.
 Miss Marion M. Whinery, of California.
 Merrill A. White, of Massachusetts.
 Miss Bernadine Whitfield, of Oregon.
 Frank S. Wile, of Michigan.
 Robert B. Williams, of Kentucky.
 J. Robert Wilson, of Pennsylvania.
 William D. Wolfe, of Iowa.
 Robert A. Wooldridge, of Indiana.
 Jean E. Zimmermann, of Missouri.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 5, consuls, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert R. Bliss, of the District of Columbia.

Philip Ernst, of New York.
 Dale E. Good, of Ohio.
 Robert W. Harding, of Florida.
 Nicholas Hardy, of Pennsylvania.
 Johannes V. Imhof, of California.
 Miss Virginia E. Massey, of Ohio.
 Charles W. Russell, of Maryland.

Benjamin L. Sowell, of Maryland, for appointment as a Foreign Service officer of class 6, consul, and a secretary in the diplomatic service of the United States of America.

The following-named persons for promotion from class 7 to class 6:

Laurence E. Ainsworth, of California.
 Robert B. Allen, of Virginia.
 Robert J. Allen, Jr., of the District of Columbia.
 Dwight R. Ambach, of Rhode Island.
 Robert F. Andrew, of California.
 George R. Andrews, of Maryland.
 Sam G. Armstrong, of Texas.
 Marion Augustus Baldwin, of Alabama.
 John Daniel Barfield, of Tennessee.
 S. Morey Bell, of Virginia.
 John T. Bennett, of California.

Roger N. Benson, of Wisconsin.
 Carl A. Bischoff, Jr., of Missouri.
 Richard W. Boehm, of New York.
 C. Arthur Borg, of New York.
 Robert B. Borin, of Nebraska.
 A. Dane Bowen, Jr., of Texas.
 Roger C. Brewin, of Ohio.
 Edward W. M. Bryant, of Massachusetts.
 Robert T. Burke, of New York.
 Robert J. Carle, of California.
 James L. Carson, of Oregon.
 Harvey J. Cash, of Texas.
 Miss Katharine S. Chase, of Connecticut.
 Robert W. Chase, of Massachusetts.
 Ward Lee Christensen, of Oregon.
 Douglas McCord Cochran, of Pennsylvania.
 Theodore M. Collier, of California.
 Walter F. X. Collopy, of Connecticut.
 John J. Crowley, Jr., of West Virginia.
 Miss Jane A. Culpepper, of Louisiana.
 James C. Curran, of Virginia.
 Martin A. Dale, of New Jersey.
 Daniel H. Daniels, of Virginia.
 Harold L. Davey, of Nebraska.
 John R. Davis, Jr., of California.
 Thomas W. Davis, Jr., of California.
 John G. Dean, of New York.
 Anton W. DePorte, of Oklahoma.
 Morris Draper, Jr., of California.
 John T. Dreyfuss, of California.
 Donald B. Easum, of Wisconsin.
 Harold F. Eberle, Jr., of California.
 Raymond W. Elsel, of California.
 Michael E. Ely, of New York.
 Hunter L. Estep, of New Mexico.
 Stockwell Everts, of New York.
 James D. Farrell, of Kansas.
 Harvey J. Feldman, of Illinois.
 Richard W. Finch, of Ohio.
 Robert H. Flenner, of Pennsylvania.
 Arva C. Floyd, Jr., of Georgia.
 Francis L. Foley, of Colorado.
 G. Ryder Forbes, of Virginia.
 C. Jefferson Frederick, of Washington.
 Charles M. Gage, of Illinois.
 Mark J. Garrison, of Indiana.
 Stephen G. Gebelt, of California.
 Harry B. Glazer, of the District of Columbia.

Dirk Gleysteen, of Pennsylvania.
 Miss Bernice A. Goldstein, of Pennsylvania.
 David R. Gottlieb, of New York.
 Robert P. Gwynn, of the District of Columbia.

Holsey G. Handyside, of Ohio.
 C. Norman Hanley, of Washington.
 Miss Elizabeth J. Harper, of Missouri.
 Stanley P. Harris, of New York.
 John J. Harter, of California.
 James D. Hataway, Jr., of Georgia.
 William A. Hayne, of California.
 Theodore J. C. Heavner, of Ohio.
 Erland H. Heginbotham, of Utah.
 Brewster R. Hemenway, of New York.
 John D. Hemenway, of Washington.
 Robert C. Herber, of Pennsylvania.
 Donald E. Herdeck, of Pennsylvania.
 Mrs. Elizabeth B. Johnsen, of California.
 Chadwick Johnson, of Massachusetts.
 Richard C. Johnson, of Massachusetts.
 Ellis O. Jones III, of Connecticut.
 Lewis D. Junior, of Missouri.
 Roger Kirk, of the District of Columbia.
 Charles A. Kiselyak, of Washington.
 Henry G. Krause, Jr., of Texas.
 P. Wesley Kriebel, of Pennsylvania.
 Elmer G. Kryza, of Michigan.
 Owen B. Lee, of Massachusetts.
 John Donnelly Leonard, of Michigan.
 Burton Levin, of New York.
 Jack Liebof, of New York.
 Joe Lill, of Kansas.
 Richard G. Long, of Illinois.
 J. Daniel Loubert, of Maine.
 John W. MacDonald, Jr., of New York.
 Miss Mary Manchester, of Texas.
 William G. Marvin, Jr., of California.
 James D. Mason, of Indiana.
 Hugh J. McCall, of New York.
 John M. McIntyre, of Illinois.
 William H. McLean, of Kentucky.

William F. McRory, of the District of Columbia.

Calvin E. Mehlert, of California.
Miss Alethea Mitchell, of Tennessee.
Leo J. Moser, of California.
Carsten D. Muller, of New York.
Richard W. Murphy, of Massachusetts.
Philip C. Narten, of Ohio.
Miss Marian L. Nash, of Louisiana.
Leonardo Neher, of Illinois.
Joseph B. Norbury, Jr., of New York.
A. Gregory Nowakowski, Jr., of New Jersey.
Herbert S. Okun, of New York.
J. Theodore Papendorf, of New Jersey.
James A. Parker, of Maryland.
Grover W. Penberthy, of Oregon.
Raymond L. Perkins, Jr., of Colorado.
Paul J. Plenni, of West Virginia.
Arthur L. Price, of Illinois.
Harry A. Quinn, of California.
Kenneth M. Rabin, of Massachusetts.
Virgil P. Randolph III, of Virginia.
Charles N. Rassias, of Massachusetts.
Miss Nancy V. Rawls, of Georgia.
John Reed, of California.
Miss Elizabeth J. Rex, of Pennsylvania.
Edward B. Rosenthal, of New York.
Richard Rueda, Jr., of New Jersey.
William F. Ryan, of New York.
James G. Sampas, of Massachusetts.
Howard B. Schaffer, of New York.
Frank E. Schmeltzer, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Carl G. Seasword, Jr., of Michigan.
Harry W. Shlaudemann, of California.
Miss Alice M. Smith, of North Carolina.
Robert P. Smith, of Texas.
William R. Smyser, of Pennsylvania.
Arthur M. Stillman, of Illinois.
Yancey M. Taylor, of Tennessee.
Edward H. Thomas, of New Jersey.
John Means Thompson, of New York.
Ross P. Titus, of Illinois.
Miss Frances A. Usenik, of Minnesota.
Nicholas A. Vellotes, of California.
Peter F. Warker, Jr., of Massachusetts.
John P. Wentworth, of Washington.
Samuel G. Wise, Jr., of New York.
Arthur H. Woodruff, of the District of Columbia.
William Marshall Wright, of Arkansas.
Charles T. York, of New York.
Eric V. Youngquist, of Illinois.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 6, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Mrs. Sara L. Andren, of Michigan.
Patrick H. Armijo, of New Mexico.
Miss Elinor L. Campbell, of California.
Miss Mary T. Chiavarini, of Massachusetts.
J. Stewart Cottman, Jr., of Maryland.
Bryan N. Cowherd, of Kentucky.
Mrs. Betty Ann Craig, of Illinois.
William J. Cunningham, of California.
William E. Dwyer, of New Mexico.
Edward B. Fenstermacher, of Pennsylvania.
John R. Ferchak, of Virginia.
Miss Helen E. Geen, of Texas.
Miss Jane E. Grunwell, of the District of Columbia.
Frank J. Haughey, of California.
Miss Viola Johnson, of Indiana.
Munro P. Jones, of North Carolina.
Richard W. Kautsky, of Arkansas.
Miss Gladys Knutzen, of Washington.
Charles J. Konya, of Pennsylvania.
Miss M. Margaret McCoy, of Colorado.
Allen P. McNeill, Jr., of California.
Henry J. Manning, of Colorado.
Mrs. Margaret I. Niles, of Maryland.
Miss Maxine Phillips, of Kansas.
Sol Polansky, of California.
Leslie D. Polk, of Pennsylvania.
Miss Lois J. Roork, of Oklahoma.
Miss Marjorie L. Scott, of the District of Columbia.
Charles F. Stoppani, of California.
Miss Maida F. Stotts, of California.
Terence A. Todman, of the Virgin Islands.
Miss Corabelle Tolin, of Kansas.
Gabriel Ugarté, of California.

The following-named persons for appointment as Foreign Service officers of class 8, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Harry M. Angelus, of Massachusetts.
John M. Barta, of California.
Norman E. Barth, of Virginia.
Gordon R. Beyer, of Virginia.
John P. Blane, of Alabama.
Harold A. Bratt, Jr., of Massachusetts.
Michael Callingaert, of New York.
Jack M. Carle, of Colorado.
William P. Deary, of New York.
Theodore B. Dobbs, of Virginia.
James T. Doyle, of Florida.
Lawrence S. Eagleburger, of Wisconsin.
Alan A. Gise, of Indiana.
Donald H. Habbe, of Wisconsin.
Frederick T. Kelley, of the District of Columbia.
Raoul Kulberg, of the District of Columbia.
Sherrod B. McCall, of Illinois.
Miss Eleanore Joan McGroarty, of New York.
Robert S. McLellan, of New York.
Richard C. Matheron, of California.
Stanley R. Miller, Jr., of Florida.
Theodore C. Nelson, of Connecticut.
Allen G. Noble, of New York.
Richard F. Nyrop, of Minnesota.
Alver R. Roan, Jr., of Georgia.
J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania.
Gilbert H. Scheinbaum, of New York.
Miss Elaine Diana Smith, of Illinois.
James W. White, of Florida.

The following-named Foreign Service staff officers to be consuls of the United States of America:

Rudolf E. Cahn, of New York.
Louis L. Kirley, of New York.
The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be consuls of the United States of America:
J. Foster Collins, of Virginia.
Arthur F. Fall, of New York.

The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Nicholas Andronovitch, of Virginia.
Joseph A. Donohoe III, of California.
Edward D. Goloway, of New York.
Robert E. Haynes, of Virginia.
Harry G. Jacobson, of Nebraska.
George A. Rady, Jr., of Maryland.
Joseph W. Smith, of Maryland.

The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be vice consuls and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Howard T. Bane, of Virginia.
Stephen Duncan-Peters, of New York.
Joseph F. McManus, of Massachusetts.
Jerry C. Rucker, of Virginia.

The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be vice consuls of the United States of America:

John C. Murray, of Pennsylvania.
Clifton R. Strathern, of Massachusetts.

The following-named Foreign Service Reserve officers to be secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States of America:

Robert H. Cunningham, of Ohio.
Stannard K. Short, of Virginia.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

The following candidates for personnel action in the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law and regulations:

FOR APPOINTMENT

To be surgeon

Stanley J. Sarnoff

To be assistant surgeon

Walter R. Stahl

FOR PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be dental surgeon

Lawrence J. Stanwich

To be sanitary engineer

Robert L. Stenborg

FOR CONFIRMATION OF RECESS APPOINTMENT

To be senior surgeons

Bruce Underwood Harry A. Sauberli
Marvin S. Cashion John D. Porterfield

To be surgeons

Paul G. Becker Stephen Hajdu
Wilfred D. David G. Donald Whedon
LeRoy Garbe Milton Zises

To be senior assistant surgeons

Robert M. Allman, Jr. John D. Davidson
Roger W. Grummel Carlton E. Swett
Richard P. Reinertson Robert S. Gordon, Jr.
Bruce B. Bellomy John W. Severinghaus
James A. Kemp Robert W. Prichard
Louis Levy Emil Frei III
Richard J. Bouchard Joaquin Martinez-Oramas
K. Lemone Yelding David P. Rall
Marcus M. Key Leonard J. Duhl
Frank E. Lundin, Jr. Richard H. Thurm
John L. Fahey Franz W. Rosa
William P. Johnson Charles A. Monroe
John E. Manire Horatio C. Wood IV
Montague Lane David J. Sencer
Thomas F. Dutcher Frederick Dykstra
Tom D. Y. Chin Peter Hamill
Alfred D. Weiss Howard W. Kopping
W. K. Long, Jr. John H. Cooper
William S. Richards, Jr. Kenneth H. Hyatt
Ernest Epstein Michael Potter
Donald A. Henderson David C. Poskanzer
John E. Applen Kopel Burk
Edward J. Waits Louis A. Gaul
William S. Dunford, Jr. Randolph A. Frank
Carl L. Davis Donald P. Tschudy
Leonard Brown John M. Lynch
Richard E. Zellmer Orlando L. Clark
Reuben J. Burkman John L. Stephenson
Heyman Tetewsky Charles H. Boettner
Harold S. Frederiksen Richard C. Reynolds
Robert T. Scholes Ted L. Welton
Donald S. Fredrickson James W. Mosley
Donald L. Fry Charles A. Petersen
Winthrop E. Hoyle Donald E. Kayhoe
Samuel Baron Homer L. Twigg, Jr.
Benjamin M. Primer, Jr. John R. McKenna
Lowell R. Hughes William C. Brown
William Richard King Robert C. Bullers
Thomas F. Flynn
Richard N. Matzen

To be assistant surgeons

William B. Furguson, Jr. Paul A. Asper
James A. Richardson, Jr. Arnold R. Haugen
George C. Hottinger Donald C. Reifel
Emery A. Johnson Herschel C. Gore, Jr.
Elbert E. Hines Stephen R. Dunphy
Gilbert G. Tobler George E. Miller, Jr.
L. Bruce Bachman Robert B. McGandy
Anthony J. Federico George G. Meyer
Robert R. Fletcher Richard J. Eliason
Edward J. Hinman Maurice F. Goldman
Waldo Cook Robert C. Geiger
Jerry W. Crabtree Donald E. Poage
John F. Kelly, Jr. Conrad E. Herr

To be dental surgeons

Harry W. Bruce, Jr.
William J. Putnam

To be senior assistant dental surgeon

Kenneth C. Potter

To be assistant dental surgeons

Clair L. Gardner George A. Galiber
Arnold K. Webster Russell O. Glauser
Robert G. Hansen

To be sanitary engineer

Alfred E. Williamson, Jr.

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

Joseph M. Dennis
William H. Megonell
Bernd Kahn
Ralph I. Larsen
Charles C. Johnson, Jr.

To be assistant sanitary engineers

Paul E. Langdon, Jr.
Gene B. Welsh

To be junior assistant sanitary engineers

Norman J. Petersen
George I. Johnston
Archibald E. Becher, Jr.

To be senior assistant pharmacist

Felix A. Conte

To be assistant pharmacist

James E. Bleedingheiser

To be junior assistant pharmacists

William H. Briner
Paul O. Fehnel, Jr.
Robert E. McKay

To be senior scientist

Arthur L. Schade

To be scientists

Richard A. Ormsbee
Sanford M. Birnbaum
William H. Ewing

To be senior assistant scientists

John F. Sherman
Frank P. Brancato
Myron J. Willis
John W. McDowell
Aubrey P. Altschuller
Louis A. Cohen
James B. Longley

To be assistant scientists

George P. Kubica
Kenneth W. Walls

To be veterinarian

Francis R. Abinanti

To be assistant veterinarians

Douglas M. Hawkins
Robert L. Watson
Anton M. Allen

To be nurse officers

Ellnor D. Stanford
Elsie E. Richardson
Maria B. Rementeria

To be senior assistant nurse officers

Marie M. Ceglarek
Violet C. Ryb
Mabel N. Hay

Helen M. Hanlon
Janet L. Fitzwater
M. Argenta Geist

To be assistant nurse officer

Arthur R. Barth

To be senior assistant dietitian

Marjorie A. Emidy

FOR CONFIRMATION OF RECESS PERMANENT PROMOTION

To be senior surgeons

Richard H. Linn
Clark W. Mangun, Jr.
Louis C. Floyd
Ardell B. Colyar
Warfield Garson

William P. Ramey
Leo J. Gehrig
R. Leslie Smith
Arthur E. Rikli
C. Dudley Miller

To be surgeon

Leon Levintow

To be senior assistant surgeons

Joseph A. Rapaport
Inez L. Ice

To be senior assistant dental surgeons

Lawrence E. Van Kirk, Jr.
John H. Duffy

To be senior sanitary engineer

Paul W. Reed

To be senior assistant sanitary engineers

Richard D. Vaughan
Herbert A. Bevis
John E. McLean

To be senior assistant nurse officer

B. Octavia Heistad

To be assistant therapist

John L. Echternach

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

The following-named persons to be Interstate Commerce Commissioners for terms of 7 years expiring December 31, 1963:

Richard F. Mitchell, of Iowa. (Reappointment.)

Laurence Walrath, of Florida. (Reappointment.)

FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

Bertram D. Tallamy, of New York, to be Federal Highway Administrator.

NATIONAL MEDIATION BOARD

Robert O. Boyd, of Oregon, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring February 1, 1960. (Reappointment.)

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officer under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in rank as follows:

Maj. Gen. Donald Prentice Booth, O16395, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army), in the rank of lieutenant general.

Following-named officers to be placed on the retired list in the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3962:

To be lieutenant generals

Lt. Gen. Walter Yeo Weible, O11308, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. William Kelly Harrison, Jr., O5279, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Ralph Julian Canine, O7154, Army of the United States (major general, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States to the grade indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284, 3306 and 3307:

To be major generals

Maj. Earl Clarence Bergquist, O16998, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Thomas Leonard Harrold, O16051, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. George Edward Martin, O16802, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Thomas John Hall Trapnell, O16782, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Donald Prentice Booth, O16395, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Clark Louis Ruffner, O15968, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Lt. Gen. Ridgely Gaither, O15970, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Nelson Gilmore, O16196, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Garrison Holt Davidson, O16755, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Howard Ker, O15518, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Ward Berry, O15554, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Rinaldo Van Brunt, O16225, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Albert Dabney, O16602, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Guy Stanley Meloy, Jr., O16892, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Lionel Charles McGarr, O17225, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Paul Donal Harkins, O17625, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Gerald Edward Galloway, O16043, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Robert Lee Howze, Jr., O16055, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. David Henry Tulley, O16075, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Henry Nutter, O16095, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Maj. Gen. John Bruce Medaris, O39554, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Farmer Wiley Edwards, O16775, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Raymond Wiley Curtis, O16784, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Edward Gilbert Farrand, O16788, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Charles Richard Hutchison, O16796, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Bertram Arthur Holtzworth, O16804, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Olaf Helgesen Kyster, Junior, O16830, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. William Jordan Verbeck, O16852, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Ralph Wise Zwicker, O16878, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Raymond Earle Bell, O16897, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Philip DeWitt Ginder, O16904, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Paul Alfred Disney, O17004, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Martin Joseph Morin, O16911, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Theodore Scott Riggs, O17076, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Samuel Roberts Browning, O17081, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Thomas Fraley Van Natta, O17086, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. Webster Anderson, O17101, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. David William Traub, O17110, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Henry Hennig, O17122, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Garrison Barkley Coverdale, O17148, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Mercer Christie Walter, O17151, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Cogswell Oakes, O17160, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Paul Amos Gavan, O17169, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Honeycutt Hinrichs, O17174, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Maj. Gen. John Southworth Upham, Jr., O17178, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Ralph Wise Zwicker, O16878, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Martin Joseph Morin, O16911, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Mattingly Breckinridge, O17210, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Norman Hayden Vissering, O41603, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. James Dreyfus, O29117, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Walter King Wilson, Jr., O17512, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

To be brigadier generals

Col. Paul Strimple Fancher, O18637, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Col. Joseph Hamilton McNinch, O18645, Medical Corps, United States Army.

Col. Edward Jamet McNally, O17629, United States Army.

Col. Frederick James Kendall, O51236, United States Army.

Col. William Allen Harris, O18976, United States Army.

Col. William Orin Blandford, O18990, United States Army.

Col. Morris Oswald Edwards, O19041, United States Army.

Col. Thomas Herbert Beck, O19164, United States Army.

Col. Thomas Bowes Evans, O19174, United States Army.

Col. Royal Reynolds, Jr., O19238, United States Army.

Col. William Reeves Shuler, O20118, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Chester Victor Clifton, Jr., O20246, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. John Arnold Heintges, O20281, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3066, to be assigned to a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 3066, in rank as follows:

Maj. Gen. Arthur Gilbert Trudeau, O15513, United States Army, in the rank of lieutenant general.

Maj. Gen. Emerson Charles Itschner, O15516, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army), for appointment as Chief of Engineers, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3036.

Maj. Gen. Herbert Maury Jones, O12251, Army of the United States (brigadier general, U. S. Army), for appointment as The Adjutant General, United States Army, and as major general in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3036.

Brig. Gen. James Melvin Epperly, O16288, Dental Corps, United States Army, for appointment as Assistant Surgeon General, United States Army, as major general, Dental Corps, in the Regular Army of the United States, and as major general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of

title 10, United States Code, sections 3040, 3442, and 3447.

Maj. Gen. George William Hickman, Jr., O16420, United States Army, for appointment as The Judge Advocate General of the Army, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3037.

Brig. Gen. Stanley Walker Jones, O17747, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army), for appointment as Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Army, as major general in the Regular Army of the United States, and as major general in the Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3037, 3442, and 3447.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the Army of the United States to the grades indicated under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3442 and 3447.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Holger Nelson Toftoy, O16422, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Edwin Hugh John Carns, O17560, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Keith Richard Barney, O16377, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. George Olaf Norman Lodoen, O16580, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Parmer Wiley Edwards, O16775, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Samuel Leslie Myers, O17180, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Robert Henry Wienecke, O41569, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Edmund Chauncey Rockefeller Lasher, O17624, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. James Bernard Quill, O17673, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Normando Antonio Costello, O17764, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John William Bowen, O18904, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Childs Westmoreland, O20223, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. John Hersey Michaelis, O20328, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Howard Ker, O15518, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Robert Vernon Lee, O28882, United States Army.

Brig. Gen. Philip Ferdinand Lindeman, O27244, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army Reserve).

Brig. Gen. William Jordan Verbeck, O16852, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Dwight Edward Beach, O18747, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. Harvey Herman Fischer, O18832, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

Brig. Gen. William Wilson Quinn, O19283, Army of the United States (colonel, U. S. Army).

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Norman Edgar Youngblood, O28996, United States Army.

Col. Walter August Jensen, O19006, United States Army.

Col. Benjamin Thomas Harris, O19166, United States Army.

Col. Stuart Sheets Hoff, O38766, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Charles Wythe Gleaves Rich, O19910, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Arthur William Oberbeck, O20569, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. Stephen Read Hanmer, O18348, United States Army.

Col. Andrew Joseph Adams, O18579, United States Army.

Col. Van Hugo Bond, O18601, United States Army.

Col. Donald Brooks Harriott, O29631, United States Army.

Col. Ellsworth Ingalls Davis, O18658, United States Army.

Col. Roland Haddaway del Mar, O29917, United States Army.

Col. Francis Joseph McMorro, O18995, United States Army.

Col. Russell William Volckmann, O19537, Army of the United States (lieutenant colonel, U. S. Army).

Col. John Lloyd Person, O17517, United States Army.

Col. Andrew Jackson Goodpaster, Jr., O21739, Army of the United States (major, U. S. Army).

The officers named herein for appointment as Reserve Commissioned Officers of the Army under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 593.

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

Brig. Gen. Patrick Elihu Seawright, O277902, Georgia National Guard, to date from August 1, 1956.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Alfred Edward Hintz, O364120, Oregon National Guard, to date from April 10, 1956.

Col. Robert Webb Kenny, O205944, Military Intelligence, United States Army Reserve.

Col. Wendell Crane Phillippi, O1288114, Indiana National Guard, to date from September 1, 1956.

Col. Donald Oliver Spoon, O401940, Washington National Guard, to date from April 10, 1956.

The following-named officer for promotion in the Regular Army of the United States, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 3284 and 3299.

TO BE MAJOR

*Phelps, Phil R., Jr., O26251.

The following-named officer for appointment, by transfer, in the Judge Advocate General's Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade specified:

TO BE CAPTAIN

Macklin, James E., Jr., O57225.

The following-named officers for appointment, by transfer, in the Regular Army of the United States, without specification of branch, arm, or service, in the grades specified:

TO BE CAPTAINS

Graham, Raymond E., O70353.

Hemphill, James A., O70371.

Hurt, Clarence M., O70388.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

Duvall, William H., O69907.

Moody, Robert W., O70435.

The following-named persons for appointment as chaplains in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

TO BE CAPTAINS

Campbell, Harry G., Jr., O993995.

Cowhig, Edward D., O992335.

*Hutchins, Gordon E., O2264097.

*Kittermann, Henry O., O2021140.

*Ledebuhr, Albert F., O997454.

Malanowski, Thaddeus F., O986416.

Rockwell, Robert E., O1337892.

*Taylor, George O., O996555.

*Wilson, Robert D., O998818.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANT

Ammerman, Elmer H., O2273956.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades and corps specified, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3294, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress, title 10, United States Code, section 3291, and Public Law 294, 84th Congress, title 10, United States Code, section 3311, title 10, United States Code, section 3292, and Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

TO BE CAPTAINS

Edelman, Louis B., MC, O4023340.
Johnson, Edward M., MC, O2209660.
Stealey, Robert L., MC, O977278.
Tucker, Francis de S., Jr., DC, O1725839.
Underwood, Robert J., DC, O1934669.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

*Aaby, Gene V., MC, O4051028.
*Acevedo, Alejandro, DC, O1942207.
Aragones, Blanca A., ANC, N804029.
Barnes, Fred W., MC, O4022344.
*Barnes, Oza E., ANC, N901874.
*Barrette, William C., MC, O4051010.
*Bednar, Richard J., JAGC, O1929740.
Bell, Franklin D., DC, O984151.
Betz, Catherine T., ANC, N792410.
*Casey, Joe P., JAGC, O975130.
Clause, James D., JAGC, O1941378.
*Clement, Mary F., WAC, L1010708.
Cloon, William G., Jr., JAGC, O2279713.
Cook, Peter H., JAGC, O1882299.
Cote, Joan C., ANC, N804890.
Crowley, Francis L., Jr., JAGC, O2276844.
Daniell, Harry W., MC, O4068035.
Dito, William R., MC, O4055417.
Dixon, George L., Jr., MC, O4040476.
Dorsey, Frank J., JAGC, O1928024.
*Dossett, Thomas D., JAGC, O2277857.
Downing, David B., JAGC, O2105103.
*Emerson, Donald J., MC, O4050963.
Fehl, Merle I., DC, O4069952.
Fitzgibbon, Rodney, MC, O2207986.
Forrest, Otto N., Jr., MC, O4047086.
*Frederick, John H., MC, O4047030.
*Fuller, Richard J., DC, O4073398.
*Garman, James E., MC, O4073337.
Gasior, Edwin J., DC, O4055780.
Gimenez, Alonzo R., MC, O4056113.
Goldschmidt, Max W., MC, O4055381.
*Gorsch, Allen M., MC, O4067880.
Grillot, Florence A., ANC, N900436.
*Griswold, John D., MC, O4067933.
Groth, John F., Jr., MC, O4047049.
Gunn, Ira P., ANC, N900353.
Gunn, Walter G., MC, O4073556.
Haliken, Marvin B., JAGC, O2279933.
Haupt, Edward C., MC, O4056238.
*Heath, James W., DC, O4073218.
Hinton, Edith M., WAC, L1010560.
*Huycke, Edward J., MC, O4055729.
Inkret, William, Jr., MC.
Inouye, William Y., MC, O4035724.
Jones, Martha A., ANC, N900148.
*Jordan, Edwin C., MC, O4046932.
Keagle, James G., DC, O2274505.
Kelly, Thomas W., MC, O1942139.
Kenyon, Nathaniel C., JAGC, O2274720.
Kern, Richard P., MSC, O997590.
King, William P., MC, O4043644.
Kingsley, Leonard, MSC, O2270973.
*Kitching, Richard D., MC.
*Kontner, Rudolph J., DC, O4069845.
Kulaga, Andrew K., DC, O4045707.
*Lane, Charles E., Jr., DC, O2276999.
LaPaglia, Joseph R., Jr., MC, O4022337.
Lau, Hester, K. I., WAC, L1010389.
Lentz, Viola M., AMSC, R2568.
Locke, William E., MC, O4038710.
Lockwood, Wayne B., MC, O4055383.
Loewy, Erich H., MC, O4039314.
*London, Perry, MSC, O2273948.
Marcarelli, Joseph L., MC, O1942300.
*Melnick, Arnold I., JAGC, O2270529.
*Minard, William D., Jr., MC, O4067745.
Nelson, Harold S., MC, O4043663.
*Nichols, Robert S., MSC, O2202274.
Overley, Toner M., Jr., MC, O4069936.
Perkins, James M., MC, O4043661.
Peterson, Morris B., JAGC, O993962.
Poe, McDonald, Jr., MC, O1942192.

*Potter, James M., JAGC, O2279883.
*Robinson, Daniel J., DC, O4024741.
Roper, John W., MC, O4046845.
*Sawyer, Ben M., Jr., JAGC, O2280039.
Silverberg, Stuart O., MC, O4047027.
Sorensen, Robert J., MC, O4047101.
*Staffanou, Robert S., DC, O4073328.
*Stoker, James D., JAGC, O991298.
Taylor, Jesse K., III, JAGC, O2274696.
Therlaunt, Jeanette B., ANC, N901608.
Usrey, David C., MC, O1941879.
Weigel, John W., MC, O4056029.
*Wormley, John H., DC, AO3043930.
*Zeigler, William A., JAGC, O2272737.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS

Atchison, Juanita M., ANC, N902335.
*Austin, Audrey H., WAC, L1020450.
Berg, Ellen M., ANC, N902334.
*Bizzelle, Joanlys A., WAC, L1010867.
Capper, Edna L., ANC, N902485.
Hall, Wilma F., AMSC, M3021.
*McEvoy, Doris L., ANC, N902660.
Mimms, Barbara N., ANC, N901521.
*Purcell, Mary M., WAC, L1010745.
Pustarf, Betty A., WAC, L1010846.
Smith, Marjorie A., ANC, N901489.
Vinson, Mildred S., ANC, N901845.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grades specified, under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

TO BE CAPTAINS

*Allen, Donald E., O1020170.
*Jeffery, Theron E., O2208209.
*Metz, Clarence E., O2203312.
*Pue, Eddie B., O1340398.
*Sullivan, George A., O949873.
*Thome, Matthew R., O2210283.
*Will, Clement H., O2206196.

TO BE FIRST LIEUTENANTS

*Akey, Charles D., O1940514.
*Anderson, Paul F., O1872565.
*Baddaker, William L., O4001392.
*Baker, John F., O2021893.
*Baker, Russell A., O2262222.
*Biggerstaff, Jack, O4012487.
*Blackwell, Paul H., Jr., O2028337.
*Blair, John M., O2030417.
*Bourne, Harold O., O1935421.
*Bradshaw, John N., O2003918.
*Bray, Gailther C., O1886324.
*Brazel, David H., O1937288.
*Brooks, Thomas V., Jr., O1887582.
*Brown, Billy R., O2002665.
*Brown, Richard W., O2028475.
*Busck, Albert A., O1890217.
*Cardinalli, Guy F., O2211890.
*Carlson, Dale L., O1935503.
*Cole, William L., O1936529.
*Cook, James R., O1885306.
*DeJarnette, Larry N., O4001226.
*Delavan, Patrick N., O2033847.
*Denton, Earle L., O1882551.
*Diamond, Eugene M., O4016292.
*Digison, Donald K., O1890005.
*Dotson, Larry D., O1880464.
*Drake, Charles F., O973303.
*Driscoll, Vedder B., O990590.
*Duffy, William D., O2211698.
*Early, Felix L., Jr., O2268161.
*Finney, Don E., O1936400.
*Gardner, Matthew L., O1926039.
*Garner, Frank R., III, O2209900.
*Gelster, Duane A., O2105069.
*Gettings, Theodore C., O4009444.
*Gill, Oather J., Jr., O1936310.
*Goetzmann, Philip A., O1877513.
*Goode, Franklyn C., O4012551.
*Gordon, Marvin E., O2028814.
*Guldros, Evans J., O1880610.
*Hadad, Gerard A., O1931622.
*Hand, Lee M., O1932374.
*Harageones, Angelo J., O1881266.
*Harris, James E., O2207772.
*Hayes, Walter P., O4021260.
*Heard, Falkner, Jr., O2274722.
*Holmes, Arthur, Jr., O1890936.
*Huntington, Raymond F., O1892198.
*Jacquay, Louis H., O1885627.

*Johnson, Jodie, Jr., O1894040.
*Johnston, James A., O2263567.
*Komar, George, O1881659.
*Korpal, Eugene S., O1930309.
*Leer, Boyd W., O2028377.
*Lewis, Billy D., O998157.
*Lewis, Grover H., Jr., O1931772.
*Lindsay, James J., O4005314.
*Lockrem, Dale A., O1876459.
*Loutzenhiser, Richard H., O2102233.
*Loy, William M., O2003473.
*Luck, Robert H., O1876727.
*Lusby, Harold L., O2028419.
*MacNeill, Rohry O., O2263620.
*Males, William R., O4018672.
*Manbert, Rush M., O1889367.
*McCormick, George R., O2021838.
*McGillcuddy, Cornelius F., Jr., O1936690.
McMahon, Patrick B., O1923514.
*Mehl, Walter J., O1888946.
*Murphy, Donald G., O2266950.
*O'Kane, George M., Jr., O4003751.
*Patton, Eugene H., O1887758.
*Perry, William R., O1935313.
*Peugh, Frank J., O1922539.
*Pickett, Gene G., O1877181.
*Poulos, Frank S., O2265575.
*Pimm, Charles F., Jr., O1820981.
*Randall, Douglas A., O1882852.
*Robinson, Robert E., O4015626.
Rogers, Jefferson K., O1332643.
*Rumsey, Frank A., Jr., O4019081.
*Sanders, Connelly, Jr., O1929182.
*Scalise, James J., O1891118.
*Scanlon, Andrew J., O2268162.
*Schludecker, Otto A., O4006193.
*Scibilia, Anthony J., O4013456.
*Scott, Thomas L., O2004712.
*Sessler, James R., Jr., O4005618.
*Sheets, Phil K., Jr., O968931.
*Smith, Thomas R., O2263372.
*Smoyer, Raymond E., O1924549.
*Stewart, Bradley A., O976931.
*Stewart, Donald B., O1931913.
*Teague, Jerry L., O971394.
*Thompson, Roy, Jr., O1342132.
*Van Camp, Joseph L., O4000020.
*Waldron, Edward E., II, O997285.
*Wardinski, Michael L., O1925581.
*Weaver, Clarence S., O2041669.
*Wild, John E., O4005284.
*Wild, Julian S., O1932502.
*Williams, Edmund R., O4023577.
*Williamson, John A., O1881185.
*Wisdom, Donald A., O1937458.
*Wood, Harold G., O1885511.
*Woodroof, Robert R., O2263589.
*Yancey, Truman E., O2028654.
*Zeller, Leonard J., O1932360.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS

*Ackerman, Albert A., O4038813.
*Alexander, John R., O4010545.
*Babers, Donald M., O4024689.
*Baldwin, Noland Y., O4031640.
*Bales, Donald G., O4010549.
Bennett, Donald P., O4010470.
Bissell, Keith, Jr., O4031260.
*Boyer, Robert L., O4001334.
*Breithaupt, Marvin P., O4040578.
*Brooks, Leo A., O4032167.
*Brown, Raymond V., O4024744.
*Cauthen, Lewis J., Jr., O4033859.
Chandler, Richard L., W2206430.
*Cooley, Andrew L., Jr., O4031044.
*Crouch, Harry C., O4000565.
*Davis, Billy E., O4013371.
*Dearborn, William H., O4040774.
*Drexler, Charles H., O4028937.
*Granger, Donald J., O4038498.
Grier, William C., O4010843.
*Guffey, Howard R., O4009606.
*Harber, Gerald J., O4006902.
*Haywood, Willie M., Jr., O4004766.
Hill, Donald L., O4031474.
*Hrncir, Oran T., O4024538.
*Jacobson, Jon A., Jr., O4010975.
*Jones, Thomas S., O4018508.
Kershner, Clark L., O4010580.
*Komornik, Ronald G., O406841.
*Kurdziolek, Fred W.
*Lea, W. J., Jr., O4063686.

*Lovato, Lawrence, O4026541.
 *Mackintosh, Robert H., O4003404.
 Malone, Howard E., Jr., O4010510.
 Matheson, Robert G., O4031333.
 *McCord, John S., O1880861.
 McLay, Orville K., O4010469.
 Michola, Daniel S., O4010762.
 *Miller, Carl S., Jr., O4010983.
 *Momeier, John N., O4044656.
 *Neroutsos, George H., O4030680.
 *Nicoson, William J., O4025326.
 *Niemi, John A., O4026400.
 *Owel, William R., O4029693.
 Perla, George G.
 *Perrin, Everett I., Jr., O4017380.
 *Phillips, Clyde W., O4031697.
 *Quinn, James R., O1941137.
 *Reding, Charles H., O1881068.
 *Richey, Eugene C., O4009427.
 *Roberts, William P., O4010031.
 *Rose, Ronald J., O4009672.
 *Ryan, Dennis W., Jr., O4006772.
 *Savoldi, William R., O4017866.
 Schmid, Robert M., O4031365.
 *Schneider, Robert L., O4025469.
 *Stone, George J., O4038886.
 *Swanson, Robert L., O4026947.
 *Thomas, David L., O4032448.
 *Wallace, Danny C., O4009678.
 Watson, Arthur L., O4010965.
 *White-Spunner, Kenneth P., Jr., O4004080.
 *Wilks, Clarence D., O4019478.
 Wilson, Carl A., Jr., O4031381.
 Woodmansee, Donald R., W2203872.

The following-named person for appointment in the Dental Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3294, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress, upon receipt of doctor of dental surgery degree:

Brown, Willard J., Jr., O4069843.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Medical Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of first lieutenant, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 3294, as amended by Public Law 497, 84th Congress, subject to completion of internship:

Betts, Stanley L., O2275412.
 Close, James M., O1873251.
 Dotson, Christopher C., Jr., O2275357.
 Freeman, Mahlon V. R., O4047084.
 Garcia-Gonzalez, Efrain, O2034138.
 Gotthell, Edward, O4070044.
 Hebertson, Leon M., O1341426.
 Hernandez, Manuel.
 Hertzman, Carl A., O4051125.
 Howbert, James P.
 Ionno, Joseph A., O4067285.
 Kaljot, Victor.
 King, Edgar W., Jr.
 Lahoda, Joseph G., O4070104.
 MacGregor, Robert J.
 Madison, Vincent J., O4067292.
 McGahee, Carl L., Jr., O4043552.
 Means, Myron A., O4070071.
 Miller, William M., O4069960.
 Neill, Robert A., Jr., O2275437.
 North, Robert L., O2275355.
 Pettit, Paul D.
 Price, Charles H.
 Sickel, Hugh V., O4050972.
 Stanek, Robert G.
 Treat, Robert G., O4051032.
 Troske, Robert L., O4056259.
 Westfall, Arlie H., O4070042.
 Williams, Henry S., O2275351.

The following-named distinguished military student for appointment in the Medical Service Corps, Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of second lieutenant, under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

Davis, Robert W.

The following-named distinguished military students for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in the grade of

second lieutenant, under the provisions of Public Law 737, 84th Congress:

Allan, Richard, O4066571.
 Andrews, Robert H.
 Bready, Robert J., O4047466.
 Britton, John A.
 Carucci, Raymond A., O4075983.
 Castell, Joseph G., O4060085.
 Castle, Edward R., Jr., O4071817.
 Chin, Thomas, O4064913.
 Cook, John E., O4083454.
 Counts, Perry L., O4063174.
 *Covington, George V.
 Cowles, Phillip R., O4061818.
 Dawes, Robert C., O4083209.
 Denmark, Sumner J., Jr.
 Gentry, Roy C., O4049029.
 Gereau, Richard N., O4061197.
 Gomon, Charles W., O4060498.
 Harris, Bill B., O4071627.
 Hearne, William D., Jr., O4075887.
 Henry, Ronald W., O4069687.
 Hettinger, John R., O4076620.
 Holladay, Van D., O4068445.
 Hosmer, William, O4083360.
 Hubbard, Darryl F.
 Huddle, Charles E., Jr., O4069359.
 Hurbis, John J., O4060240.
 Ingman, John F.
 Kessinger, John M., O4049419.
 Kircher, Jacob F., III, O4059695.
 Kobayashi, Bert N.
 Latham, Michael C., O4076483.
 Lofton, Marvin, O4063263.
 Luhman, Frederick A.
 McAfee, Floyd H., O4061448.
 McCabe, Edward J., Jr., O4066420.
 Milan, Richard L., O4060571.
 Moxley, Thomas T., O4064989.
 Patte, Chris, O4075839.
 Petko, Edward, O4076628.
 Prichard, Alvin L., Jr., O4069380.
 Rahm, Richard R., Jr., O4075438.
 Rhodes, Howard E.
 Richardson, Herman E., O4060288.
 Roberts, Donald A., O4083398.
 Rodnite, Andrew J., O4064997.
 Ruggiero, Rocco R., O4065417.
 Salonen, William L.
 Schroeder, Eldon K.
 Seeley, James L., O4058343.
 Spears, Joseph M., Jr., O4047530.
 Stamps, John R., O4076500.
 Stewart, John P.
 Stoddard, Timothy D., O4065472.
 Stykos, John S.
 Swayne, Charles J., O4061558.
 Tettelbach, Donald C., O4076065.
 Tilly, Clyde C., Jr., O4071872.
 *Toolson, John M., Jr.
 *Vancini, Arthur J., O4070485.
 Van Houten, Peter F., O4076844.

NOTE: Those officers whose names are not preceded by the symbol (*) were appointed, transferred, or promoted during the recess of the Senate. Those officers whose names are preceded by the symbol (*) were not appointed or promoted during the recess of the Senate.

REGULAR AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of sections 8298, 8299, and 8304, title 10, United States Code. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law:

CAPTAIN TO MAJOR

Line of the Air Force

Huggard, Peter John, Jr., 11306A.
 Nele, Reuben William, 11439A.
 Howe, Charles Elbridge, Jr., 11479A.
 Simmons, Harlan Gilliam, 11551A.
 Ingalls, Murray Harold, 11599A.
 Hinton, Jay Stephen, 11602A.
 Hurt, Charles Clyde, 11614A.
 Holt, Warner Jenella, 10428A.
 Livingston, Clyde McRay, 11657A.
 Bender, Carroll Joseph, 11685A.
 Broach, William Gardner, Jr., 11820A.
 Jones, Dean A., 11893A.

Fayman, Edward Aaron, 12064A.
 Mills, Joe Rose, 12101A.
 Harris, Carl Truett, 12102A.
 Hicks, Charles Kimball, 12130A.
 Ott, George Joseph, 12133A.
 Edwards, Elmer Thomas, Jr., 12613A.
 Bell, John Arnold, 12627A.
 Zelenka, Raymond Emil, 12701A.
 Selfert, Henry Lee, 12702A.
 Dean, Preston Minor, 12703A.
 Harris, Robert Wilson, 12704A.
 Godbey, Donald Edward, 12705A.
 Gentry, James Elbert, 12706A.
 Clements, Lawson Woodrow, 12707A.
 Rockey, Carlton George, Jr., 12708A.
 Abbott, Edmond Hoyet, 12709A.
 Symmes, Roderick Ormsby, 12710A.
 Perkins, Donald Foss, 12711A.
 Fitschen, Iver Clarence, 12712A.
 Vanbruggen, Richard, 12713A.
 Horn, John David, 12714A.
 Allen, Donald Wellington, 12715A.
 Guerlein, Carl Joseph, 12716A.
 Black, Jim, 12717A.
 Miller, Richmond Lee, Jr., 12718A.
 Meacham, Gerard Stewart, 12719A.
 Yochim, Frederick Anthony, 12720A.
 Reed, Charles William, 12722A.
 Kennedy, Thomas Barrett, 12723A.
 Buffenbarger, Harold Lee, 12724A.
 Moelich, William Edward, Jr., 12725A.
 Masonheimer, Robert Harvey, 12727A.
 Kelly, James Douglas, 12728A.
 Charbonneaux, Dorwin Douglas, 12731A.
 Lewis, Jack Miller, 12732A.
 Kinchla, Edward Francis, Jr., 12735A.
 Price, Robert Doyle, 12736A.
 Kelsh, Frederick Charles, 12738A.
 Duke, Robert Harold, 12739A.
 Karnezis, Demetrios, 12740A.
 Warner, James Aldo, 12741A.
 Brooks, James Bruce, 12742A.
 Carter, James Barney, 12743A.
 Black, William Talbot, Jr., 12744A.
 Greene, Clarence Raymond, 12745A.
 Gallerani, Alterio, 12746A.
 Singleton, Floyd Edwards, 12748A.
 Clark, Waymon D., 12749A.
 Kessler, Donald Lee, 12750A.
 Robertson, Thomas Dillon, 12751A.
 Anderson, Edgar Harold, Jr., 12752A.
 Miele, Alfonse Ralph, 12754A.
 Penton, Austin Douglas, 12755A.
 Long, Clifford George, 12756A.
 Dawson, Albert Eugene, 12757A.
 Murray, William Marvin, 12758A.
 Lyle, Vernon John, 12759A.
 Niersbach, Norman George, 12760A.
 Russell, Norman, 12761A.
 Abbott, Woodrow Acton, 12763A.
 Weed, John Barton, 12765A.
 Hughes, John Francis, 12766A.
 Carey, Constantine George, 12767A.
 Grosse, William Richard, 12768A.
 Combs, Edward Emmerson, 12769A.
 Collier, Robert Edward, 12770A.
 Wolfe, Roland L., 12771A.
 Erickson, Orin Horgan, 12772A.
 Holley, Roy Lamar, 12773A.
 Rountree, Malcolm Stuart, 12774A.
 Chandley, Sherley Sevier, 12775A.
 Grottle, George Tibor, 12776A.
 Cheatham, Richard Blake, 12777A.
 Beeson, Jack Toll, 12778A.
 Moore, Herbert Warren, Jr., 12779A.
 Cloud, Carl Everett, 12780A.
 Beveridge, Andrew Lowman, 12781A.
 Stevenson, William Leroy, 12782A.
 Clark, Wayne Elmus, 12783A.
 Peightel, James Lloyd, 12784A.
 Dietrich, Leroy Schantz, 12785A.
 Lackey, James Clifton, 12786A.
 Wilson, Woodrow William, 12788A.
 Thompson, Allen Wesley, 12789A.
 Fritsch, Edward Martin, 12790A.
 Fikes, Charles Wilson, 12791A.
 Johnston, Ben Doom, Jr., 12792A.
 Weigle, Vincent Joseph, 12793A.
 Meyers, Oliver Harold, 12794A.
 Andrew, James Ward, 12795A.
 Bigum, Alfred Clark, 12796A.

- Wise, Billie Reford, 12798A.
 McBride, Elmer Thomas, 12799A.
 Erdman, John Muttart, 12800A.
 Peattie, Harry Andrew, Jr., 12801A.
 Neal, Harold Lord, Jr., 12802A.
 Livingood, Galen Aldo, 12803A.
 Kerr, Robert Augustus, 12804A.
 McMahon, James Joseph, Jr., 12805A.
 Wheeler, Kenneth Robert, 12806A.
 Woods, Roy Douglas, 12808A.
 Chapman, George Wesley, 12809A.
 Miller, Robert Thorn, 12810A.
 Tammenga, Henry Lubertus, 12811A.
 Jonas, Gordon E. Lester, 12812A.
 McGrew, Kenneth Gordon, 12813A.
 Carter, Frank Maynard, Jr., 12815A.
 Smithwick, Fred Barksdale, Jr., 12816A.
 Timmermans, Henry Louis, 12817A.
 Roberts, Harry Warren, 12818A.
 Mickish, William Jack, 12819A.
 Stabler, Tarlton Brooke, 12820A.
 Freas, Luther Wayne, 12821A.
 Kelso, William Robert, 12822A.
 Steen, Clarence Herbert, 12823A.
 Welch, Norman Ernest, 12824A.
 Wakefield, Harry Adams, 12825A.
 Chavez, Manuel Jose, Jr., 12828A.
 Keator, John Elmer, 12830A.
 Newsom, B. W., 12831A.
 Apgar, Paul Donald, 12832A.
 Fisher, Earl, Jr., 12833A.
 Gerdes, Donald Richard, 12834A.
 Grubb, Royal Harwood, 12835A.
 Fisher, Thurman Danton, 12836A.
 Remick, John Henry, 12838A.
 Dyas, David Dean, 12840A.
 Bare, Harold Francis, 12841A.
 Bormann, Frederick Eugene, 12842A.
 Langford, Floyd J., 12844A.
 Jones, William Aubrey, 12846A.
 Porter, Frederick Sherwood, Jr., 12848A.
 Dover, Joseph Harrison, 12850A.
 King, Frederick Martin, 12852A.
 Smith, William Bernard, Jr., 12853A.
 Marston, Arthur Anson, 12854A.
 Netherwood, Douglas Blakeshaw, 12857A.
 Stoll, Albert Earl, Jr., 12860A.
 Fisher, Roger Louis, 12861A.
 Linn, Howard Anthony, 12862A.
 Danforth, George Luck, Jr., 12863A.
 Lutrey, Theodore Thomas, 12865A.
 Meltzer, Lester, 12867A.
 Thaler, Melvin Sidney, 12870A.
 Wink, Eugene August, Jr., 12871A.
 Janek, Lewis Frank, 12872A.
 Benedict, Paul Miller, 12874A.
 Pollen, Milton Thomas, 12875A.
 Oswald, Garth Barnes, 12876A.
 Kettler, William Herman, 12877A.
 Dunn, Donald Wayne, 12879A.
 Smith, Robert London, 12880A.
 Molloy, Paul Francis, 12882A.
 Pullen, Howard Vere, 12884A.
 Ryan, Neil Brammer, 12885A.
 Masters, Edgar James, 12886A.
 Fristoe, James Poor, 12887A.
 Elser, John Leigh, 12889A.
 Tucker, Charles Lewis, 12890A.
 Jones, Henry Lee, 12891A.
 Nowlin, David McBroom, 12892A.
 Adams, James Addison, 12893A.
 Cooper, Harold Myron, 12894A.
 Littleton, Franklin Walter, Jr., 12896A.
 Jerman, Charles Edwood, 12897A.
 Middleton, George Alvin, 12899A.
 Masterson, Robert James, 12901A.
 Harbula, Edward Albert, 12902A.
 Tucker, Claude Jordan, 12903A.
 Barton, Roger Darl, 12904A.
 Scott, Robert Isham, Jr., 12905A.
 Williams, Irwin Lynn, 12906A.
 Harris, Willie Marvin, 12907A.
 Cummings, Jesse Milburn, 12908A.
 Reavis, Cecil Leon, Jr., 12909A.
 Piggott, Myron George, 12911A.
 McGrain, Thomas Wood, 12912A.
 Shuck, John Flory, 12913A.
 Donnelly, James Edward, Jr., 12914A.
 Barnidge, William Hall, 12915A.
 Bailey, Gordon Anderson, 12918A.
 Wells, Charles Brinton, Jr., 12919A.
 Green, Joseph, 12921A.
 Miller, Monroe Marchbank, 12922A.
 McCann, James Joseph, 12924A.
 Logan, Douglas Harold, 12925A.
 Klonowski, Joseph James, 12926A.
 Way, Jack, 12928A.
 Korbol, Clifford Oscar, 12929A.
 Meyer, Gilbert Edgar, 12930A.
 Heslep, Alvin Ray, 12931A.
 Hodkins, Chester Allen, 12932A.
 Howell, James Robert, 12933A.
 Welsh, James Harry, 12935A.
 Ascherfeld, Karl Cousins, Jr., 12936A.
 Ballie, Irwin Levi, 12937A.
 Cavanaugh, William Daniel, 12938A.
 McKown, Robert Emery, 12939A.
 Halpin, Edward Vincent, 12940A.
 Bennett, Walter Wilson, 12942A.
 Wells, Harold Eugene, 12943A.
 Hughes, Robert Lee, 12944A.
 Stewart, Thomas Earl, 12945A.
 Scurlock, James Gordon, 12946A.
 Armstead, Seth Abraham, Jr., 12947A.
 Roberts, Charles Anthony, 12948A.
 Helms, Willard Bryce, 12949A.
 Cherry, Clyde Stephen, 12952A.
 Back, John Verdell, 12953A.
 Finnerty, William Joseph, 12957A.
 Williams, Donald Elmer, 12958A.
 Cox, Samuel Jack, Jr., 12960A.
 Brown, Robert Curtis, 12961A.
 Schmidt, Robert Charles, 12962A.
 Williams, Lewis Harris, 12963A.
 Anderson, John Burton, 12964A.
 Jones, Melbern Robert, 12965A.
 Talbot, Philip Burne, 12966A.
 Green, Robert Vestry, 12967A.
 Sanderson, Duncan McAuley, 12970A.
 Coursey, Robert Joseph, 12971A.
 Allen, Frank Wynter, 12972A.
 Parsonson, Ernest Charles, 12973A.
 Carpenter, Dustin Edward, 12974A.
 Voss, Kenneth William, 12976A.
 Beighley, Joe Willard, 12977A.
 O'Hearn, Daniel Robert, 12978A.
 Coble, Walter Monroe, 12979A.
 Smith, Eldon Vernon, 12980A.
 Vaughan, Thomas Wallace, 12981A.
 Willis, W. B., 12982A.
 Krause, Francis Raymond, 12983A.
 Prochoroff, George, 12984A.
 Sutton, Robert Clifton, 12985A.
 Neal, Robert Eugene, 12987A.
 DeLoughary, Robert David, 12989A.
 Little, Homer Francis, 12990A.
 Gradel, George Anthony, 12991A.
 Arneson, Kenneth Lincoln, 12992A.
 Hogan, Miller E., 12993A.
 Berkstrom, John Arthur, 12994A.
 Grey, Walter Forrest, 12995A.
 Chessier, Alvin James, 12996A.
 Burke, John Francis, 12997A.
 Carmack, Harold Horton, 12998A.
 Summers, Harold Lee, 12999A.
 Sullivan, Charles Luther, 13000A.
 Kille, Wesley Grant, 13001A.
 Armstrong, George Valentine, Jr., 13002A.
 Lux, Frank Orf, 13004A.
 Mattson, Joseph Albert, 13006A.
 Hotard, Ernest Lee, 13007A.
 O'Leary, John David, 13010A.
 Weaver, Carl Turner, Jr., 13011A.
 Horton, Jack O'Quin, 13012A.
 Simmons, Malcolm Clifford, 13013A.
 Smith, Willard Edward, 13014A.
 Withers, Raymond Rankin, 13015A.
 Corn, Cecil Paul, 13016A.
 Kirby, Julian Benton, 13017A.
 Hargett, Joe Thurman, 13018A.
 Ridenour, Paul Wesley, 13019A.
 Beck, Howard George, 13020A.
 Shaber, Bert, Jr., 13021A.
 Reilley, Robert John, 13022A.
 McFarland, Kenneth Thomas, Jr., 13023A.
 Boaz, Reynolds Ollie, 13024A.
 Hodges, Millard Upton, 13025A.
 Morel, Raymond Ernest, 13026A.
 Price, Leroy Burroughs, 13027A.
 Wywal, Felix Benard, 13028A.
 Arey, Warren Fredrick, 13029A.
 Handy, Paul, 13031A.
 Page, Jack Clifford, 13032A.
 Henley, Robert Max, 13033A.
 Partrick, Richard Harding, 13034A.
 Leaser, Earl Robert, 13036A.
 Janssen, Carl Andrew, 13038A.
 Jackson, Earl E., Jr., 13040A.
 Bevard, Franklin Blake, 13041A.
 Hamilton, Richard Louis, 13042A.
 Vansickle, Philip Hugh, 13043A.
 Wood, Thomas Walley, 13044A.
 Mouat, John Charles, 13045A.
 Johnson, Jack Dewey, 13047A.
 Liniger, Vaun Neal, 13048A.
 Lowman, Raymond Paul, 13049A.
 Jacobs, William Paul, 13052A.
 Carpenter, Claude S., 13054A.
 Murray, Loren Purdy, Jr., 13055A.
 Simmons, Willis Madison, 13057A.
 Haggerty, Frank Richard, 13058A.
 Recher, John Henry, 13059A.
 Britt, Daniel Turner, Jr., 13061A.
 Frederick, Paul Alphonse, 3d, 13062A.
 French, George Edward, Jr., 13063A.
 Degroat, Russell Ellsworth, 13064A.
 Ottaway, Harold Edward, 13065A.
 Gettelfinger, Robert Jerome, 13066A.
 Welch, Eugene Clair, 13068A.
 Kuldau, Parker Charles, 13069A.
 Rorrer, Marvin Thomas, 13070A.
 Horrigan, Robert James, 13071A.
 Crone, Douglas Arthur, 13072A.
 Wolfe, Lawrence John, 13073A.
 Caudill, Orley Brandt, 13074A.
 Boyd, Robert Richardson, 13075A.
 Wood, Horace Dula, 13076A.
 Smith, Jack Arthur, 13078A.
 Hanner, Charles Kirkman, Jr., 13079A.
 Sullivan, Robert, 13081A.
 Sherman, Ocea D., Jr., 13082A.
 Meibohm, Winfred Herbert, 13083A.
 Hill, John Francis, 13077A.
 Newton, James Harold, 13084A.
 Jane, Edwin George, Jr., 13085A.
 Zimmerman, Max George, 13087A.
 Bellows, Clyde Lee, 13088A.
 Leary, Dodge Edwin, 13089A.
 Orme, Griffith, 13090A.
 Bohart, Chester Herbert, 13091A.
 Zigrang, William John, 13095A.
 Mitchell, Ralph Waymon, Jr., 13096A.
 Halliday, Robert Wallace, 13098A.
 Vanderbeek, Louis Marshall, 13099A.
 Owens, Melvin O'Dell, 13100A.
 Grabowski, Francis Theodore, 13101A.
 Vocke, Robert Donald, 13102A.
 Leeds, John Corbett, Jr., 13103A.
 Carey, George Francis, Jr., 13104A.
 Bradshaw, Morris Harold, 13105A.
 Horton, William Joseph, 13107A.
 Davis, Montie Alius, Jr., 13108A.
 Stanley, Marvin Miles, 13109A.
 Quinones, Alphonse Diaz, 13110A.
 Todd, Raymond, Victor, 13112A.
 Dawson, Theodore Estel, 13113A.
 Lanphere, Jean Wilberger, 13115A.
 Vacanti, Charles Louis, 13116A.
 Stevens, Charles Albert, Jr., 13117A.
 Reilly, Alvin Edmond, 13118A.
 Covell, Frank Dustin, 13119A.
 Jones, Ellis Madison, Jr., 13120A.
 Jensen, Harris Lyle, 13121A.
 Gregory, Fountain Laverne, Jr., 13122A.
 Renken, Fred Phillip, 13123A.
 Sitler, Fred Harry, 13124A.
 Pidgeon, Charles Henry, 13125A.
 Corcoran, Joseph Bernard, 13126A.
 Amundson, Floyd Allen, 13127A.
 Crandall, Fred, 13129A.
 Mullin, Robert Edward, 13130A.
 Terrier, John Curry, 13131A.
 Alukonis, Stanley, 13132A.
 Siebern, Vincent Peter, 13133A.
 Terrell, James Henry, Jr., 13134A.
 Anderson, Curtis Alloyes, 13136A.
 Widney, Ellys Verne, 13137A.
 Holder, Glenni Craig, 13138A.
 Norton, William Ray, 13140A.
 Porter, Ernest James, 13141A.
 Sprague, Robert Leroy, 13142A.
 Liptak, James Steber, 13143A.
 Wilson, Morris Francis, 13144A.

Yeoman, Bill Lee, 13146A.
 Mayhew, John Frank, 13147A.
 Hansen, Harold Christian, 13149A.
 Seymour, Charles Patrick, 13150A.
 Hooper, William Duncan, 13151A.
 Serafin, John Lawrence, 13153A.
 Friedrich, Roy Edward, Sr., 13154A.
 Bennett, Eddie Lowell, 13155A.
 Savage, Robert Berl, 13156A.
 Romo, Peter, Edward, 13157A.
 Chinnoek, Earl Howard, 13158A.
 Murray, Richard Earl, 13161A.
 Good, Marvin Harold, 13162A.
 Ross, Richard Harold, 13163A.
 Blanchard, Jerome Louis, 13164A.
 Johnson, George William S., 13165A.
 Sorbo, Albert Richard, 13166A.
 Fisher, Charles Ira, 13169A.
 Yarbrough, Leonard Harold, 13172A.
 Lockwood, Harold Keller, 13173A.
 French, Russell Aaron, 13174A.
 Shook, Fredric Warden, 13175A.
 Moon, Jack F., 13176A.
 Musgrave, Howard James, 13178A.
 Brown, Walter James, 13179A.
 Galbraith, Charles Leland, 13181A.
 Irwin, James Richard, 13182A.
 Neil, John Gillespie, 13183A.
 McKenzie, Byron Ernest, 13184A.
 Grotenstein, Morton, 13185A.
 Looney, John Preston, 13186A.
 Hale, Benjamin Lyle, 13188A.
 Hartley, Frank William, Jr., 13189A.
 Jordan, Arthur Cleveland, 13190A.
 Cowan, Burl, 13191A.
 Stein, Joe Eugene, 13192A.
 Fisher, Orville Lee, Jr., 13193A.
 Warehime, Forrest Everett, Jr., 13194A.
 Turnquist, Roy Harris, 13195A.
 Atterbury, Logan Cavanaugh, 13197A.
 Lambert, Henry Read, 13199A.
 Metcalf, George Nathan, 13200A.
 Anderson, Richard Kenneth, 13201A.
 Behrens, William Chesly, 13202A.
 Menza, Dominic Frank, 13204A.
 McCabe, Charles James, 13205A.
 Corritore, Pascal Joseph, 13207A.
 Gauvin, Francis Roland, 13208A.
 Tyson, Houston Carroll, 13210A.
 Harper, Cecil Leo, 13211A.
 Cox, Claude Wright, 13212A.
 Allen, John Richard, 13213A.
 Swap, Arthur Merrill, 13214A.
 Wood, William Dean, 13215A.
 Kocel, Edward Peter, 13216A.
 Henke, Arnold William, 13217A.
 Morgan, Joseph Pierpont, 13218A.
 Johnson, Howard Carol, 13219A.
 Colver, Robert Cecil, 13221A.
 Dietrich, Clair McAllister, 13222A.
 Edwards, Gerald Brinton, 13224A.
 Staley, Charles Walter, 13225A.
 George, Richard Pierce, 13226A.
 Ness, Patrick James, 13227A.
 White, William, 13228A.
 McClement, Robert Lloyd, 13236A.
 Spencer, Robert Vernon, 13230A.
 Ostrem, Roy Ebert, 13233A.
 Long, Lewis Frank, 13234A.
 Ebelke, William Henry, 13235A.
 Foster, John Phillip, 13237A.
 Ainsworth, Jess Willard, 13238A.
 Houser, Patrick Byron, 13239A.
 Nebughr, Raymond Laverne, 13241A.
 Foss, Robert John, 13243A.
 Harris, Charles William, 13245A.
 VanRope, Roy Wilson, 13246A.
 Fazlollah, Maurice John, 13247A.
 Roberts, Ray Oliver, 13248A.
 Mikkelsen, Albert Hansen, 13250A.
 Jones, Robert Louis, 13251A.
 Langworthy, Everett Walter, 13253A.
 Crockett, Woodrow Wilson, 13254A.
 Stewart, Dale Fenton, 13255A.
 Lyman, Edward McLean, 13256A.
 Laws, Warren Porter, 13257A.
 Randels, James Bennett, 13258A.
 Hall, Felton William, 13259A.
 Kennedy, Jerome Michael, 13260A.
 Blake, Clifford Hubert, 13261A.
 Caldwell, Joel Blackwell, Jr., 13263A.
 Brown, Joseph, Jr., 13264A.
 Whalen, Daniel Joseph, 13265A.
 Pascoe, Harry, 13266A.
 Sams, Richard Henry, Jr., 13267A.
 Fruit, Firman Harley, 13269A.
 Wimberly, Wesley Forbes, 13270A.
 Driscoll, Kenneth Lloyd, Jr., 13273A.
 Gassler, John, 13274A.
 Smitherman, Julian Edward, 13276A.
 Ports, Robert Alton, 13277A.
 Christopher, Albert McAdams, 13278A.
 Lane, Ralph Hodgdon, Jr., 13279A.
 Moses, Larrie Ellis, 13280A.
 Taylor, Roland Howard, 13282A.
 Coleman, Thomas Philip, 13283A.
 Wright, Charles Franklin, 13284A.
 Smith, Ralph Lindley, 13285A.
 Mulanax, Robert Verdell, 13286A.
 Smith, Clyde Henry, 13287A.
 Paulsel, Donald Quentin, 13288A.
 Bohling, Charles Frederick, 13289A.
 Tift, Ralph E., 13292A.
 Keema, John Milford, 13293A.
 Johnson, Kenneth Alfred, 13294A.
 Larson, Loren Melvin, 13295A.
 Bouchard, Charles Chester, 13298A.
 Lupa, Henry Joseph, 13299A.
 Dayton, Steward Ray, 13300A.
 Kleine, James Dallas, Jr., 13301A.
 Schooley, Jim Corbett, 13302A.
 Morgan, Noland Juul, 13303A.
 Gillaspie, Mark Wolford, 13305A.
 Crisman, Harry Bruce, 13306A.
 Stonis, Peter Casimer, 13307A.
 Culbertson, William R., 13308A.
 Andrae, Paul Herman, 2d, 13309A.
 Bilson, John Gilbert, 13310A.
 Ledbetter, Lamar Edward, 13312A.
 Goodreau, James Joseph, 13313A.
 Territo, Vincent Anthony, 13314A.
 Dieck, Theodore Francis, 13315A.
 Gallagher, John Joseph, 13318A.
 Haan, Carl Joseph, 13320A.
 Purdy, Douglas Chester, 13322A.
 Curd, James Loyd, 13327A.
 Hinnant, Robert Earle, 13329A.
 Ford, Ernest C., 13330A.
 Stroud, William Paul, Jr., 13331A.
 Margison, Robert Louis, 13332A.
 Richardson, Sidney Kenneth, 13333A.
 Gregory, Benjamin Francis, 13334A.
 Assimotos, Samuel Anthony, 13335A.
 McClure, Samuel Sidney, 13336A.
 Fjeseth, Harold Edwin, 13338A.
 Carlson, Donald Charlie, 13339A.
 Maitland, William Ward, 13341A.
 Eilar, Norman Woodrow, 13342A.
 Michael, Edward Stanley, 13343A.
 Shafer, Guy Leslie, Jr., 13344A.
 Scudder, Robert Kelso, 13345A.
 Thornton, Charles Hampton, 13346A.
 Johnson, William Thomas, 13347A.
 Davis, Onner Duncan, 2d, 13348A.
 Johnson, Edward Lee, 13349A.
 Brown, John Wright, 13350A.
 Cadwallader, John Stephen, 13351A.
 Rentmeester, Lester Francis, 13352A.
 Richie, Frank Gilbert, 13353A.
 Woodward, John Luther, Jr., 13354A.
 Starmer, Glenn Allen, 13356A.
 Mayfield, Darrell Ware, 13358A.
 Dessert, Donald Mark, 13359A.
 Barber, James Barton, 13360A.
 Rochlin, Arthur William, 13361A.
 Richards, Donald William, 13362A.
 Williams, Cyril Evan, 13363A.
 Greene, Melvin Leslie, 13364A.
 Knowles, Edward, Jr., 13365A.
 Nichols, Malcolm George, 13366A.
 Balliet, Byron Fredrick, 13367A.
 Combs, John Harley, Jr., 13368A.
 Benbow, John Warren, 13369A.
 Spofford, James Russell, 13371A.
 Carlyle, James Howard, 13373A.
 James, Clifton Eugene, 13374A.
 Adams, Carl Russell, 13375A.
 Gamelin, Alme Joseph, 13376A.
 Murray, Charles Bernard, 13377A.
 Moon, Bryden Earl, 13378A.
 Moore, George Manley, 13379A.
 Capps, Paul Willard, 13380A.
 Davis, Wilbert Eugene, 13381A.
 Pettit, Roy Francis, 13382A.
 Sorenson, Bernard Ramon, 13383A.
 Harms, Thomas Hershal, 13384A.
 Lober, Richard Hatz, 13385A.
 Petree, William Lloyd, 13386A.
 Hovey, Harold Gordon, 13387A.
 Lutz, George Willard, 13388A.
 Burton, Ernest Lyle, 13389A.
 Heaviside, Robert William, 13390A.
 Henry, Russell Frank, 13391A.
 Green, Jimmie Lee, 13392A.
 Burget, Carl Edward, 13393A.
 Lane, Edward Erie, Jr., 13394A.
 Bockelman, Frederick, Jr., 13396A.
 Seliga, Edward Joseph, 13397A.
 McMinn, Truman Lee, 13400A.
 Avery, Charles Malcolm, 13399A.
 Baker, Gordon, 13402A.
 Lindgren, John Rudolph, 13403A.
 Weltzel, Donald Leo, 13404A.
 Arlington, Matthew Thomas, 13405A.
 Williams, James Edwin, 13406A.
 Smith, Wayne, 13407A.
 Loflin, William Albert, 13408A.
 Welch, Chester Colvin, 13409A.
 Hanna, Ross Pershing, 13410A.
 Hartzell, Connett Foster, 13411A.
 Thompson, William Marvin, 13412A.
 Merrill, Robert Taylor, 3d., 13413A.
 Lee, Richard Daniel, 13414A.
 Waterman, Leroy Richard, 13415A.
 Horn, Willard Lee, 13416A.
 Heberling, Raymond Lee, 13417A.
 Hoerler, Walter, 13418A.
 Walsh, James, Jr., 13419A.
 Howard, Pat Neff, 13420A.
 Vantrease, Hubert Clyde, 13422A.
 Blitch, Norman Henry, 3d, 13423A.
 Weyant, Jack Areties, 13424A.
 Bynum, Willis Allan, 13425A.
 Martin, Herbert Wayne, 13426A.
 Hardman, John Wesley, 13428A.
 Dusenberry, Robert Kelly, 13429A.
 VanName, Edward Ephraim, 13430A.
 Harrold, Paul Custer, 13431A.
 Hart, Francis Joseph, 13432A.
 Pope, Kermit Rudolph, 13433A.
 Schindler, Joe Thomas, 13434A.
 Richardson, Bill Mack, 13435A.
 Petersen, Warren Jay, 13436A.
 Sandbach, John Oscar, 13437A.
 Wear, Thomas Orval, 13438A.
 Wathen, Roy Dolph, 13439A.
 Carney, Francis Melvin, 13440A.
 Hunter, Trymon Winfred, 13442A.
 Babb, Robert Gordon, 13443A.
 Martell, Donald Joseph, 13444A.
 Webb, Richard Leslie, 13446A.
 Carlson, Roy Duane, 13447A.
 Ethridge, Floyd Charles, 13448A.
 Sparks, Earl Edwin, 13449A.
 Sundeen, William Erhard, 13451A.
 Nicholson, Clifton Leonidas, 13452A.
 Smith, Warren Hutchinson, Jr., 13453A.
 Smith, Robert William, 13454A.
 Mohr, Homer Hirst, 13455A.
 Council, Robert Enloe, 13456A.
 Flannigan, William Chisholm, 13457A.
 Donohue, John Earl, 13458A.
 Cook, Eugene Dalton, 13459A.
 Smith, Lewis Curtis, 13462A.
 McPherson, Samuel Oscar, Jr., 13463A.
 Cashman, William James, 13464A.
 Mallard, Thurston Nathaniel, 13467A.
 Sneed, William Osborne, 13468A.
 Voigtman, Frank Leslie, 13469A.
 Kaufman, Richard Herbert, 13471A.
 Fantone, William Herbert, Jr., 13472A.
 Williams, James Benjamin, Jr., 13473A.
 McDonell, Charles Edmond, 13475A.
 Shultz, Charles Yandell, Jr., 13476A.
 Phillips, William Lloyd, 13478A.
 Bachmann, Frederick Emil, Jr., 13479A.
 Benne, Louis, 13480A.
 Cook, Charles Evans, Jr., 13481A.
 Mason, John Jesse, 13482A.
 Fowler, James Furman, 13483A.
 King, William Harrison, Jr., 13484A.
 Stotts, Allan Herbert, 13486A.
 Rawls, Don Molton, 13487A.

- Wesley, James Richard, 13488A.
 Riggs, Francis Hutton, 13489A.
 Dodson, Claude Bolen, 13492A.
 Frey, George Joseph, 13494A.
 Canestrari, Gisto, 13495A.
 Holcomb, Robert Joseph, 13496A.
 Brooks, James Gordon, 13497A.
 McFann, H. Miles, 13499A.
 Newell, Jamieson Harper Bryden, 13501A.
 Conklin, Edmund Holbrook, 13502A.
 Berg, Howard Lysle, 13503A.
 Martin, Thomas Sutton, Jr., 13504A.
 Bailey, Joseph Aaron, 13505A.
 Douglas, Louis Robert, 13506A.
 Smith, Robert Eugene, 13507A.
 Partridge, Charles Henry, 13508A.
 McCain, Earl Schisler, 13510A.
 Miller, Nathan Wendell, 13511A.
 Bollard, Donald Wilbur, 13512A.
 Crose, Leonard, 13513A.
 Goodfellow, Alford Joseph, 13514A.
 Paradise, Charles Howard, 13515A.
 Rogers, Odie Floyd, Jr., 13516A.
 Hurley, John Robert, 13517A.
 Jacobs, Michael Collins, 13518A.
 Ullmann, Gilbert, 13519A.
 Wagnon, Harry Tidwell, 13520A.
 Crozier, Roswell Lamont, Jr., 13521A.
 Bailey, William Douglas, 13522A.
 Williams, Ogg Lemuel, Jr., 13523A.
 Smith, Wayne Elwood, Jr., 13524A.
 Wright, Russell Edward, 13526A.
 Spiva, Thurman, 13527A.
 Sproul, Matthew, Jr., 13528A.
 Armstrong, Jack Rutherford, 13529A.
 Barker, Havelock William, 13530A.
 Palmer, Carl Goodwin, 13531A.
 Schnabel, Robert Emmett, 13532A.
 Lindsay, Robert Alfred, 13533A.
 King, Paul Simpson, 13534A.
 Simon, John James, 13535A.
 Framsted, Kenneth Gerald, 13536A.
 Hillen, John William, Jr., 13537A.
 Bennett, Frenchy Dumont, 13538A.
 Border, Jean Stambach, 13539A.
 Long, Raymond Willis, 13541A.
 Miller, Richard Franklin, 13542A.
 Schlueter, Edward Arthur, 13543A.
 Imhoff, Harold Louis, 13544A.
 Townsend, George Erwin, 13545A.
 Schoonvel, John, 13546A.
 Scurzi, Joseph Ralph, 13547A.
 Brown, Ben Russell, 13548A.
 Milburn, Charles Albert, 13549A.
 Welden, Robert Dexter, 13550A.
 Stacey, Walter, 13551A.
 Knott, Clarence William, 13552A.
 Buhler, Lloyd Patrick, 13553A.
 Lehner, Albert Michael, 13554A.
 Overton, William Wesley, 13555A.
 Hodgins, Lawrence Judson, Jr., 13558A.
 Burk, Clarence Gordon, 13560A.
 Amundson, Lowell O'Dell, 13561A.
 Robinson, Charles Joseph, 13562A.
 Duffus, John David, 13563A.
 Sporer, Fred, Jr., 13564A.
 Smith, John Merle, 13567A.
 Moorhead, Robert Blair, 13568A.
 Ingram, Vernon John, 13570A.
 Reid, Alva Russell, 13571A.
 Curtis, Ralph Russell, 13573A.
 Aagaard, Emmert Mortensen, 13574A.
 Fowle, Herbert Lester, Jr., 13575A.
 Smith, Paul Allen, 13576A.
 Meade, Elmer Charles, 13577A.
 Shero, Victor Kimball, 13578A.
 Wald, Elwood John, 13579A.
 Norman, Harry Edward, 13580A.
 Stephens, Robert Luther, 13581A.
 Gallagher, James, 13582A.
 Forbragd, Maurice Harlin, 13583A.
 Marohl, Hugh Phillip, 13584A.
 Hill, George William, Jr., 13585A.
 Stuyvesant, Ernest Derverd, 13586A.
 Cloninger, Charles Reid, 13587A.
 Stout, Robert Archibald, 13588A.
 Donaldson, Glenn Hubert, 13589A.
 Dyer, Eugene Nicholas, 13590A.
 Daniel, Garland Simon, 13591A.
 Aderholt, Harry Clay, 13592A.
 Zuber, Richard Stanley, 13593A.
 Lighter, Homer Ernest, Jr., 13595A.
 Daniel, Robert Edward, 13596A.
 Lane, Joseph Anthony, 13597A.
 Bell, David Harold, 13598A.
 Long, Carlton Harry, Jr., 13599A.
 Fairbanks, Gerald Delmar, 13600A.
 Conklin, Clifford Edward, 13602A.
 Jones, Albert Wilson, 13603A.
 Herman, Donald Luther, 13604A.
 Williams, James Alfred, 13605A.
 Boggs, Wallace Milton, 13606A.
 Kinny, Archer Warren, Jr., 13607A.
 Clark, William Thomas, Jr., 13611A.
 Fisher, James Robert, 13612A.
 Pierce, Milton Ralph, 13613A.
 Reynolds, Walker Russell, Jr., 13614A.
 Smith, Vander Lee, 13615A.
 Whitaker, Thompson Stout, Jr., 13616A.
 Morrison, Robert Edward, 13617A.
 Taylor, David Marvin, 13618A.
 Williams, Herndon Fauntleroy, 13619A.
 Collier, Milton, 13620A.
 Cecil, Walter McKinley, Jr., 13621A.
 McKinney, Russell Morris, 13622A.
 Abels, Erich Tommy, 13624A.
 Patton, Roderick Richard, 13625A.
 Stull, Grafton William, 13627A.
 Barouch, Robert, 13628A.
 Dague, Maxwell Horton, 13629A.
 Thomas, Leo Ernest, 13630A.
 Barr, Thomas Gilbert, 13631A.
 Markham, Vernon Clayborn, 13633A.
 Martin, Jack Talbert, 13634A.
 Jarrett, David Duval, 13636A.
 Egan, James Cronin, Jr., 13638A.
 Smith, Mance Clayton, 13639A.
 McClure, William Clark, 13640A.
 Sabine, George Edward, 13641A.
 Aamodt, Duane Ardell, 13643A.
 Belue, Fred Wayne, Jr., 13644A.
 Downing, Edgar Clarence, 13645A.
 Williams, Burl Ray, 13646A.
 Van Cleef, Paul Leroy, 13647A.
 Ferguson, Richard Thomas, Jr., 13649A.
 Davis, Vincent Earl, 13650A.
 Underwood, William Sural, 13651A.
 Wilkerson, Sam Charles, Jr., 13652A.
 Lannon, James Joseph, 13653A.
 Jones, Richard Francis, 13654A.
 Weinmeister, Carl John, 3d, 13655A.
 Johnson, John Riley, Jr., 13656A.
 Barr, Richard Eugene, 13657A.
 Tarr, Milton Fernando, 13658A.
 Plenti, Willard Gathings, 13659A.
 MacDonald, Douglas Leo, 13660A.
 McKinzie, William Morgan, 13661A.
 Park, Paul Leonard, 13662A.
 Hughes, Paul Addison, 13663A.
 DeLoser, Bernard Clayton, 13664A.
 Bradbury, Jack Edson, 13665A.
 Easley, Charles Delane, 13666A.
 Reagle, Robert Carroll, 13668A.
 Hammack, Charles Ray, 13669A.
 Geller, Ulrich Aloysius, 13670A.
 Dietrich, Fred Herman, 13671A.
 Clark, James Kurns, 13673A.
 Garvin, John Thomas, 13674A.
 Saltzman, Ernest Clifford, Jr., 13675A.
 Woodyard, Jean Karl, Jr., 13676A.
 Oliver, Thomas Kilbury, 13677A.
 Knowles, Harold Ferguson, 13678A.
 McAdam, Richard Curry, 13679A.
 McMullen, Frank McCoy, 13681A.
 Martin, William Wintle, 13682A.
 Snyder, Richard Conklin, 13684A.
 Parker, Richard Henry, 13678A.
 Taylor, Franklin Woody, 13689A.
 Naylor, William Edward, Jr., 13690A.
 Fletcher, Henry Merritt, Jr., 13693A.
 Philpott, Jammie Mendal, 13694A.
 Galas, David Emanuel, 13695A.
 MacMullin, Robert John, 13696A.
 Schramm, Ned, Jr., 13697A.
 Heintzelman, Harry Ludwig, 3d, 13700A.
 Price, Ernest Collier, 13701A.
 Wheeler, Richard Vincent, 13702A.
 Brake, William Jasper, 13707A.
 Novak, Jack Conrad, 13708A.
 Watson, William Glenn, 13709A.
 Smith, Hubert, Jr., 13710A.
 Pugh, James Rival, Jr., 13711A.
 Walsh, Edward Joseph, Jr., 13712A.
 McClure, Robert Dugald, 13714A.
 Gorelangton, Eaton Arthur, 13715A.
 Jackson, Thomas Terrell, 13716A.
 McGregor, Jack Kenneth, 13717A.
 Frisbie, Norman Horace, 13722A.
 Steele, Gordon Hall, Jr., 13723A.
 Renth, Edward Julius, Jr., 13724A.
 Gullion, Allen Wyant, 13726A.
 Dargue, Donald Salmon, 13727A.
 Fisher, Alfred Kremer, 13729A.
 Young, Earle Harrison, 13730A.
 Colson, Carl Clayton, 13731A.
 O'Toole, Jerome Thomas, 13732A.
 Sarrett, Dale Thomas, 13734A.
 Melvin, Robert Tolar, Jr., 13735A.
 Bertholf, Donald Forrest, 13737A.
 Bussell, Chatham Preston, 13738A.
 McLaren, John Paterson, 13741A.
 Pachi, Ruel John, 13742A.
 Fry, Wallace Jiles, Jr., 13743A.
 Buersmeyer, Wilfred Charles, 13745A.
 Estes, Melvin Anderson, 13746A.
 Smith, James Bascom, 13747A.
 Buck, Robert Earl, 13748A.
 Carr, William Francis, 13749A.
 Pennstrom, John Howard, Jr., 13751A.
 Jones, Joseph Wester, Jr., 13752A.
 Pamperien, Roka Doyal, 13752A.
 Williamson, Thomas Wilbur, 13753A.
 Green, James Allen, 13754A.
 Peebles, Farley Edward, 13756A.
 McIntyre, Donald Edwin, 13757A.
 Beauregard, Frank Raymond, 13758A.
 Jacobs, Dan Jean, 13760A.
 Cunningham, Donal Blair, 13761A.
 Anderson, John Richard, 13762A.
 Struble, Raymond Harlan, 13763A.
 Dunn, William Edward, 13764A.
 Kuertz, Robert Richard, 13765A.
 Hill, Kenneth Douglas, 13766A.
 McIntyre, Brandt, 13767A.
 Trall, Reo Clinton, 13768A.
 Scarborough, Hayward Earl, 13769A.
 Roberts, Benjamin Arthur, 13770A.
 Zweifel, Harold John, 13773A.
 MacDougall, Joseph Elbert, 13775A.
 Hamilton, Richard Edelen, Jr., 13776A.
 Mann, William Latimer, 13777A.
 Tisdale, James William, Jr., 13778A.
 MacKenzie, Robert Francis, 13779A.
 Ogle, Sherman Levi, 13780A.
 Moore, Robert Bruce, 13781A.
 Brown, Charles Wesley, 13783A.
 O'Brien, Lawrence George, 13784A.
 Wilson, Mathew Robert, 13785A.
 Sparrow, Harry Ira, 13787A.
 Patterson, John Vance, Jr., 13788A.
 Ward, John Davis, 13790A.
 Ziegelgruber, Lee Roy, 13791A.
 Thompson, Walter Reedy, 13792A.
 Gay, Greenwood George, 13794A.
 Benevent, Foch Joseph, 13796A.
 White, William Ted, 13798A.
 Bledul, Chester Anthony, 13799A.
 Fitzwater, Charles Edward, 13800A.
 Ferguson, James Harvey, 13801A.
 Robson, Brian Peart, 13802A.
 Fielder, Benton, Jr., 13803A.
 Prahler, Robert Henry, 13806A.
 Nutting, Elmer Wharton, 13807A.
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 Vance, Lewis Ingram, 13811A.
 Swalm, Howard Lee, 13812A.
 Stein, Winfield Marshall, 13813A.
 Beall, Max Thompson, 13814A.
 Kammerlohr, Morton Albert, 13815A.
 McKinney, Walter Allen, 13816A.
 Oppen, Leroy Charles, 13817A.
 Dowell, Ralph Harrison, Jr., 13818A.
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 Lawson, Delbert Romang, 13820A.
 Dugi, August Henry, 13821A.
 Culp, Charles Henry, 13822A.
 Jackson, Glen Eugene, 13823A.
 Hall, Zane Grey, 13824A.
 Lindberg, Carl Albert, 13826A.
 Mish, Charles Clarke, 13828A.
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 Edwards, Paul Hartley, 13832A.

Garlitz, William Bryan, Jr., 13837A.
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 Shively, George Knox, 13839A.
 Falk, David Mortimer, 13841A.
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 Jennings, William Morris, 13843A.
 Osborn, Carlos Ralph, 13844A.
 Patterson, Edward Horace, 13845A.
 Porter, Jack Victor, 13846A.
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 Mansfield, Cliff DeForrest, 13849A.
 Morgan, Thomas Elder, Jr., 13840A.
 Lewis, Howard Jackson, 13851A.
 Dent, Richard Emil, Jr., 13854A.
 Hojnacki, Joseph, 13855A.
 Bradley, Clyde William, Jr., 13856A.
 Aumer, Thurman Donald, 13857A.
 Rhodes, Bernard Clair, 13858A.
 Sherrill, Estes Bailey, 13859A.
 Jacobs, Eugene Warren, 13860A.
 White, James Henry, 13861A.
 Meline, Ralph Edwin, 13848A.
 Hambrick, George Oakie, 13866A.
 Craig, Charles White, 13867A.
 Taylor, Vernon Johnson, 13868A.
 Zukerberg, Harry, 13869A.
 Stanfield, Donald Neil, 13870A.
 Bashor, Owen Hale, 13871A.
 Conklin, William David, 13873A.
 Boyles, Dixon Raymond, Jr., 13874A.
 Weil, Frank Phillip, 13875A.
 Mayo, William Everett, 13876A.
 Marsh, Franklin Charles, 13877A.
 Brose, Herbert Eric, 13878A.
 Myrick, Jesse Lee, 13880A.
 Heath, Robert Handley, 13881A.
 Lewis, Melford Walter, 13882A.
 Wilson, Stephen Cheney, 13883A.
 Waage, Amos Ernest, 13887A.
 Wilson, Theodore Allen, 13888A.
 Laedtke, Elmer Carl, 13890A.
 Gaither, John Martin, 13892A.
 Kangas, John Francis, 13893A.
 Riser, William Wallace, Jr., 13894A.
 Stewart, Dana Woodfin, Jr., 13895A.
 Morfit, Charles Beverly, 13896A.
 Savuto, Joseph Anthony, 13897A.
 Keeling, David Woodrow, 13898A.
 Condon, Robert William, 13899A.
 Humphrey, Lee, Jr., 13900A.
 Oldfield, Charles Sheldon, 13901A.
 Smith, Larry Wendell, 13902A.
 Walsh, Roy Michael, 13903A.
 Porter, George Erskin, 13904A.
 Walls, L. E., 13905A.
 Bailey, James Monroe, Jr., 13906A.
 Duval, Don Woods, 13910A.
 Holland, Clark Othell, 13911A.
 Lackens, Edwin Barger, 13912A.
 Ruby, Vincent Miller, 13913A.
 Stephens, William Loyd, 13914A.
 Freeman, Elmer Clayton, 13915A.
 Peck, Warren Kay, 13916A.
 Gifford, William Edward, 13918A.
 Lemak, Frank, 13919A.
 Stevens, Blythe Elmo, 13920A.
 Yockey, Richard Jay, 13921A.
 Yoder, Richard Allen, 13922A.
 Barnett, James Willis, 13924A.
 Mullen, John Thomas, 13925A.
 Quisenberry, George Burnell, 13926A.
 Govednik, Martin James, 13927A.
 McGinniss, Robert Hudson, 11624A.
 Wiggins, Leland Roy, 11625A.
 Bollint, Michael John, Jr., 11636A.
 Fleak, Dennis Logan, 11643A.
 Hugo, Frederick John, Jr., 11656A.
 Thompson, Lassiter, 11664A.
 Bonnett, Charles Daniel, 11683A.
 Lutz, Raymond Kollaokalani, 11691A.
 White, Robert Golson, 11712A.
 McKay, Calvin Robert, 11775A.
 King, Homer James, Jr., 11796A.
 Williams, Hubert Swan, 11797A.
 Crozier, Gordon Wilson, 11830A.
 Smith, William Richard, 11849A.
 Bogan, Harry David, 11854A.
 Bryan, Donald Septimus, 11869A.
 Franck, Lewis Sandlin, 11876A.
 Dykes, Leo Maurice, Jr., 11877A.
 Mullen, Bernard Neil, 11890A.
 Kelly, Joseph Douglas, 11903A.

Currie, Alexander Duncan, 11925A.
 McCoy, Clifford Jack, 11936A.
 Alven, Harold Fritz, 11965A.
 Hilbert, Faye Wilmarth, 12036A.
 Stark, Louis Kenneth, 12067A.
 Finklea, Raymond Archer, Jr., 12077A.
 Webb, Bert Harry, Jr., 12132A.
 Williams, Robert George, 12139A.
 Esh, Norman Richard, 12142A.
 Steinberger, Alfred Charles, 12146A.
 Estes, Eldridge, 12147A.
 Sharp, Edward Elias, 12152A.
 Hartley, James Richard, 12160A.
 Ricci, Vincent Francis, 12211A.
 Marcum, Robert Stanley, 12212A.
 Brown, Uleces Lamar, 12236A.
 Hamill, Jimmy Mearl, 12243A.
 Williams, Evan Edward, 12249A.
 Mize, Grover Cleveland, Jr., 12290A.
 Thompson, Douglas William, 12324A.
 Verhulst, Florent Joseph, Jr., 12328A.
 Proulx, Lionel Antonio, 12392A.
 Hollis, William Nick, 12349A.
 Lyons, Horace Clayton, 12354A.
 Ward, Robert William, 12386A.
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 Wills, Robert Martin, 12405A.
 Janssen, Jan Walter, Jr., 12426A.
 Duncan, John Dean, 12429A.
 Disbrow, Lorin C., 12436A.
 Zedler, Donald Louis, 12438A.
 Chiodo, Vincent Russell, 12440A.
 Davis, Clayton Eugene, 12451A.
 McCormick, Raymond Charles, 12457A.
 Herbert, Donald Joseph, 12461A.
 Bradley, Charles Hunter, 12480A.
 Miller, Robert Lee, 12494A.
 Marshall, Wofford Elbert, Jr., 12502A.
 Kelley, George John, Jr., 12519A.
 Saunders, Jackson, 12541A.
 Hirsch, Henry R., 12566A.
 For, Garland Vallard, 12612A.
 Reynolds, Joseph Francis, 12617A.
 Young, Barnett Braswell, 12637A.
 Wilkowski, Ernie William, Jr., 12685A.
 Segler, Thomas Franklin, Jr., 12696A.
 Looker, Carl Satterly, 12721A.
 Ferguson, Clyde Alvin, 12737A.
 Cooper, Millard Von Cassell, 12753A.
 Bragg, Wallace Simeon, 12762A.
 Stanton, Charles Richard, 12797A.
 Suprenant, Charles Edward, 12829A.
 Hornick, George, Jr., 12845A.
 Cary, Thomas Isaac, 12851A.
 Lane, Warren Joseph, 12859A.
 Klerk, Jacob Whitman, 12866A.
 Mosby, Milledge James, 12873A.
 Killeavy, Francis Thomas, 12878A.
 Rodriguez, Edward Frederick, 12881A.
 Wampler, Louis Clinton, 12883A.
 Lewis, Lynn Merrill, 12888A.
 Osborne, William Finis, 12900A.
 Flynn, Norman Charles, 12916A.
 Smith, Richard Henry, 16603A.
 Wirt, Robert Eliot, 12920A.
 Fitch, Edward Benjamin, 12941A.
 King, Lonnie Tildon, 12950A.
 Fender, Guy Dale, 12951A.
 Pierce, Harry Francis, 12956A.
 Denison, George Fernie, 12969A.
 Penton, Gordon Kenneth, 13039A.
 Conrad, Henry Ward, Jr., 13056A.
 Price, Joe Carroll, 13067A.
 New, Alvin Raymond, 13092A.
 Taft, William Bert, 13094A.
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 Seuro, Vito Morris, 13170A.
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 Durante, Anthony Raymond, 13688A.
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 Hughes, Alfred Aubrey, 14093A.
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 Wagner, James Mark, 14199A.
 West, Sammy Abner, 14202A.
 Williams, Arthur Franklin, 14203A.
 Edwards, Leland Vernon, 14204A.
 Mumbower, Wilbur Eugene, 14205A.
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 Porter, Lester Forrest, 14222A.
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 Dowis, Kendal Burton, 14224A.
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 Boggs, Kenneth Stratiff, 14236A.
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 Davis, Eddy Donald, 14245A.
 Todd, Vernon Richard, 14246A.
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 Nash, Charles Ellis, 14257A.
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 Wright, Noble Dean, 14259A.
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 Alden, John Emerson, 14262A.
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 Tarwater, Benjamin Wylie, 14264A.
 Robinett, Russell Norman, 14265A.
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- Edge, William Cowan, 14277A.
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 Mayo, William Charles, 14506A.
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 Goodlad, Harold George, 14520A.
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 Franklin, Louie, 14523A.
 Herrmann, Joseph Francis, Jr., 14524A.
 Atherton, Jack, 14525A.
 Kemper, Othmar Arthur John, 14526A.
 George, Robert Leonard, 14527A.
 Caulfield, John Gregory, 14528A.
 Davis, Beverly Early, Jr., 14529A.
 Wiechert, Stanley Joseph, 14530A.
 Carter, Wilbur Denver, 14531A.
 Henderson, Jack Jasper, 14532A.
 Buckingham, Kent Oakley, 14533A.
 Lynn, Alfred Joseph, 14534A.
 Ludwig, Charles Andrew, Jr., 14536A.
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 Rippey, James Vale, 14540A.
 Voss, Clyde Kellam, 14541A.
 Weir, Gerald Clyde, 14542A.
 Smith, Harry Edward, Jr., 14543A.
 Goff, Theodore Bernard, 14544A.
 Brower, Charles Ford, 3d, 14545A.
 Henry, Patrick Homer, 14548A.
 Kitchings, Wilbur Bernard, 14550A.
 Deane, William Wallace, 14551A.
 Goade, William Richard, 14552A.
 Hermann, Wayne Eugene, 14553A.
 Hannon, James Daniel, 14554A.
 Shatts, Garvin Phillip, 14555A.

- Ong, Dong, 14556A.
 Fitzpatrick, John Francis, Jr., 14557A.
 Coleman, Patrick Edward, 14558A.
 Williams, Richard Francis, 14559A.
 Wright, Albert William, 14560A.
 Thomas, William Carl, 14561A.
 Bathurst, Raymond Joseph, 14562A.
 Reeves, Horace Bickley, 14564A.
 Palmer, Garth Clare, 14565A.
 Smith, Thomas William, Jr., 14566A.
 Glass, Robert George, 14567A.
 Unger, Edward Collins, 14491A.
 Evans, Glenn Walton, 14568A.
 Engelbreit, Joseph Carroll, 14569A.
 Broughton, Richard Norton, 14570A.
 Will, William Frederick, Jr., 14571A.
 Lacagnin, Leonard James, 14574A.
 Defoe, Donald Ross, 14575A.
 Smith, Donavon Francis, 14577A.
 Dougherty, John Edson, 14578A.
 Penhall, Raymond Donald, 14579A.
 Childress, Rollin Dudley, 14580A.
 Pierson, William Marvin, 14581A.
 Ferguson, Robert Lawrence, 14583A.
 Craft, Jacob Frederick, 14584A.
 Bryant, James Arnold, 14585A.
 Coon, Robert Erwin, 14586A.
 Holmberg, Herbert August, 14587A.
 Sheehan, Douglas Martin, 14588A.
 Walker, Richard Ivey, 14589A.
 Pennock, Paul Warren, 14590A.
 Holtmann, Harold Luther, 14591A.
 Stauff, Oscar Brent, Jr., 14592A.
 Bonitz, George Edward, 14593A.
 White, Victor Mayo, 14594A.
 Trimble, George Layton, Jr., 14595A.
 Campbell, Earl James, 14596A.
 DeMott, Donald Ellsworth, 14598A.
 Tatsios, Theodore George, 14599A.
 Maggert, Donald Wilson, 14600A.
 Eaglen, James Albert, 14601A.
 Markel, Carroll Beverly, 14602A.
 Watson, Paul Cooper, 14603A.
 Browne, Donald Vincent, 14604A.
 Tallent, Girard Sullivan, 14605A.
 O'Dwyer, Phillip Winslow, 14606A.
 Matlick, Benjamin Maurice, Jr., 14607A.
 Deel, Ollie Ivan, 14608A.
 Greene, Julius Phillip, 14609A.
 Peterson, Eugene Franklin, 14611A.
 Collette, Robert William, 14612A.
 Cochran, Robert Gardner, 14614A.
 Jaeger, Frank John, 14615A.
 Wells, MacColbert, 14616A.
 Westerman, Raymond Spires, 14617A.
 McCormack, Robert, 14618A.
 Walker, James Carleton, 14619A.
 Haupt, Fred James, 3d, 14620A.
 Holland, Gould Kingery, 14621A.
 Murray, Arthur, 14622A.
 Allen, Robert Clyde, 14624A.
 Cummings, Robert Donavan, 14625A.
 Inks, Howard Russel, 14626A.
 Cook, Walter Edward, 14627A.
 Vizi, Joseph Charles, 14628A.
 VanHoy, Lonnie Elliott, 14629A.
 Cunningham, Bruce, 14630A.
 Susong, Charles Joseph, Jr., 14631A.
 Schaaf, Robert Andrew, 14632A.
 Herve, Robert Earl, 14633A.
 Myers, Russell William, 14634A.
 Waldrop, Ramon Allen, 14635A.
 Sommers, William Joseph, 14636A.
 Foster, Charles Richard, 14637A.
 Miller, Clair Richard, 14638A.
 Stowell, Lester Drew, 14639A.
 Calkins, Radford Chamberlin, 14640A.
 Hiltbrand, John Robert, 14641A.
 Remmele, Frank Mikell, 14642A.
 Hodges, Robert Mack, 14643A.
 Peck, Donald Arthur, 14644A.
 Hodges, Julian Oswald, 14645A.
 Moore, Jerry Porter, 14646A.
 Kimball, John Gordon, 14647A.
 Wennergren, William Archie, Jr., 14648A.
 Hensarling, Arthur Lee, 14649A.
 Schmid, Donald Ernest, 14652A.
 Fitzhugh, Richard Edwin, 14653A.
 Dunn, John Henry, 14656A.
 Stobie, William Henry, 14658A.
 Cordes, Harry Nation, 14659A.
 Hovey, Marsh, 14660A.
 Ashton, Alfred Jackson, Jr., 14661A.
 Campbell, David Day, 14663A.
 Cassidy, Richard Harold, 14664A.
 Chenault, Charles Joseph, 14665A.
 Crowe, Donald Allen, 14666A.
 Wilkins, Paul Harry, 14667A.
 Pawlowski, Edward John, 14668A.
 Simon, Bernard Robert, 14670A.
 Button, Louis Hamilton, 14671A.
 Garden, Francis, 19904A.
 Christensen, Douglas Helmer, 14672A.
 Hemphill, Mac C., 14673A.
 Stone, Francis Arthur, 14674A.
 Orton, George Wandell, 14675A.
 McKendrick, Howard Raymond, 14676A.
 Miller, Earl Detrick, 14677A.
 Buerger, Delbert Eugene, 14678A.
 Murphy, Louis Francis, 14679A.
 Shotts, Bryan Meeks, 14680A.
 Mullins, Arnold, 14681A.
 Hutchins, Alfred Gordon, 14682A.
 Brandt, George W. A., Jr., 14689A.
 Freer, Romeo Henry, Jr., 14690A.
 Thompson, Brian Chandler, 14691A.
 Sims, Lewis Parry, 14692A.
 Darby, Dale Leray, 14693A.
 Thresher, Robert Douglas, 14694A.
 King, Charles Albert, 14696A.
 Tatchio, Orrin R., 14697A.
 Grant, Archie William, 14698A.
 Franklin, George Walton, 14699A.
 McVey, William Hugh, 14700A.
 Grove, Harry James, 14701A.
 Cook, Warren Glenn, 14702A.
 Lewis, Charles Howard, 14703A.
 Schuth, Richard Ernest, 14704A.
 Younger, John Patrick, 14705A.
 Struby, Joseph Riley, 14707A.
 O'Connor, Walter B., 14708A.
 Burgdorf, Paul Joseph, 14709A.
 Stone, Carroll Mitchell, 14710A.
 Johnson, Alfred Edgar, 14711A.
 Brooks, William Delance, Jr., 14712A.
 Neumann, Howard Glenn, 14713A.
 Hill, Harold Irvin, 14714A.
 Prather, Jack Fletcher, 14715A.
 Wilson, John Edward, Jr., 14716A.
 Hoey, William Kenneth, 14717A.
 Wood, Denver Jeff, 14718A.
 Coleman, Robert George, 14719A.
 Laird, Henry Lee, 14720A.
 Bauman, Ray Wilbur, 14721A.
 Morgan, Wayne D., 14722A.
 Thoms, James Cain, Jr., 14723A.
 Kregloh, Edwin Robert, 14724A.
 Haskett, Harry Estil, 14725A.
 Heintz, James Edward, 14726A.
 Hurlbut, Byron, Almeron, 14727A.
 Zimmermann, Hugo, 14728A.
 Maurer, Homer Franklin, 14729A.
 Kekoa, Curtis, 14730A.
 Jorgensen, Kenneth Buford, 14732A.
 Kaurin, Robert Helman, 14733A.
 Galentine, Paul Guy, Jr., 14734A.
 Wilson, William, 14735A.
 Guffey, Herman Findley, 14736A.
 Rice, Edward Andrew, 14737A.
 Culbertson, William Westly, 14738A.
 Grantham, Douglas Lawrence, Jr., 14739A.
 Mitchell, Howard Chester, 14740A.
 Youngblood, Joe Taylor, 14741A.
 Douglass, Walter Alexander, 14742A.
 Donnelly, Leonard Francis, 14743A.
 Woda, Robert George, 14744A.
 Sloan, Howard Melville, 14745A.
 Bright, William, 14746A.
 Downey, Russell Alfred, 14747A.
 Scurlock, Frank Lyle, 14748A.
 Legge, Leonard Maurice, 14749A.
 Schlipf, Harold Anthony, 14750A.
 Sweeney, Frank Carrol, Jr., 14751A.
 Ostendorf, Ted Harry, 14752A.
 Cleveland, Lewis Alman, Jr., 14753A.
 Bush, Cecil Thornton, 14754A.
 Shipley, Fred Donald, 14755A.
 Johnson, Maurice Ledgerwood, 14756A.
 Kozina, Joseph James, 14757A.
 Priest, Royce Whitman, 14758A.
 Crans, Robert Edward, 14759A.
 Goss, Donald Kenneth, 14760A.
 Maher, Philip Joseph, Jr., 14761A.
 Keith, Jack Bernard, 14763A.
 Dunnire, Floyd Theodore, 14764A.
 Nutt, Joseph Eugene, 14765A.
 Weyle, Lowell Felix, 14766A.
 Hosford, Lynn Harris, Jr., 14767A.
 Gleason, George Wilson, 14768A.
 Murray, Raymond Clifford, 14769A.
 Sullivan, Harold Joseph, 14770A.
 Casto, Lloyd Lee, 14771A.
 Story, Harvey Lahn, 14772A.
 Fox, Edward John, 14773A.
 Jacobs, John Weldon, 14774A.
 Taylor, Hubert James, 14776A.
 Alexander, Glenn Ross, 14777A.
 Vowinkel, Merlin Jacob, 14778A.
 Schmerbeck, David John, 14781A.
 Berodt, Howard Herman, 14782A.
 Kelley, Earnest Earl, 14783A.
 Erickson, Donald Henry, 14784A.
 Garlock, Karl Herbert, 14785A.
 Teague, Homer Franklin, 14786A.
 Acre, John Pleasant, 14788A.
 Heyroth, James William, 14789A.
 Carmichael, Donald Leroy, 14790A.
 Holden, Lloyd Blaine, 14791A.
 Iles, George Jewell, 14792A.
 Brown, Robert Cassel, 14793A.
 O'Connor, Ellen Gilbert, 21358W.
 Nolan, Bernard Thomas, Jr., 14794A.
 Daly, Robert Paul, 14795A.
 Distler, Jack Louis, 14796A.
 Dow, Hugh Delaney, 14797A.
 Holman, Averill Francis, 14798A.
 Gatling, William David, 14799A.
 Dukes, Ernest Franklin, Jr., 14801A.
 Dreesen, Victor Laverne, 14802A.
 Rose, Frank Lyons, Jr., 14803A.
 Herbert, Floyd, 14804A.
 Seaver, Owen L., 14805A.
 Langley, Edwin William, 14806A.
 Schmidt, Fred John, 14807A.
 Hays, Raymond Francis, 14808A.
 Metcalf, John Cleo, 14809A.
 Light, Clifton Floyd, 14810A.
 Dotson, Verl Dewain, 14811A.
 Cooperman, Harold, 14812A.
 Weaver, William Henry, Jr., 14813A.
 Daus, Nelson Carl, 14814A.
 Cartmill, John Bruce, 14815A.
 Miller, Frederick William, 14816A.
 Tychsen, Charles Ernest, 14817A.
 Svenson, Wesley Winfield, 14818A.
 Rufener, Kenneth Edward, 14819A.
 Reger, Ted Eugene, 14820A.
 Shook, Abraham Edward, 14821A.
 Trout, Darvin Lee, 14822A.
 Amos, William John, 14823A.
 Crews, Sidney Walker, 14824A.
 Nelson, Carl Amos, 14825A.
 Pierson, Robert Edwin, 14826A.
 Lindquester, David Martin, 14827A.
 Bush, William Boyd, Jr., 14828A.
 Hall, Hubert Edell, 14830A.
 O'Connell, William Andrews Clark, 14831A.
 Beavers, James Litchfield, 2d, 14832A.
 McAllister, John George, 14833A.
 McKenney, Earl Franklin, 14834A.
 Harden, Charles Reynolds, 14835A.
 Glommen, Martell Johanness, 14836A.
 Morton, William Grover, 14838A.
 Johnson, Walter Elliot, 14839A.
 Trevisani, John James, 14840A.
 Vella, Vito Thomas, 14841A.
 Grimes, Robert Zeno, 14842A.
 Leighty, Robert Marquis, 14843A.
 Simmons, John Calloway, 14844A.
 Pascoe, Herschel Thomas, 14845A.
 Larsen, Lauritz Solberg, 14846A.
 Steinkrauss, Lawrence William, 14847A.
 Trueblood, Roger William, 14848A.
 Farmer, Marion Lee, 14849A.
 Dodge, William Louis, 14850A.
 Leach, Wayne, 14851A.
 Tinsley, Marcus Flannery, 14853A.
 Claybaugh, K. Wayne, 14854A.
 Blakeney, Charles Mack, 14855A.
 Dow, Norman Clifton, 14856A.
 Casbeer, Roy Newton, 14858A.
 MacGregor, Jack Marvin, 14859A.
 Beaty, Edward Emmett, 14860A.

Guinn, Euln Nickel, 14861A.
 Hessler, Elmo Basil, 14862A.
 Perfetto, Albert Joseph, 14863A.
 Hodges, Hubert Wayne, 14864A.
 Whye, Harry Donald, 14865A.
 Obus, Louis Jack, 14866A.
 Stein, David Meyer, 14867A.
 Flaherty, William Francis, 14868A.
 Ryan, John James, 14869A.
 Strand, George Edward, 14870A.
 Pennell, Charlie Andrew, 14871A.
 Julin, Donald David, 14872A.
 Carris, Roy Burman, 14874A.
 Callahan, Ellsworth Deardorff, 14875A.
 Junker, Harold Robert, 14876A.
 Blessing, Samuel Ervin, 14877A.
 Bracha, Vincent John, 14878A.
 Twedt, Orlean Lincoln Jerome, 14879A.
 Shaw, Dan Lester, 14881A.
 Scherberger, Joseph Matthew, 14883A.
 Lindsey, John Edwin, 14884A.
 Lyall, John Richard, 14885A.
 Tabor, William Justin, 14886A.
 Hershberger, George A., 14887A.
 Clark, John Buren, Jr., 14888A.
 Knight, William Travis, 14889A.
 Harper, Flamm D., 14890A.
 Haven, Donald Victor, 14891A.
 Kinney, James Franklin, 14893A.
 McDaniel, Robert Edward, 14894A.
 Loob, Frank Andrew, 14895A.
 Neu, John Joseph, 14896A.
 Baumgardner, Haynes Madden, 14897A.
 DeMorest, John Nichols, 14898A.
 DeZonia, Lawrence Edward, 14899A.
 Howard, Ronald Mitchell, 14900A.
 Welborn, James Edward, Jr., 14901A.
 McNary, Lawrence Burton, 14902A.
 Cooper, Ernest Garfield, Jr., 14903A.
 Verbeck, Ernest Leroy, 14904A.
 Cushman, Gene Moore, 14905A.
 Cowgill, Wayne J., 14906A.
 Lang, John William, 14907A.
 Gale, Louis Edward, 14908A.
 Kensler, Thomas Cranston, Jr., 14909A.
 Dailey, John Gregory, 14910A.
 Norman, Isaac Gregory, 14911A.
 Anderson, Raymond Iver, 14912A.
 Nixon, Lewis Drake, 14913A.
 Zimmerman, Robert Edward, 14914A.
 Friend, Robert Jones, 14915A.
 Brereton, Roy George, 14916A.
 Rettinger, Henry Paul, 14917A.
 Tarasko, Frank Edward, 14918A.
 Palmos, Peter George, 14919A.
 Copeland, Phillips Jerome, 14920A.
 Skoglund, Peter John, 14921A.
 Schindler, Tobias, 14922A.
 Deckert, George Franklin, Jr., 14923A.
 Tully, Edward Frederick, 14924A.
 Mann, Gerald Eugene, 14925A.
 Faustman, David Herman, 14926A.
 Larson, Oliver Buford, 14927A.
 Rowe, Mayron Hall, 14928A.
 Mitchell, Clarence David, Jr., 14929A.
 Ridgway, Guy Edward, Jr., 14930A.
 Robinson, Robert Archibald, 14931A.
 Dunlap, Glen Randolph, 14932A.
 Rolin, Mitchell Albert, 14933A.
 Porter, Clifford Lee, 14935A.
 Sullivan, James Erwin, 14936A.
 Havard, David James, 14937A.
 Shelton, Melvin Dewey, Jr., 14938A.
 Collings, Kenneth Leroy, 14939A.
 Grace, Gerald Joseph, 14940A.
 Mosher, Francis Leo, 14942A.
 Hull, Carl Victor, 14943A.
 Arnold, William Alfred, Jr., 14944A.
 Britting, Wesley Elmer, 14945A.
 Davis, Ruby Earl, Jr., 14946A.
 Stillie, Edward Oliver, 14947A.
 Moats, Sanford Kenneth, 14948A.
 Johnson, Gordon Melville, 14949A.
 Shea, Robert Bradley, 14950A.
 Dixon, Dick, 14952A.
 Norris, Loy Ringo, 14953A.
 Nordgren, Orville John, 14956A.
 Tull, Gordon Frederick, 14957A.
 Evans, Wilbur Lee, 14958A.
 Smallfield, George Blair, 14959A.
 Wenzel, Lloyd Marvin Norman, 14960A.
 Butler, John Elzie, Jr., 14961A.

Hoskins, Robert Owen, 14962A.
 Clarke, John Scott, Jr., 14963A.
 Bulli, Dante Eugene, 14964A.
 Jones, Howard Austin, 14965A.
 Tyler, Loren Spencer, 14966A.
 Stenger, Edward John, 14967A.
 Dennis, Gordon Alfred, 14968A.
 Bowers, Hal Gregory, 14969A.
 Spiker, William Owen, 14970A.
 Mersereau, Robert Thomas, 14971A.
 Cotton, J. W., Jr., 14972A.
 Stokes, Arthur Jackson, 14973A.
 Dyer, James T., Jr., 14974A.
 Klingler, D'Jack, 14975A.
 Newman, John Charles, 14976A.
 Malkiewicz, Frank Joseph, 14978A.
 Fetty, Randall Lyle, 14979A.
 Wurth, Herbert Louis, 14980A.
 Long, Philip Lowell, 14981A.
 Bridgman, Paul West, 14982A.
 Hansen, Homer Kermit, 14983A.
 McLendon, Robert Aids, 14984A.
 Downey, Frank Alden, 14986A.
 Dale, Howard Haines, 14987A.
 Schreiber, Joseph, 14988A.
 Versurah, Vincent Victor, 14989A.
 Johnson, Charles Gay, 14992A.
 Griffin, John William, Jr., 14993A.
 Brown, Donald Gilbert, 14994A.
 O'Toole, Lawrence Anthony, 14995A.
 Thomas, John Barnes, 14996A.
 Mowat, John Jacob, 14991A.
 King, John Franklin, 14997A.
 Grier, Robert Kenneth, 14999A.
 Spencer, Horace Lee, 15000A.
 Millikin, Eugene James, 15001A.
 Jamison, Forrest Bedford, Jr., 15003A.
 Hudelson, Wesley Lorimer, 15004A.
 Fernley, Aaron Robert, 15005A.
 Caldwell, George Philip, 15006A.
 Taylor, Kenneth Baker, 15007A.
 Stowell, Frederick Robert, 15008A.
 Hudson, Dale Gene, 15011A.
 Rehbein, Norman William, 15012A.
 Mucha, Robert Henry, 15009A.
 Simokaitis, Frank J., 15013A.
 Cusic, William Downs, Jr., 15014A.
 Jones, Donald Odell, 15016A.
 Carroll, Thomas Patrick, 15017A.
 Harmon, George Littler, 15018A.
 Stuber, Harold Britton, 15019A.
 Kennedy, William Edward, 15021A.
 Bennett, Charles Iverson, Jr., 16442A.
 Lampert, Francis Gerald, 15023A.
 Wiese, Frank Edward, 15024A.
 Stanton, Frank Goodnow, 15025A.
 Harkins, Walter Clyde, 15026A.
 Vanderveer, John David, 15027A.
 Tennyson, Allen Romady, 15028A.
 Pawlowski, Thomas, 15029A.
 Hansen, Paul Kjelgard, 15030A.
 Lively, James Robert, 15031A.
 Campbell, Warren Edmond, 15032A.
 Brame, George Frederick, 15033A.
 Brinkman, Edward Albert, 15034A.
 Gillespie, George Field, 15035A.
 Edmonson, Richard Warren, 15037A.
 Smith, Orrin Richard, Jr., 15038A.
 Elder, James Albert, Jr., 15039A.
 Roberts, Earl Ray, 15041A.
 Tyldesley, Robert Harry, 15043A.
 Hoover, Ferris Edward, 15044A.
 Sumner, Charles Dewey, Jr., 15045A.
 McFarland, Charles M., 15046A.

Medical Service Corps

Morgan, Floyd Edward, Jr., 19512A.
 Burke, Charles Samuel, 19514A.
 Carter, Russell Joseph, 19515A.
 Hill, Leonard D., 19516A.
 Reilly, Thomas James, 22464A.
 Henry, James Edgar, 19517A.
 Salvo, Joseph Peter, 22391A.
 Sterzinger, Morris Matthew, 19594A.
 Schwartz, Seymour, 19518A.
 Willett, Joseph Earl, 19520A.
 Cooper, Nathan, 19521A.

FIRST LIEUTENANT TO CAPTAIN

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VanHorn, Carl Eugene, 23752A.
 Peterson, Ralph Thomas, Jr., 18036A.

Wheat, James Weldon, 19691A.
 Gleason, Joseph Parmelee, 21519A.
 Mann, Howard Paul, 26480A.
 Bissell, Robert Joseph, 22835A.
 Hale, Verne Dale, 21520A.
 Eden, James Irvn, 22836A.
 Labar, James, 28171A.
 Robinson, Jack Kermit, 19977A.
 Lawrence, Louis Irving, 26481A.
 Davis, Howard Stanton, 21521A.
 Rawson, William Charles, 21522A.
 Balega, John Lewis, 24396A.
 Kendall, Gilbert Lonnie, 19941A.
 Harris, William E., 19942A.
 Harvey, William Marion, Jr., 21549A.
 Flake, Thomas Jefferson, Jr., 22837A.
 Kaufman, William Carl, 22838A.
 Pratt, Clifford Lamar, 19946A.
 Ettredge, Victor Lloyd, 23792A.
 Parrish, Henry Grady, Jr., 22839A.
 Oram, Norman Edward, 26825A.
 Patterson, Edward Chaloner, 26758A.
 Thompson, John Davis, 26770A.
 Eastman, Loren Starke, Jr., 26793A.
 Kuzma, Myron Leo, 26822A.
 Buckner, James Clarence, 26763A.
 Minter, Charles Floyd, 26836A.
 Eaton, Warren Byron, 26769A.
 Kimble, Robert Charles, 26784A.
 Haugen, Warren George, 26786A.
 King, Roy William, 26780A.
 Grunzke, Marvin Elwood, 26759A.
 Parnelle, Robert Eustice, Jr., 26833A.
 Clark, Eubert William, 26775A.
 Nelson, Milton Eugene, 26782A.
 Liotis, George John, 26766A.
 Brockman, Robert Otto, 26760A.
 McGuire, Ivan Lester, 26776A.
 Harrison, Thomas Pilcher, 26832A.
 Amos, Leon William, 26830A.
 Swisher, Kenneth Clay, 26834A.
 Hale, Carl Frank, Jr., 26787A.
 Heffernan, Frank John, 26790A.
 Palmore, Wilson Vaughan, 26785A.
 Neyhart, Charles Amos, 26778A.
 Hoppie, Victor Harlan, 26839A.
 Secrest, James Keith, 16791A.
 Potts, Joseph Martin, 26801A.
 Kollman, Robert Leo, Jr., 26827A.
 Kuritzky, Clarence Samuel, 26805A.
 Ladou, Edward Maurice, 26807A.
 Landers, William Henry, Jr., 26810A.
 Vonwiedenfeld, Paul William, 26808A.
 Mitchell, Glenn Lowry, 26802A.
 Fagner, J. Logan, 26818A.
 Nichols, Tom Henry, 26798A.
 Fitzgerald, Francis Paul, 26765A.
 Wilkie, Charles William, 26828A.
 Taylor, Robert Warren, 26838A.
 Dempsey, Peter Eugene, 26835A.
 Twitchell, Alvin, 26841A.
 Hoffman, Robert William, 26840A.
 Barr, Carl Aaron, 26823A.
 Forbes, Myron Durvall, 26783A.
 Suhar, Walter, 26788A.
 Johnson, Lloyd Francis, 26792A.
 Griswold, Truman Lewis, 26777A.
 Arquilla, Oliver Patrick, 26804A.
 Svendsen, Leroy William, Jr., 26806A.
 Sill, Kenneth Darrell, 26814A.
 Perekslis, Leon, 26803A.
 Kelly, John Linus, 2d, 26816A.
 Linscomb, Horace Greely, Jr., 26820A.
 Slagle, Warren Lance, 26768A.
 Drake, Flavious Flemings, 26773A.
 Gaddis, Norman Carl, 26772A.
 Huxley, William Jared, 26812A.
 Kees, Elwood Alford, Jr., 26819A.
 Polezoes, Stanley, 26762A.
 Griffith, Harold Lloyd, 26794A.
 Dugan, Obadiah Asbury, 26837A.
 Messerli, Charles Edward, 26811A.
 Martin, Shirrel Glen, 26817A.
 Day, Robert Edward Lee, 26797A.
 Bruning, Deane Bernard, 26800A.
 Horton, Charles Edwin, 26831A.
 Savage, James Leo, 26824A.
 Kellogg, Burton Moir, 26815A.
 Vanmeter, William Lannas, 26774A.
 Underwood, Lawrence Douglas, 26761A.
 Sullivan, Joseph Vincent, 26796A.

Arnold, Tom More, Jr., 26799A.
 Clancey, Harrison Beasley, Jr., 26789A.
 Donohue, Robert Francis, 26826A.
 Petermann, Melvin Francis, 26781A.
 Hammer, Theodore, Jr., 26771A.
 Odenthal, Warren Michael, 26764A.
 Kinnikin, William Edward, 26795A.
 Miller, James Warner, 26813A.
 Evans, Charles Ewart, Jr., 26829A.
 Wootten, Edward, 26779A.
 Delaney, Harry Clifton, Jr., 26809A.
 Grahil, Charles Phillips, 26172A.
 Roark, Bob, 23794A.
 Colvin, Wilton Louis, 21523A.
 Thompson, Melvin Clyde, 26687A.
 Benefield, Thommie Douglas, 25545A.
 Perrine, Walton Francis, Jr., 19984A.
 Hamilton, Darwin Roger, 19985A.
 Ginn, William Arthur, 19978A.
 Adams, Lester Morgan, Jr., 19980A.
 Helms, John David, 19982A.
 Tomb, Glen Charles, 19979A.
 Alden, George Bernard, 19986A.
 Cole, Dorsey Eugene, 19983A.
 Retallack, William Glen, 20419A.
 Wason, Charles Plumer, 20047A.
 Tringas, Constantine James, 25546A.
 Burrow, Henry Wayne, 26482A.
 Bryant, Thomas Lee, 19992A.
 Ferriter, John Joseph, 24397A.
 Dowdy, Bert Eugene, 26483A.
 Jakes, Julian Eugene, 20053A.
 Sinclair, Richard Rue, 20426A.
 Gordon, Henry Charles, 21650A.
 Cameron, Robert MacNair, 21663A.
 Peede, Floyd Appling, Jr., 22840A.
 Thompson, James Wilkinson, Jr., 22841A.
 Street, James Arthur, 19994A.
 Lewis, Mortimer Joseph, 19998A.
 Gray, Robert Asa, 19996A.
 Alvord, Ray Warren, 19995A.
 Hopkins, Arthur Paschal, 19997A.
 Elliott, Michael Bernard, 23796A.
 Clifford, Thomas Edward, 20048A.
 Rippetoe, David Emmett, Jr., 24755A.
 Potter, William Midgley, Jr., 26484A.
 Connor, William McDavid, 26485A.
 Greenspan, Franklin Roland, 24756A.
 McCarthy, Charles John, 19999A.
 Colaianni, Paul Vernon, 23798A.
 Taylor, Abbott Lawrence, 23799A.
 Uzelac, Milton John, 20080A.
 Bryant, Duane Kelley, 20065A.
 Hill, Edgar Hunter, 20071A.
 Detlie, Martin Oliver, 20079A.
 O'Connell, Kenneth Brotnov, 20064A.
 Heyboer, Jay, 20076A.
 Rascoe, Robert Leonard, 20077A.
 Abbott, Richard Leon, 20074A.
 Beaman, James Addison, Jr., 20070A.
 Darden, Oliver Caldwell, 20081A.
 Beall, James Robert, 20073A.
 Goldsmith, Lawrence Donald, 20066A.
 Corley, Melvin Vardal, Jr., 20072A.
 Gallagher, Bernard Arthur, 20078A.
 Harrison, Stephen E., 23800A.
 Rose, John Milton, Jr., 24398A.
 Cranford, Elwyn Lyles, Jr., 26487A.
 Byron, Lucien, Jr., 26486A.
 Holder, Wallace Glenn, 26844A.
 Barone, Ben Augustus, 26843A.
 Epperson, Roscoe Franklin, 26842A.
 Hungerford, John Dent, 26845A.
 Collier, James Carlton, Jr., 20050A.
 Refson, Jacob Spencer, 20049A.
 Oles, Francis John, 20051A.
 Woods, John Paul, 23802A.
 Stevens, Patrick Roy, 21550A.
 Courlas, John George, 23803A.
 Schumann, Richard Paul, 24402A.
 Bock, Charles Cornelius, Jr., 24404A.
 Ryland, Russell Steger, 24758A.
 Lawry, Raymond Gordon, 24757A.
 Mansfield, Donald William, 26488A.
 Withers, James Henry, 25847A.
 Barrett, Michael James, Jr., 28173A.
 Duncan, Kenneth James, 20427A.
 Yingling, John Wright, 20428A.
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 Matecko, George, 24791A.
 VanHuss, George Dewey, Jr., 24794A.
 Humphreys, Francis Aldridge, Jr., 24793A.
 Morris, Robert Paul, 25711A.
 Liotta, Robert Gasper, 25873A.
 Colgan, Robert Gregory, 25871A.
 Tittle, David Holcomb, 25870A.
 Carter, James Louis, 25869A.
 VonHaven, Ellis Jean, Jr., 26506A.
 Johnson, Harold Elwood, 26505A.
 Crowley, Eugene Newman, 26504A.
 Spell, Joseph Quintin, 26884A.
 Cherney, John Paul, 26883A.
 Wollmers, John Anthony, 26886A.
 Ramsey, James Basil, 26885A.
 Crumpler, Carl Boyette, 27705A.
 McClurkin, Samuel Preston, 23863A.
 Reaver, William Paul, 24440A.
 Baker, Henry Daniel, Jr., 23864A.
 Harpster, John Stanley, 24441A.
 Goldfogle, Richard Arnold, 24442A.
 Ponti, Gaetano Carlos, Jr., 27706A.
 Martin, Baird Mankin, 21664A.
 Luttrell, Donald Allen, 24443A.
 Smith, John Richard, 24444A.
 Messick, Donald Alfred, 25713A.
 Ward, Marion Haggard, 23865A.
 Bergstrom, Airus Evan, 23866A.
 Guzak, Frank Sylvester, 26890A.
 O'Kane, Robert Waxon, 27707A.
 Mixson, Donald McRae, 21551A.
 Clark, William Ainsworth, 21554A.
 Luke, William Thomas, 19888A.
 Laski, Joseph Stanley, 23869A.
 Gluck, Fred, 25714A.
 Yates, James Kammerer, 27708A.
 Tuten, Raphael Oregon, Jr., 26887A.
 Clouse, James Buchanan, 23870A.
 Underkoffler, Donald Bruce, 26509A.
 Blair, Charles Edward, 26888A.
 Clithero, Robert Graham, 27709A.
 Hawk, Robert Gordon, 21598A.
 Conner, Henry Hoop, Jr., 21590A.
 Michaud, Richard Earl, 21588A.
 Nicholson, William Lloyd, 3d, 24447A.
 Boyd, John Graham, 25716A.
 Preuss, Carl Louis, 25715A.
 Dowling, Robert Charles, 25875A.
 Adams, William Edgar, 25874A.
 Jarrell, John Eben, 26889A.
 Waters, William Forrest, 21668A.
 Graham, Irwin Patton, 23871A.
 Sleeman, John Blythe, 25717A.
 Anderson, Robert Haralson, 24448A.
 Kidner, John Powell, 21656A.
 Curtis, Edward Harold, 21655A.
 Petrie, James Waite, 21659A.
 Wayne, John William, 3d, 21658A.
 Mullins, Jack Colvard, 21660A.
 Chambliss, Rubyen Martin, 25876A.
 Dekeyser, William Richard, 26510A.
 Wall, James Smith, 24450A.
 Bates, Randolph Clark, Jr., 23874A.
 Bradbury, James William, 25877A.
 Gaskins, Calvin Coolidge, 24796A.
 Rodriguez, Rigoberto, 24797A.
 Schropp, George Edward, 21695A.
 Glasgow, Joseph Magoffin, Jr., 21697A.
 Jenista, Charles Otto, Jr., 23876A.
 Egbert, Darrell Howard, 24453A.
 Schneider, Calvin Chris, 24452A.
 Beaulieu, Joseph Paul, Jr., 26891A.
 Scott, Eugene Dyer, 26892A.
 Andrew, Hugh Samuel, 23877A.
 King, Bruce Francis, 24454A.
 Hamilton, Robert George, 26893A.
 Smith, Kenneth Richard, 21671A.
 Edwards, Boyd Hunt, 21669A.
 Krekelberg, Donald Leo, 21672A.
 Ambrose, Robert Fred, 21666A.
 Christensen, Grant S., 21673A.
 Dowdy, Derrell Coolidge, 21667A.
 Mills, Edward Kenneth, Jr., 21670A.

DuBols, Joseph Mortimer, 24455A.
 Wellington, Jack Moreman, 24799A.
 Hopkins, Alfred Huse, Jr., 25878A.
 Clinger, Bordean Wardell, 23878A.
 Barker, William Robert, 23880A.
 Atkins, Herbert Leroy, 25879A.
 Druckenbrodt, Kenneth Edgar, 26894A.
 Erdmann, Robert Lewis, 24800A.
 Mauro, Louis Salvatore, 24802A.
 Robinson, Victor Russell, Jr., 24801A.
 Madden, Robert Arthur, 24457A.
 Blodgett, Dolphus Ernest, 21698A.
 Webber, Byron Lewis, 21701A.
 Carey, Carl Henry, Jr., 21702A.
 Pitts, Earl Wayne, 21703A.
 Heyde, Richard Reimers, 21704A.
 Beyer, Richard Scott, 21699A.
 Koernig, Robert Walter, 21700A.
 Voigt, William Frederick, 21705A.
 Vastine, John Edward, 24458A.
 Asseo, Sam, 24803A.
 Ryan, Thomas Martin, Jr., 24804A.
 Tave, Arthur, 25881A.
 Neuendorf, Charles Albert, 26895A.
 Nolter, Charles Robert, 27710A.
 Kirsch, Donald David, 24459A.
 Dove, Leo Mathias, 26511A.
 Henderson, Thomas Frederick, Jr., 27711A.
 Matthews, George Dale, 21676A.
 Newsom, Thomas Louis, 23882A.
 Yerg, Kenneth Gideon, 21708A.
 Bahl, James Frederick, 21706A.
 Huggins, Earl Leroy, 21707A.
 Martin, Francis Thomas, Jr., 21709A.
 Runnels, Charles C., Jr., 25552A.
 Humme, Carel Tracy, 25882A.
 Coy, Edwin Alexander, 21679A.
 Woods, Charles Ellerbe, 25883A.
 Maddox, Nottley Gwynn, 26512A.
 Lamont, James Nicholson, 24806A.
 Coubrough, John, Jr., 25884A.
 Hill, Ployer Peter, 24807A.
 Schifferdecker, Charles Ray, 25553A.
 Downing, Dale Edwin, 25554A.
 Behnke, Paul Joseph, 25885A.
 Nelson, James Toy, Jr., 24460A.
 Duryea, Cecil Paul, Jr., 25886A.
 Clark, John Morris, 26513A.
 Tuxhorn, William Ross, 26514A.
 Innis, John Woodson, 21770A.
 Matthews, Harry Hargan, 24461A.
 Steadman, Freddy Lee, 25887A.
 Iddings, Archie Tibbs, Jr., 26515A.
 Holt, Robert Terrence, 28174A.
 Meux, William Leigh, Jr., 23883A.
 Mitchell, Robert Fred, 21774A.
 Bayliss, Charles Edward, 27712A.
 Rader, Norvin Elwood, 23884A.
 Jordon, Harold Kenneth, 24462A.
 McEachron, Edward Harvey, 23885A.
 Darr, John Wade, 25888A.
 Ransford, Francis Eugene, 25889A.
 Galvin, Donald William, 23886A.
 Lee, Wilson, 26688A.
 Hackett, James W., 24808A.
 Fenell, Clifford Leroy, Jr., 26896A.
 Cox, George Rogers, 21744A.
 Bigelow, Robert Berle, 21745A.
 Polhemus, William Leroy, 24463A.
 Nelson, Robert Tyson, 26517A.
 Mudie, John Walter, 26516A.
 Bunker, Gerald Byron, 21824A.
 Stephens, William Richard, 23887A.
 McKenzie, Frank B., 26897A.
 Kincaid, William Leo, 24464A.
 Wade, Thomas Dell, 24809A.
 Clarke, Roderick William, 24810A.
 Bayer, Edwin Ralph, 24811A.
 Eichhorn, Jerome James, 26898A.
 Gordon, Paul Kelly, 24812A.
 Boyer, Joseph Alexander, Jr., 25890A.
 Kuchta, Daniel John, 24465A.
 Lucia, Norman Rowland, 24813A.
 Simpson, Charles James, Jr., 23085A.
 Wagner, Richard Edwin, 23088A.
 Thomas, John Joseph, 23086A.
 Julian, Elton, 23081A.
 Prescott, Lester Albert, 23083A.
 Turregano, John Edwin, 23087A.
 Sayers, Merl Edward, 24815A.
 Hays, Robert Earl, Jr., 24814A.

Rathburn, Virginia Ransom, 25556W.
 Leatherby, Harold Franklin, 25555A.
 Pollock, William John, 21813A.
 Clark, Lynwood Edgerton, 21812A.
 Starke, Eugene Raleigh, 21814A.
 Kirk, Leland Richard, 21810A.
 Allen, Alfred Stanley, 21805A.
 Dudley, William Ewart, Jr., 21809A.
 Yary, William Whytle, 21806A.
 Darlington, Robert Edwin, 21811A.
 Diaz, Robert, Jr., 24468A.
 Weber, Lawrence Wayne, 24467A.
 Thomas, Maurice Charles, 24817A.
 VanCleave, Walter Shelby, 24818A.
 Kitchens, Grady Eugene, 26900A.
 Baker, Frank Davis, Jr., 26902A.
 Bath, Frank Joseph, Jr., 26899A.
 Spilseth, Sidney Milo, 26901A.
 Eckweiler, John Andrew, 26821A.
 Bugg, Robert Martin, 26518A.
 Brazill, William Robert, 26903A.
 Eyer, Howard Ralph, 26904A.
 Johnson, Robert Edward, Jr., 23890A.
 Thompson, George Charles, 26519A.
 Sprinkle, Robert LaFayette, 23891A.
 Borders, Robert Henderson, 3d, 23892A.
 Risner, Robinson, 26905A.
 Brown, Allan Lee, 21905A.
 Heard, Robert Jewel, Jr., 24469A.
 Jones, Henry Lewis, 25557A.
 Sturmthal, Emil, 21825A.

Medical Corps

McGary, Lester Eugene, Jr., 25733A.
 Barrett, John Albert, Jr., 26743A.
 Bausman, Charles Henry, Jr., 26875A.
 Denny, William F., 26378A.
 Crawford, Perry Franklin, 26376A.
 Smoak, Hubert Wiley, Jr., 26379A.
 Teagle, Ernest Howard, 26382A.
 Houle, Dudley Benningfield, 26377A.
 Finlay, William Carroll, 26380A.
 Wiese, Frederick William, 26383A.
 Malachowsky, Martin Norman, 26381A.
 Pierard, Albert Alexander, 27611A.
 Barnes, William Byron, 27501A.
 Genner, Byron A., 3d, 27612A.
 Hinds, William Lawyer, 27502A.
 Moore, Tom Dickson, 27614A.
 Koster, Charles Kenneth, 27615A.
 Kemmerer, William Taylor, 27503A.
 Wright, Allen Russell, 27617A.
 Adamson, John Brian, 27616A.
 Boese, Robert James, 27504A.
 Ramos, Harold Smith, 27618A.
 Turner, Robert Joseph, 3d, 27619A.
 Seeger, Joseph Gregory, 27620A.
 Bowers, David Garwood, Jr., 27621A.
 Whitehurst, Walter Raleigh, Jr., 27622A.
 Stagg, Paul Albert, 26638A.
 Capps, William Francis, Jr., 27623A.
 Fitzsimons, Louis Elwood, Jr., 26639A.
 Dominy, Dale Edwin, 26706A.
 Shaw, John Lester, 26641A.
 Wilhite, Glenn Eugene, 26640A.
 Small, Harvey Caldon, 27624A.
 Talley, William Clinton, 27625A.
 Penner, Clyde Eugene, 27993A.
 Steck, Willard Duwell, 27626A.
 Krecke, Charles Francis, 26642A.
 Rosenow, Kenneth Grant, 26643A.
 Anderson, Robert William, 26644A.
 Waters, Raymond Oliver, 26385A.
 Akers, Dwight Malcolm, 27505A.
 Gritti, Emil John, 27627A.
 Sadin, Harold Charles, 26708A.
 Collins, George Posey, 26709A.
 Newquist, Richard Erickson, 27628A.
 Taylor, Ellis Reneau, 27630A.
 Hartley, Lawrence Justice, 27629A.
 Chase, Ned Baker, Jr., 26711A.
 Jones, Carlton Edward, 26710A.
 Pezanoski, Edward Joseph, 27631A.
 Smith, Robert Eugene, 27633A.
 Susat, George Gustave, 26712A.
 Poppell, Jay Harris, 26716A.
 Dinmore, Richard Clayton, 26713A.
 Silvernail, William Irving, Jr., 26714A.
 Clay, James Reuben, 26715A.
 Little, Bruce Raymond, 26717A.
 Pollack, Howard Martin, 26744A.

Williams, Marion Jack, 28136A.
 Dean, Gordon Edward, 27635A.
 Franks, John Julian, 27636A.

Dental Corps

Jenkins, Charles Albert, Jr., 26388A.
 Stansbury, Bruce Eugene, 27525A.
 Hicks, Rodeheaver Halsey, 25703A.
 Tindall, Leroy Everett, 25718A.
 Miller, Edward Francis, 26390A.
 Keefer, William Lewis, Jr., 26389A.
 Cornyn, John, 27632A.
 Smart, Elliott Archibald, 27634A.
 Pavlikowski, Fred Lewis, 28130A.
 Klaeser, Ray Lewis, 28131A.

Veterinary Corps

Holk, Herbert Christian, 26648A.
 Strandberg, Hilding Mimer, 27532A.
 Lashua, Elmer Lester, 27533A.
 Ganaway, James Rives, 28002A.
 Cook, James Ellsworth, 27534A.

Medical Service Corps

Alder, Albert Vernon, 21880A.
 Sparling, Kenneth Gray, 21881A.
 Weiss, Frank, 23078A.
 Kelly, John Allen, 23225A.
 Stauch, John Edward, 23079A.
 Jonas, Ralph Buel, 23226A.
 Kelley, Robert Gerard, 23227A.
 Ansley, Ben Aubrey, 23080A.
 Shaw, Emil Gilbert, 27481A.
 Gray, Hollis Burdette, 25355A.
 Burge, Charles Howard, 25738A.
 Spaur, Carl Leroy, 23228A.
 Hansen, Ronald Gordon, 26653A.
 Dibona, Joseph, 23229A.
 Quenik, Joseph John, 23230A.
 Schofield, James Bernie, Jr., 23231A.
 Covell, Donald Edward, 23232A.
 Bitzko, Joseph Thomas, 23233A.
 Krakauer, Hans Anatol, 23235A.
 Martin, Robert Peter, 23234A.
 Perkins, Arthur Hewett, 25336A.
 Price, William Bew, Jr., 28003A.

Nurse Corps

Schooley, Mildred Frances, 24257W.
 Pelchat, Doris Marie Jeanne, 27543W.
 James, Marian Burnette, 27551W.
 Glenos, Nena Suzan, 25762W.
 Combes, Mary Alice, 25748W.
 Wells, Helen, 23247W.
 Shifflett, Billie Loree, 25750W.

Medical Specialist Corps

Manor, Filomena Roberta, 21894W.
 Hodgkins, Barbara Merle, 21895W.
 Ridenour, Olive Justine, 23248W.

Chaplain

Hass, Donald James, 28157A.
 Schoning, John Ballou, 28753A.
 Youngblood, Angus O'Neal, 27667A.
 McDuffy, Walter Nathaniel, Jr., 27668A.
 Weber, Irvin John, 27669A.
 Turner, Warren Hudson, 27670A.
 Taylor, Christy Mathewson, 28001A.

SECOND LIEUTENANT TO FIRST LIEUTENANT

Line of the Air Force

Lauten, Wayne George, 28805A.
 Bain, Hubert Linwood, 28806A.
 Tarnow, Lawrence Millard, 27968A.
 Fross, Leonard Lyle, 28808A.
 Catlett, Louis Eldon, 28809A.
 O'Neal, Joe Roberts, 28810A.
 McClintock, Earl Dwight, 28811A.
 Erchinger, Ralph Christian, 28812A.
 Smith, James Charles, 28815A.
 Stack, Maurice George, 28816A.
 Van Lierde, Frank Thomas, 28813A.
 Allen, Fred Rex, 28814A.
 Balfie, Paul John, 28817A.
 Antoszek, Henry Thaddeus, 28818A.
 Fronk, Gene Allen, 28819A.
 Sweet, Floyd Blue, Jr., 28820A.
 Scott, Russell James, 28821A.
 Brooks, Irwin, 28822A.
 Voss, Henry Daniel, Jr., 28824A.
 Garrett, John William, 3d, 28823A.
 Branz, Michael Henry, 28825A.

Furlong, Arnold Edward, 28827A.
 Stuckey, Russell Dwight, 28826A.
 Lee, Jack Guilford, Jr., 28828A.
 Johnson, Henry Richard, 28829A.
 Freeman, Jack E., 28830A.
 Porter, Carl Freil, 27969A.
 Norby, Charles Edwin, 28831A.
 Gray, Campbell Watkins, 28832A.
 Williams, Roger Lee, 28833A.
 Brittain, Charles, Jr., 27970A.
 Sparkman, William, Jr., 28834A.
 Sizer, Frank Elmer, 28835A.
 Moore, Richard Arnold, 28836A.
 Cunningham, Hugh Jerald, 28837A.
 Simmons, Joseph Calvin, 28840A.
 Eddins, Neil Lavell, 28841A.
 Workman, Theodore Edward, 28840A.
 Chasse, Albert Joseph, 28844A.
 Matthews, Harrison William, 28842A.
 Kaplan, Brent, 28838A.
 Elopoulos, Andrew James, 28839A.
 Wilson, Lewis Raymond, 28843A.
 Ott, John Vail, 28845A.
 Pugh, Charles Edward, 28847A.
 Mishou, Leighton Noyles, 28855A.
 Shanks, James Lee, 28857A.
 Smith, Harold Francis, 28858A.
 Spinner, Richard Alaiman, 28859A.
 Davis, James Roy, 28852A.
 McKinney, Ivan Lee, 28854A.
 Bell, Edward James, 3d, 28849A.
 Belford, Willis Addison, Jr., 28848A.
 Sather, Robert Maynard, 28856A.
 Brown, Bill Vernon, 28850A.
 Catlett, Albert Whitby, 28851A.
 Hawkins, John Victor, 28853A.
 Vaughan, James Edward, 28861A.
 Palumbo, William Charles, 28860A.
 Fluck, Roland Frank, 28862A.
 Allen, Owen Woodruff, Jr., 28863A.
 Gunderson, Lindy Charles, 28864A.
 Hascall, William Theodore, 28865A.

Medical Service Corps

Finn, Joseph Julius, 28006A.
 Bousser, James Edward, 29338A.
 Peterson, Dean LeRoy, 29512A.
 Newton, William Howell, 29339A.
 Fisher, Jackie Vance, 28007A.
 Schiefer, Alfred Carl, 28008A.
 Myers, Charles Gaylord, 28009A.
 Hodges, James Milton, 28010A.
 William, Walter Harold, 29340A.

(NOTE.—Dates of rank of all officers nominated for promotion will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.)

IN THE AIR FORCE

The following-named officers for temporary appointment as lieutenant general, United States Air Force, under the provisions of section 8066, title 10, of the United States Code, to be assigned to positions of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 8066:

Maj. Gen. Dean Coldwell Strother, 591A, Regular Air Force.
 Maj. Gen. Frank Alton Armstrong, Jr., 427A, Regular Air Force.
 Maj. Gen. John Alexander Samford, 377A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Air Force to the grades indicated, under the provisions of sections 8306 and 8307, title 10, of the United States Code:

To be major generals

Maj. Gen. William Maurice Morgan, 439A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.
 Maj. Gen. John Alexander Samford, 377A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.
 Maj. Gen. Ralph Powell Swofford, Jr., 547A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert Merrill Lee, 590A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. John Walker Sessums, Jr., 489A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Jarred Vincent Crabb, 535A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Leland Samuel Stranathan, 406A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David Hodge Baker, 557A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Howard Graham Bunker, 376A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Jensen Dau, 834A (brigadier general, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Brig. Gen. Oliver Kunze Niess, 19022A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Wilford F. Hall, 19028A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William Leroy Kennedy, 517A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Webster Jenkins, 528A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Royden Eugene Beebe, Jr., 587A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Robert Edward Lee Eaton, 594A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. David William Hutchison, 601A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Daniel Stone Campbell, 615A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles Hardin Anderson, 623A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Olin Foster McInay, 19029A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Otis Otto Benson, Jr., 19046A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Albert Meldrum Kuhfeld, 884A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Jr., 1023A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Richard Mattern Montgomery, 1025A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. William Sebastian Stone, 1059A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles John Bondley, Jr., 1073A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Raymond Judson Reeves, 1082A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harvey Thompson Alness, 1085A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Kenneth Paul Bergquist, 1117A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Russell Lee Waldron, 1164A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Brooke Empie Allen, 1287A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Alvin Roubal Luedecke, 1486A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Maj. Gen. Bernard Adolf Schriever, 1519A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment in the United States Air Force, under the provisions of chapter 839, title 10, of the United States Code:

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Albert George Hewitt, 396A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Herbert Leonard Grills, 432A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Richard Tide Coiner, Jr., 619A, Regular Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William Porter Farnsworth, A0922626, Air Force Reserve.

Brig. Gen. Charles Hardin Anderson, 623A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Olin Foster McInay, 19029A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Otis Otto Benson, Jr., 19046A (colonel, Regular Air Force, Medical), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Charles John Bondley, Jr., 1073A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harvey Thompson Alness, 1085A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Russell Lee Waldron, 1164A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Alvin Louis Pachynski, 325A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James Hubert Davies, 537A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Troup Miller, Jr., 559A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Richard Joseph O'Keefe, 566A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Samuel Moorman, Jr., 644A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Harold Roth Maddux, 650A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John Burroughs Cary, 1055A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Leighton Ira Davis, 1111A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James Howard Walsh, 1120A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Thomas Ceburn Musgrave, Jr., 1129A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William Thomas Hudnell, 1171A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Howell Marion Estes, Jr., 1211A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Richard Henry Carmichael, 1214A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Joseph James Nazzaro, 1241A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Lloyd Pauahi Hopwood, 1261A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William Parker Fisher, 1294A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John Dudley Stevenson, 1320A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. John Dale Ryan, 1418A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. William Hugh Blanchard, 1445A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. Henry Russell Spicer, 1487A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

Brig. Gen. James Ferguson, 1530A (colonel, Regular Air Force), United States Air Force.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Richard David Wentworth, 451A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Ezekiel Wimberly Napier, 468A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Stephen B. Mack, 658A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Victor Allen Byrnes, 19042A, Regular Air Force, Medical.

Col. John Randolph Copenhaver, 19050A, Regular Air Force, Medical.

Col. William John Bell, 930A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Allen Wood Rigsby, 943A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Christian Frederick Dreyer, 2072A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Joseph Edward Gill, 2071A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Harry Cecil Porter, 976A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Cecil Parker Lessig, 1001A, Regular Air Force.

Col. William Loveland Rogers, 1060A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Lawson S. Noseley, Jr., 1062A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Albert Patton Clark, Jr., 1218A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Von Roy Shores, 1236A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Herman Alfred Schmid, 1260A, Regular Air Force.

Col. John Allen Hilger, 1274A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Robert Windeck Hall, 1295A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Paul William Scheidecker, 1354A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Paul Theodore Preuss, 1407A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Donald Ward Saunders, 1432A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Waymond Austin Davis, 1470A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Sam Maddux, Jr., 1561A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Elliott Vandevanter, Jr., 1684A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Marvin Leonard McNickle, 1721A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Osmond Jay Ritland, 1731A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Paul Stanley Emrick, 1801A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Frank B. James, 1837A, Regular Air Force.

Col. Glen Webster Martin, 1955A, Regular Air Force.

Col. James Walter Wilson, 1711A, Regular Air Force.

The following-named officers for appointment as Reserves of the United States Air Force, under the provisions of section 8351, title 10 of the United States Code and Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954.

To be major generals

Brig. Gen. Harry Crutcher, Jr., AO300841, Texas Air National Guard.

Brig. Gen. Stanford Willis Gregory, AO331838, Colorado Air National Guard.

To be brigadier generals

Col. Cady Richmond Bullock, AO326260, Texas Air National Guard.

Col. Howard Franklin Butler, AO403692, Tennessee Air National Guard.

Col. Collins Hakes Ferris, AO411820, Wisconsin Air National Guard.

Col. Donald Jackson Strait, AO796042, New Jersey Air National Guard.

Col. William Willing Spruance, AO374099, Delaware Air National Guard.

The following-named officers for promotion in the Regular Air Force under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 8298. All officers are subject to physical examination required by law:

Second Lieutenant to first Lieutenant

LINE OF THE AIR FORCE

Roddee Edward Lord, 29404A.

Henry Ernest Lincoln Luhrs, 28730A.

Harris Jay Taylor, 28731A.

Fredrick William Wendt, 27945A.

John Albert Owens, Jr., 27944A.

Joe Thomas Fox, 28733A.

Russell Lynn Peate, 28732A.

Robert Duane Johnson, 28734A.

Norman Bradford Davis, 28735A.

Glenn Harry McFadden, 28736A.

George Anderson Nial, 28738A.

James Donald Gormley, 28737A.

Herbert Eugene Larson, 28740A.

Bruce Robert Rauhe, 28741A.

Jack Bath, Jr., 28742A.

Richard Franklin Nelson, 28739A.

Robert Ball, 28743A.

Armen Dermen, 28744A.

Howard David Ortel, 28745A.

James Oliver Hays, 27946A.

Robert William Curry, 27947A.

Robert William Bieler, 28746A.

James Louis Earl, Jr., 28747A.

Robert Raymond Barker, 27949A.

James Donohue Green, 27950A.

Carlton Ray Virden, 27952A.

Thomas George Leydon, 27948A.

Donald Koren Artean, 28760A.

James Richard Griffin, 28759A.

Saul Waxman, 28761A.

Roland Martin Larsen, 28750A.

Omer Herman Liefer, 28756A.

Donald Gene Zumstein, 28758A.

Chester John Gaseor, 28748A.

Leonard Stanley Czarnecki, 28757A.

William Compton Dunn, 28753A.

Coe Finch Gordon, Jr., 28755A.

Sheldon Harris Slater, 28749A.

Francis George Haturewicz, 28752A.

Thomas Michael O'Shaughnessy, 28751A.

Howard Bruce Mall, 28754A.

Robert Joseph Jay, 27951A.

Roy Edward Shy, 28762A.

Gerald Wayne Anderson, 28763A.

David Jerome Vanyo, 28764A.

Sterling Doug Goode, 28765A.

Samuel Charles Pennington 3d, 28768A.

Ray Dudley McLaughlin, 28767A.

Gerald Waltman, 28766A.

Darr Lee Goss, 28769A.

David Victor Pearson, 28770A.

George Cotchett Lynch, 27953A.

Henry Fillmore Hartsell, 28772A.

James Douglas Butt, 28771A.

John Albert Mason, 28774A.

Donald Jerome Waldron, 28773A.

Marc Stanley Barthello, Jr., 28775A.

Nicholas Henry Howell, 28776A.

John Marshall Blake, 28777A.

Willie Allen Knight, Jr., 28778A.

Alvin Edgar Gilles, 27954A.

John David Tabor, 27955A.

Leonard Alvin Perlich, 28779A.

Jerry Dee Oberhelman, 27957A.

John Jerrold Collier, Jr., 27956A.

George Lamont Von Tersch, 28781A.

Donald Nelson Benbow, 28780A.

Herbert Arthur Million, 27960A.

Robert Lewis LaPenta, 27959A.

Rex William Bennett, 27958A.

Gordon Rees Williams, 27961A.

Lowell Lee Crawford, 27962A.

Billy James King, 28796A.

Robert James Powers, 28794A.

Billy James Kittrell, 28789A.

Thomas Michael Oakes, 28792A.

Dwight Ernest Bigelow, Jr., 28783A.

William David Hughes, 28787A.

Thomas Kevin Gallagher, 28786A.

Karl Stanley Karrenbrock, 28788A.

William James Cullen, Jr., 28784A.

John Gilbert Eklund, 28785A.

Kenneth Milford Knox, 28790A.

Virgil Clifford McAmis, 28791A.

Daniel Andrew Ball, 28782A.

Ruric Herschel Wester, Jr., 28795A.

James George Macoubay, Jr., 27963A.

Samuel Ernest Fields, 27964A.

Warren E. Beaumont, 27965A.

Richard David Boswell, 28800A.

Albert Joseph DeGroote, 28799A.

James Alpheus Scott, 28797A.

Robert Perry Wakefield, 28798A.

Morton Richard Jacobs, 27966A.

Donald James Pfannenstiel, 28801A.

Donald Sherwin Goodrich, Jr., 28802A.

John Kenneth Mooney, 28803A.

Marvin Lewis Montgomery, 28804A.

Clifford Otto Carl Henning, Jr., 27967A.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Joseph Arthur Baird, Jr., 28005A.

NOTE.—Dates of rank of all officers nominated for promotion will be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force.

The following-named persons for reappointment to the active list of the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, from the temporary disability retired list, under the provisions of section 1211, title 10, United States Code:

To be captains

Stephen M. Bandorsky, 14243A.

Bushnell N. Welch, 16721A.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grades indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 8294, title 10, United States Code, as modified by the act of April 30, 1956 (70 Stat. 119), and section 8067, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation for the performance of duties as indicated:

To be majors, USAF (Medical)

Max J. Nareff, AO2260971.

Charles L. Willmarth, AO1714842.

To be majors, USAF (Dental)

Richard L. Klenholz, AO1787126.

James M. Strickland, AO3002221.

To be captains, USAF (Medical)

James M. Bacos, AO3002361.

Murphy A. Chesney, AO3002388.

Lewis E. Curlee, AO3001197.

Gerald Davis

Robert M. Dean, AO2089204.

William A. Dunnagan, AO2087436.

Donald H. Ferguson, AO2240748.

William V. Fitzsimmons, AO733550.

John S. Forrest, AO3042448.

Bowie L. Grant, AO3001769.

Quitman W. Jones, O2269201.

Strother B. Marshall, AO1912580.

Joseph F. McNally, AO3001377.

Jesse W. Paul, Jr., AO2202166.

John H. Powers, AO4013828.

Michael I. Rehmar, AO2260798.

Eldred T. Richey, Jr., O1941930.

Robert M. Rouse, AO3001820.

Carlos D. Rul-Lan, AO2213419.

Revelle Russell, AO3042040.

Arthur E. Ryan, AO1718245.

Thomas B. Sharp, Jr., O1878056.

William H. H. Shea, AO2238756.

Albert G. Shoptaugh, Jr., AO2261688.

Milton J. Smith, O975698.

Charles G. Spivey, Jr.

William N. Stecher, AO3000163.

Dennis J. Sullivan, AO428530.

Howard R. Unger, AO3000006.

To be captains, USAF (Dental)

Charles A. Allman, Jr., AO2011404.

Bill R. Baker, O1941667.

Robert N. Best
 Frank H. Cooley
 Harold O. Hanson, AO2241148.
 Paul J. Johnson, AO2261597.
 Milton J. Kobler, AO1906569.
 Ovide R. Leonard
 Joseph P. Nicoletti, AO969341.
 Donald D. Rose, AO300345.
 J. Martin Snider, AO663787.
 Roger O. Stern, O982138.
 Maurice R. Wilson, Jr.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Medical)

Wallace R. Alexander
 Albert S. Anderson, AO3044795.
 Dewey J. Bailey, Jr.
 Laurence T. Beahan
 Edwin A. Bowman
 Lawrence O. Broussard, Jr., AO3044055.
 Kenneth P. Carlson, O1342240.
 Elwyn C. Cook, O2275439.
 David W. Croft
 James L. Cross
 James P. Demetry, AO2065912.
 James A. Gorman, Jr., AO667284.
 Jere D. Guin, AO2230913.
 Richard D. Hansen, AO3000305.
 John L. Jackson, AO2205038.
 Edward A. Karl, AO3000054.
 John H. Koning
 Frank R. Lecocq, AO3041649.
 John B. Longenhagen
 Donald E. McNealy
 Jesse A. Miller, Jr., AO3043753.
 Francis C. Null, Jr., O2003481.
 Miguel Perez-Arzoia
 Paul J. Radlet, O2208758.
 William W. Rueve
 W. T. Snodgrass, AO3044668.
 Richard H. Weatherall, AO2216490.
 Eugene O. Wiggs
 Jack H. Wilson, AO1856520.

To be first lieutenants, USAF (Dental)

Richard W. Hungerford, AO3001320.
 Robert G. Leitzel, AO3043601.
 Thomas P. Logan
 Robert M. Morrow, AO3001211.
 James R. Smith, AO3001430.

The following-named person for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with date of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of section 8291, title 10, United States Code, with a view to designation for the performance of duty as indicated under the provisions of section 8067, title 10, United States Code:

To be first lieutenant, USAF (Nurse)

Marilyn L. Steffel, AN2243729.

The following-named persons for appointment in the Regular Air Force, in the grade indicated, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force, under the provisions of title II, Public Law 737, 84th Congress (Armed Forces Regular Officer Augmentation Act of 1956):

To be second lieutenants

Robert G. Applebaugh, AO3064327.
 David L. Aufderstrasse, AO3064457.
 Billy J. Beasley, AO3064486.
 David L. Belden, AO3064475.
 Donald D. Bendell, AO3064487.
 Myron B. Boucher, Jr., AO3056334.
 Thomas E. Boyle, AO3064179.
 Walter J. Brug, Jr., AO3064621.
 Richard W. Burton, AO3065432.
 Dennis P. Cannon, AO3065016.
 John L. Chambers, AO3065055.
 Stuart E. Cleveland, AO3064867.
 Clifford R. Crooker, AO3065106.
 James H. Dally, AO3064540.
 Frank R. Davis, AO3064733.
 Paul B. Davis, AO3064869.
 Robert F. Davis, AO3064836.
 Edward F. Dopler, Jr., AO3064834.
 Russell D. Everman, AO3064757.
 Thomas C. Freund, AO3064634.

Daniel T. Gilman, Jr., AO3064893.
 Benoyne S. Greseth, AO3064426.
 Hugh T. Gunn, AO3065265.
 Thomas E. Hatch, AO3064942.
 Robert A. Hensel, AO3065276.
 Billie L. Hensley, AO3065177.
 David J. Hering, AO3064717.
 George G. Jackson, AO3064558.
 Franklin E. Jassmann, AO3064637.
 George A. Kersey, Jr., AO3058867.
 Charles P. Land, AO3064719.
 Charles Loucks, AO3058618.
 Jarmon A. Lynch, Jr., AO3058619.
 Harold C. Maggard, AO3056309.
 Terry L. Malkiewicz, AO3065269.
 Harold Mandell, AO3064776.
 Robert O. Maxwell, AO3065245.
 Leo E. McComb, AO3064435.
 Edward D. Miller, AO3064687.
 Joseph D. Moore, AO3064847.
 Robert E. Nolan, Jr., AO3056437.
 Neils Peak, AO3064474.
 Edmund C. Perkins, AO3056440.
 Allen B. Peterson, AO3064922.
 Ralph D. Poe, AO3056441.
 Harold M. Reece, AO3065452.
 Harry E. Rice, Jr., AO3065066.
 Warren Y. Riggs, AO3065041.
 Richard W. Schoonmaker, AO3064913.
 Raymond A. Seaman, AO3064914.
 Donald A. Sibson, AO3064647.
 David A. Slater, AO3064483.
 Billy R. Smith, AO3065204.
 Clarence T. Smith, AO3056352.
 David L. Stockbridge, AO3056460.
 James E. Sweeney, AO3064646.
 Donald D. Thompson, AO3058266.
 Gerald F. Thompson, AO3065207.
 Eric F. Trupp, AO3065046.
 James C. Underhill, AO3065102.
 Alan B. Walters, AO3064885.
 Donald L. Weibel, AO3064703.
 George A. Wiltse, AO3064706.
 Ernest E. Wolfe, AO3056474.

Subject to medical qualification and subject to designation as distinguished military graduates, the following-named distinguished military students of the Air Force Reserve Officers' Training Corps for appointment in the Regular Air Force in the grade of second lieutenant, with dates of rank to be determined by the Secretary of the Air Force under the provisions of title II, Public Law 737, 84th Congress (Armed Forces Regular Officer Augmentation Act of 1956):

Philip J. Anderson	James G. Jones
Richard N. Brodie	Joseph P. Keck, Jr.
Leo L. Carney	Everett D. Laird
Alan R. Cole	William N. McKinney
Lawrence R. Cotter	Ronald J. Morgan
Yale R. Davis, Jr.	Glen D. Montgomery
C. Neale Elsby	Furney Powell
William G. Gibson	Robert M. Stimac
Reginald S. Goodwin	James A. Stockton
Jr.	Savery G. Stuckey
James L. Griggs, Jr.	Thomas D. Tedrick
Glen R. Horton	Joseph M. Tvardzik
Lloyd K. Houchin	Paul E. Vining
James E. Hulley	Edward F. Williams III

IN THE NAVY

Having designated, in accordance with the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 5231, the following-named officers for commands and other duties determined by the President to be within the contemplation of said section, I nominate them to have the grade, rank, pay, and allowances of vice admiral while so serving:

Vice Adm. Robert Goldthwaite, United States Navy.

Vice Adm. Harold P. Smith, United States Navy.

Rear Adm. Frank T. Watkins, United States Navy.

Rear Adm. Wallace M. Beakley, United States Navy.

Rear Adm. Ingolf N. Kiland, United States Navy, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the rank of vice admiral.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line and staff corps as indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Richard H. Phillips	Goldsborough S. Patrick
Jack P. Monroe	rick
Robert H. Speck	Roy S. Benson
Arnold W. McKechnie	David J. Welsh
Arthur H. Taylor	Donald T. Eller
William O. Burch, Jr.	Almon E. Loomis
William E. Howard, Jr.	Edward C. Stephan
Ralph K. James	Whitmore S. Butts
Thomas A. Ahroon	Frank A. Brandley
Michael F. D. Flaherty	William E. Gentner, Jr.
Edward A. Hannegan	Leonidas D. Coates, Jr.
Robert T. S. Keith	Ephraim P. Holmes
Basil N. Rittenhouse, Jr.	John T. Hayward
John F. Davidson	Lynne C. Quiggle
Charles O. Triebel	Joseph E. Dodson
Reynold D. Hogle	Vernon L. Lowrance
	Charles C. Kirkpatrick
	Alfred G. Ward

MEDICAL CORPS

Frank P. Gilmore

SUPPLY CORPS

Aubrey J. Bourgeois
 Leland P. Kimball, Jr.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Martin W. Kehart
 Albert J. Fay
 Horace B. Jones

DENTAL CORPS

Clifford C. De Ford

The following-named officer for temporary promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the Dental Corps of the Naval Reserve:

William H. Christensen

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grades indicated:

REAR ADMIRAL, LINE

Harold M. Briggs	Ulysses S. G. Sharp, Jr.
William E. Ferrall	Eugene B. McKinney
William M. Nation	George F. Beardsley
Walter H. Price	Wellington T. Hines
Harold T. Deutermann	William R. Sheeley
Charles L. Melson	William E. Howard, Jr.
Charles K. Bergin	Ralph K. James
Robert E. Dixon	Leonidas D. Coates, Jr.

REAR ADMIRAL, MEDICAL CORPS

French R. Moore
 Walter F. James
 Bruce E. Bradley

REAR ADMIRAL, SUPPLY CORPS

John W. Crumpacker
 Aubrey J. Bourgeois
 Leland P. Kimball, Jr.

REAR ADMIRAL, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Wallace B. Short
 Martin W. Kehart
 Albert J. Fay
 Horace B. Jones

REAR ADMIRAL, DENTAL CORPS

Clifford C. De Ford

The following-named officer for permanent promotion to the grade of rear admiral in the line of the Naval Reserve:

Leon J. Jacobi

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers, when retired, to be placed on the retired list with the grade of lieutenant general:

Schilt, Christian F.
 Pepper, Robert H.

Maj. Gen. Ion M. Bethel, United States Marine Corps, to be Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps, with the rank of major

general, for a period of 2 years from the 1st day of January 1957.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major general:

McCaul, Verne J.
Snedeker, Edward W.
Wornham, Thomas A.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of major general subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Shapley, Alan
Luckey, Robert B.

Binney, Arthur F.
Ennis, Thomas G.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of brigadier general:

Wirsig, Frank H.
Luckey, Robert B.
Binney, Arthur F.
Ennis, Thomas G.

Croft, Frank C.
Dyer, Edward C.
DeWitt, Ralph B.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Battell, William P.
Cloud, George H.
Brunelli, Austin R.
Bowser, Alpha L.
Tschirgi, Harvey C.

Kier, Avery R.
Wade, Sidney S.
Masters, James M., Sr.
Rottet, Ralph K.
Shaw, Samuel R.

The following-named officer of the Marine Corps Reserve for temporary appointment to the grade of brigadier general subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Howarth, James E., Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of captain in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Abercrombie, Theodore J.
Akers, Charles O.
Albin, George W.
Alford, Lodwick H.
Allen, Charles L. D.
Alley, Murlin W.
Arbes, James D.
Aymond, John P.
Bacon, Noel R.
Bagby, Oliver W.
Ballentyne, Robert D., Jr.
Bampton, Frank W.
Bardshar, Frederic A.
Barnes, Jess W.
Barr, Capers G., Jr.
Bell, Clarence E., Jr.
Berg, Alvin C.
Bergman, Howard J.
Bernard, William B.
Berthrong, Raymond
Bettinger, Joe L., Jr.
Beveridge, Richard A.
Blackwood, Herbert B.
Bland, John T., III
Bogart, Frank L.
Bogley, John A.
Bowdye, George W.
Bower, Carl R.
Boyd, James A.
Boyd, Robert G.
Brassfield, Arthur J.
Brown, Frederick W., Jr.
Brown, Gaylord B.
Brown, Ira W., Jr.
Broyles, Ned L.
Bruning, Robert M., Jr.
Buass, Marion H.
Burgess, Andrew L.

Burke, Edmund, Jr.
Butler, Glen B.
Byrnes, Robert B.
Calhoun, Charles R.
Callahan, Cornelius P., Jr.
Cameron, Gerald L.
Campbell, Duncan A.
Carrison, Daniel J.
Centner, Richard L.
Chalmers, George E.
Christie, William F.
Clark, Alto B.
Collins, Thomas W., Jr.
Collum, William J., Jr.
Conrad, Homer E.
Conroy, Thomas L.
Corcoran, Daniel J.
Court, John M.
Cox, Robert D., Jr.
Crabill, Charles H., Jr.
Crews, Howard W.
Crowley, Roger J., Jr.
Cunha, George D. M.
Curran, James H.
Dalton, George F.
Dare, James A.
Davis, Jack C.
Davis, Lewis F.
Davis, Nathaniel B., Jr.
Davis, Richard J.
Davis, Will J., Jr.
Davison, William H.
DeLaurel, Henry H.
DeVico, Anthony J.
Diekhoff, Arold H.
Dimpfel, Emerson H.
Dinsmore, John R.
DiPirro, Charles

Doughty, Morris R.
Downing, Arthur L.
Duffy, Gerald H.
Duncan, Richard L.
Egbert, Gordon R.
Eisenhart, George N.
Fagan, Robert H.
Fairfax, Eugene G.
Farmer, Claude S.
Farwell, Arthur F., Jr.
Ferriter, John B.
Finn, William S.
Fisher, Guin M.
Foster, Thomas M.
Fryer, Norman E., Jr.
Funk, Harold N.
Furlong, Donald
Ganyard, Bricker M.
Gavitt, Severance W.
Geis, Lawrence R.
Gerdon, Harold P.
Gordon, Charles V.
Graves, Herbert S.
Grell, Theodore A.
Griffin, Donald
Gugliotta, Guy F.
Guinan, Timothy J.
Haines, John L.
Halloran, Edward R.
Hance, Kenneth P.
Harbert, Charles W.
Harding, Edwin T.
Hardy, Leonard R.
Hargreaves, James C.
Harper, Robert M.
Harrington, Daniel J.

III

Harris, David L.
Harris, Thomas D.
Hart, Charles S.
Hart, Joseph E.
Hartigan, Charles C.
Harty, Harry L., Jr.
Haselton, Henry T.
Hayes, Richard M.
Healy, Charles E.
Helfrich, Harry D., Jr.
Hermanson, Joseph M.
Heyer, Frank D.
Hilgedick, Winfred C.
Hillis, Thomas W.
Hilton, John J. Jr.
Hizer, DeVon M.
Hogan, Richard J., Jr.
Holt, Alexander C., Jr.
Honan, John B.
Hoolhorst, Robert A.
Hooper, Frederic A.
Hubbell, Lester E.
Hughes, Jack J.
Humphreys, George C.
Hunsicker, Charles, Jr.
Hushing, William C.
Hutchins, Robert B.
Ingham, Thomas R.
Jackson, Andrew D., Jr.
Jarvis, Benjamin C.
Jennings, Verne A.
Johnson, Cecil V.
Johnston, Charles H.
Johnston, Means, Jr.
Kellogg, Frederic D.
Kenny, Edward T.
Kiem, Edwin L.
Kinsella, Charles W.
Kipp, John M.
Kitch, William L.
Klein, Doyen
Kleiss, Norman J.
Kroeger, Edwin J.
Lafferty, Kenneth F.
Lambing, Charles L.
Lancaster, Norman G.
Lavery, Richard J.
Lawler, Joseph T.
Lefever, Robert C.

Leon, Strauss S.
Levy, Donald R.
Lindsey, Robin M.
Lloyd, Henry F.
Lockwood, Ralph H.
Lyngby, Alfred R.
Mackroth, John R.
Magennis, Edward G.
Mandel, Herbert I.
Manown, Edward S.
Manser, Burton R.
Marinke, Charles A.
Mather, Lee W.
McAllister, Joseph D.
McCurtain, James H.
McDonald, Lucien B.
McDowell, Joseph M.
McManus, John W.
McQuiston, Lionel T.
Meyer, Otto F., Jr.
Michael, Willard D. L.
Millard, Robert C.
Miller, Hugh B., Jr.
Miller, Jim D.
Miller, Walter B.
Minner, Delbert M.
Moffett, Charles S.
Moore, Frederick T., Jr.
Morrison, Charles H., Jr.
Morse, Walter H.
Munson, William H.
Nace, Charles D.
Oldfield, James C.
Olson, Clarence E.
O'Malley, George F.
Onstott, Jacob W.
Palmer, James M.
Parker, James F.
Parker, Oscar B.
Pawka, Edward J.
Pear, John F.
Peters, Maurice A.
Peterson, Dale K.
Pew, Leslie A.
Pond, Charles E.
Powell, Ward F.
Quense, John A.
Ramage, James D.
Ratliff, William "K"
Rawle, Wilmer E.
Read, Samuel H. P., Jr.
Refo, Miles P., III
Reigart, John M.
Rhodemyre, John L.
Rice, Richard H.
Rigg, James F.
Robertson, Charles M.
Robinson, Kenneth G.
Robinson, Thomas
Roemer, Charles E.
Rogozienki, Frank E.
Romberger, William M.
Rommel, Herbert F., Jr.
Rudden, Thomas J., Jr.
Rynd, Robert W.
Saunders, Thomas F., Jr.
Savage, Arthur M.
Sawyer, William T.
Schlegel, Rowland F.
Schreiter, Ernest F.
Schroeder, Fred J.
Schuyler, Irving J.
Schwartz, John R.
Scott, Albert Peter
Scott, George W., Jr.
Semmes, Raphael, Jr.
Shoenhair, Jack L.
Short, Norman S.
Shuman, Edwin A., Jr.
Silk, Francis W.
Sinnott, Robert E.
Skuzinski, Charles F.
Smith, Ellsworth N.
Smith, Emory C.
Smith, George W.

Smith, Millard J.
Snider, George W.
Snipes, Beecher
Snow, Franklin C.
Spencer, Frank A.
Stanley, Onia B., Jr.
Stay, Charles A.
Steigelman, Edward T.
Suddath, Thomas H.
Sullivan, Eugene T. B.
Superfine, Irving J.
Swanson, Chandler W.
Swanson, Leroy V.
Syverson, Douglas N.
Taylor, Edward J.
Teich, Richard J.
Vannoy, Frank W.
Verbrycke, "J" Russell

III

MEDICAL CORPS

Adams, Jesse F.
Bachman, Kenneth P.
Banks, Lawrence E.
Beckman, Edward L.
Bond, Sidney D., Jr.
Brooks, Ralph K.
Callagan, Dwight A.
Canfield, Earle G.
Cheffey, John H.
Childs, Donald R.
Clare, Frank B.
Clark, Gale G.
Courtney, Marvin D.
Cronmiller, Philip D.
Cunningham, James K.
Dewilton, Edward L.
Dobos, Nicholas E.
Dominey, Joseph B., Jr.
Doollittle, Robert C.
Faaland, Halvdan G. K.
Faucett, Ralph E.
Goebel, John E.
Hall, Clifford R.
Hill, Howard W.
Kaufman, James A.
McArtor, James R.
McCabe, John F.
McMahon, Francis J.
Nadbach, Rudolph P.
Neikirk, William I.
Newton, Charles B.
Osborne, David P.
Pino, Daniel M.
Price, John J., Jr.
Rusher, Merrill W.
Sarkisian, Sarkis S.
Smith, Bruce H., Jr.
Smith, William L.
Stalter, Robert A.
Stoecklein, Herbert G.
Stover, John H.
Stryker, William S.
Tarr, George H., Jr.
True, Dewitt S.
Vaupel, George E.
Walker, Granville I.
Watkins, Dale B.
Weiss, Harry A.
Wineinger, Gerald E.
Zuska, Albert J.
Smith, Charles H. C.
Sanders, Russell F.
Lovejoy, Ferold D.
Manley, Thomas M.
Zinke, Ernest A., Jr.
Kohut, George J.
Lieberman, Nathan
Kroll, Peter G.
Castle, Charles A.
Weaver, Joseph W.
Gens, Louis R.
Jordan, Joseph M.
Jaruszewski, Edward J.
Goldthwaite, Dana D.
Deen, Robert R.

Whipple, Robert J.
Standard, Roger A.
Morris, Mason, Jr.
Hunter, Henry J.
Meador, George E.
Kaess, Karl V.
McDonough, Oscar T., Jr.
Streit, Harold A.
Olson, Nelse O.
Arje, Sidney L.
Armington, Fred W.
Messersmith, John L.
Voris, Frank B.
Tyburecy, Joseph A.
Stocker, George E. F.
Lawrence, Richard, Jr.
Mills, Dawson A.
Engle, Paul R.
Moeller, Ernst R.
Moran, Charles E.
Mugrage, Ralph M.
Sill, John T.
Penington, Robert, Jr.
Shaul, John F.
Hersh, David H.
Norris, Neal
Beuerman, Virgil A.
Stutsman, Robert E.
Hawks, Byron L.
Hutchinson, Glenn D.
Conley, John L.
Peabody, Sherman M.
Fuller, Roger H.
Kelley, Richard E.
Stroud, Clyde S., Jr.
Kwiatkowski, Peter S.
Hall, William J.
Ballengier, Felix P.
Nay, Newell
Dillon, James R., Jr.
Roy, Gustave A.
Boland, John D.
Waters, Wayne W.
Hottenstein, David F.
Murphy, John M.
Carlson, Frederick B.
Watkins, George S.
Turney, William B.
Berry, Reginald V.
Shepard, Bruce M.
Duffy, Thomas L.
Riddle, Lindsay R.
Lummis, Wilbur S.
Seal, John R.
Christensen, Roland A.
Moore, Jerome A.
Russell, George W.
Morris, Albert E.
Bierley, John R.
Virgilio, Frank D.
King, James D.
Bradshaw, Robert H.
Connelly, Joseph R.
Lawson, William G.
Boyers, James H.
Mullin, Charles S., Jr.
O'Donoghue, John A.

Brimson, James A.
Chace, John F.
Hague, James D.
Meadows, Henry H., Jr.
Pearson, Rufus J., Jr.
Firoved, James W.
Saraniero, Gioconda R.
Robinson, William C.
Huston, J. Wilson
Lockwood, James H.
Tebow, Louis E.
Wurzel, Edward M.
Ballenberger, Lovis P.
Ennis, Henry R.
Holler, Moffitt K.
Scanlin, Harold R.
Senter, Vance E.
Duffner, Gerald J.
Phillips, Philip B.
Christoph, Robert F.
Talbot, Blake S.
King, Elmer R.
Horton, Samuel H., Jr.
McCurdy, Jack C.
Nova, Philip L.
Jahnke, Leonard P.
Brody, Sidney I.
Patterson, Walter
Tucker, Wilson D.
Norman, Clyde W.

SUPPLY CORPS

Adams, Henry P.
Allis, Frederick A.
Atkinson, Wallace L., Jr.
Brighton, Edward E.
Bush, William J.
Cherry, Jerome
Cope, Raymond W.
Coutu, Louis A.
Davis, James J., Jr.
Durham, Henry O., Jr.
Frampton, Woodley E.
Fuller, Thomas
Glocheski, Virgil R.
Grah, Karl A., Jr.
Greenhalgh, William T.
Heck, Charles B.
Hoard, Douglas H.
Lee, Curtis J.
Letterman, Lincoln L.
Lovig, Lawrence, Jr.
Martin, Fowler W.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Barnes, Ernest R.
Cook, Abner R.

DENTAL CORPS

Aldridge, William A.
Bonnette, Paul C.
Cathcart, John H.
Cermak, George L.
Conant, Julian R.
Cooper, Richard G.
Edwards, Irwin G.
Eubank, Dillard P., Jr.
Gray, Gus W.
Hass, Albert P.
Hedman, Warren J., Jr.
Joseph, Robert L.
Kaires, Anthony K.
Keener, John L.
Manke, Wilbert C.
Marking, William M.
Mosson, Lester H.
Oesterle, Albert R.
Pruitt, Charles C., Jr.
Reilly, John V.
Richardson, Glenn D.
Rudolph, Charles E., Jr.
Rupp, Nelson W.
Tande, Syrus E.
Van Damm, Vincent W.
White, Dan B.
Williams, Robert M.

Casteel, Byron D.
Schugmann, Robert F.
Hallborg, Robert B.
Gerber, Marvin L.
Vogel, Joseph
Thompson, Samuel V.
Canaga, Bruce L., Jr.
Bundens, Warner D., Jr.
Bassham, Byron E.
Craft, William M.
Hansen, Wayne S.
Pinto, Joseph C.
Ross, Ralph D.
Wulfman, William A.
Miller, Arthur V., Jr.
Addison, James A.
Roble, William A.
Cantrell, William C.
Wilbur, Carl E.
Wertheimer, Haskell
Errion, Arthur R.
Rieder, John J.
Allis, Edward K., Jr.
Humphries, Joseph E.
Henderson, William W.
Livingood, William C.
Christy, Ralph L., Jr.
Wallace, Raymond A.
Millson, Wallace F.
Morrison, William C., Jr.
Muller, William F.
Neel, Daniel O.
Norton, David C.
Peckham, Charles W.
Rice, Gilbert M.
Robertson, John B.
Sims, Marion D., Jr.
Smith, Franklin D.
Stafford, Otis W.
Stewart, Fred B.
Stokes, Maynard G.
Tolbert, Harmon S.
Twitchell, William A.
Van Donge, Charles J.
Waite, George T.
Webster, James K.
Wheeler, Kenneth R.
Whittemore, Robert M.
Willis, Enos H.

Bohn, Clayton L.
Vogel, Albert L., Jr.
McAtee, Von Rue
Peat, Walter H.
Wozniak, Frank S., Jr.
Crollus, William E., Jr.
Ralston, Harold J.
Hodge, Ferris G.
Riney, Lyman H.
Gullett, William I.
McInturff, Allen L.
Levitz, Oliver S.
Leberman, Odin F.
Carney, Bruce H.
Jakubs, Stanley
Couvillon, Wade E., Jr.
Lang, Paul G.
Gallagher, Walter N.
Kops, Eugene J.
Madden, Edwin J.
Felcyn, Walter V.
Superko, Harold R.
Scola, Francis P.
Murff, Clarence Y., Jr.
Reader, James C.
Graves, Raymond J.
Pepper, John W., Jr.
Towle, Herbert J., Jr.
Miller, Charles W.
Collins, Robert S.
Brandon, William C., Jr.
Jerkofsky, Gus J.
Sandman, George H.
Frantz, Leroy R.
Dwyer, William D.
Thayer, Ernest A.
Kelly, Jack J.
Bradshaw, Frederick H.
Lukins, Frederick B.
Lofgreen, Eugene J.
Gleiston, Howard P.
Sample, Theodore C.
Parker, John A.
Jones, John P.
Stewart, Craig A.
Ferris, John B.
Roble, John C.
Walsh, Eugene A.
Loring, Arthur J.
Sheppard, Furman L.
Harrison, William J.
King, Jan P.
Smith, George M.
Friesz, Raymond H.
Leonard, Melvin R.
Missman, Byrnes E.
Fridley, Harry H.
Miller, John W.
Rubba, Anthony
Nutting, Edwin B.
Tessman, Clarence C.
Moore, Edward W.
Curreri, Rosolino J.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Grinsted, Alan D.
Ruebush, Trenton K.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of commander in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Abbott, Thomas H.
Ackerman, John F.
Adair, Robert F.
Adams, Lorraine S.
Adams, Thomas H.
Ady, Joseph W.
Alexander, Kent
Anderson, Jack D.
Andrews, Carroll C.
Andrews, William G.
Appleton, Woodbury
Bachman, Julius J. T.

Schneider, John J.
Trick, Wilbur A.
Blackwood, Robert M.
Phillips, Robert D.
Scott, Ralph H. S.
Peterson, Richard V.
Loving, Robert H.
Dobyns, Frank D.
Mead, Meredith H.
Ryan, Hugh D.
Huebsch, Raymond F.
Brenning, Leo E.
Hansen, Louis S.
Leclaire, George J.
Atkins, John H.
Bernard, Damon E.
Shipley, Norman B.
Morgan, Wade H., Jr.
Costa, Angelo B.
Madden, George E.
Gargiulo, Edward A. H.
Hildreth, Edward R.
Bowman, John F.
Moore, George T., Jr.
Morgan, Kenneth L.
Rusk, William S.
Howell, Sidney R.
Pierce, Howard W.
Johnson, Harvey S.
Luallen, Leslie J.
Heck, Charles M.
Weaver, Walter A.
Moore, Paul A.
Wallace, Allen L.
Dierker, Wilbert M.
Rogers, James G., Jr.
Dudley, George E.
McGonnell, Joseph P.
Walter, George W., Jr.
Feder, Harold W.
Scherer, George F.
Losee, Fred L.
Middleton, Robert A.
Young, Lawrence
Flocken, John E.
Thomlinson, Christopher E., Jr.
Stoopack, Jerome C.
Cook, Francis W.
Hall, J. Kenneth
McKinney, Jackson F.
Chapman, Judge C.
Walker, Rupert S.
Fernandez, Sergio
Ashwell, James T.
Ostrom, Carl A.
Gerry, Roger G.
Stoll, John B.
Koonce, Glen
Lytle, Robert B.
Gardner, Edward N.
Lange, Ronald W.
Hopper, Lorenz G.
Parker, Mack L.
Hill, David A.

Bloom, Paul J.
Bogdanovitch, Philip Jr.
"M"
Boice, Grant
Bolt, William H., Jr.
Braithwaite, John T.
Brown, Leslie E.
Bryant, Carleton F., Jr.
Bryant, Harold V.
Bucklew, Oscar T.
Buxton, Elliott A.
Carman, Charles W.
Cassidy, Richard M.
Caton, Jessie L., Jr.
Charles, John F.
Chesky, Kaz P.
Chimiak, Walter
Cochran, Elvin P., Jr.
Colkitt, Benjamin E.
Coldewell, Irwin R.
Collins, Vincent W.
Cook, William E.
Cormack, John G.
Cornie, Lynn J.
Courtlin, Robert E., Jr.
Cox, Robert F.
Cox, William R.
Craw, Nelson W.
Cruse, Carl Mann
Cummins, Hersch M., Jr.
Cummins, LaVerne W.
S.
Cummins, William E.
Curley, Clyde W.
Davis, Darrell D.
Davis, John K., Jr.
Dennis, Michael P.
Devold, Thorpe G.
Dibrell, David M.
Dixon, William C.
Doering, Wallace S.
Donahue, Conrad
Douglas, Daniel E.
Douglas, John T.
Doyle, William J.
Dresel, Robert F.
Duke, Gus G.
Dunham, Frank C., Jr.
Durna, Gordon A.
Edgerton, Stuart T.
Jr.
Edwards, Robert E.
Engelman, Ralph
Estes, Leland E., Jr.
Everett, William H.
Feliz, Jack M.
Fern, Benjamin
Fifield, John G.
Fitzgerald, Mark E.
Flournoy, Richard, Jr.
Foltz, Frank E.
Ford, Orin N.
Fox, John E.
Franco, Thomas E.
Frankiewicz, Edward J.
Freer, Charles H.
Frey, Gordon J.
Frick, Whitman H.
Fruin, Jack L.
Frye, Robert M.
Gardella, Albert E.
Gaston, James Otis
Giamotti, Robert
Gieszl, Carl R.
Gillette, Keith F.
Gimpel, Herbert J.
Gleeson, Richard G.
Gormsen, James H.
Grafy, Richard
Graham, Robert E.
Gray, John A., Jr.
Grazda, Melvin G.
Griffin, James T.
Hacker, Arthur E.
Hagadorn, Steven B.
Hahn, William R.

Haithcock, June D
Jr.
Haley, Herbert O.
Hall, George M.
Hamby, William M.
Hansen, Howard C.
Hansen, John L.
Hardy, Thomas H.
Hartman, Raymond G.
Hartman, William F.
Hathaway, George C., Jr.
Hazelton, Dewitt W.
Heffin, Edward A.
Heldt, Webster B., Jr.
Heising, Kenneth W.
Henning, Richard E.
Hickman, Berton H.
Hill, Hubert D.
Hitchins, William S.
Hodgson, Gordon S.
Hoffman, Richard L.
Hopkins, William A.
Hoppe, Robert T.
Huber, Robert L., Jr.
Hudeck, Raymond W.
Huestis, Gerald S.
Hufstader, Edward F.
Hughes, Albert "G", Jr.
Hler, John Robert
Ireland, Warren H.
Izac, E. V. M., Jr.
Jacobs, Ralph, Jr.
Jeffers, William
Jester, Walter H.
Johnson, Ivar A.
Jones, Edward H.
Judith, Joseph H.
Kalstad, Henry M.
Knapicki, Kasimir
Kelsey, John W., Jr.
Kenton, Howard B.
Kiernan, William A.
Kimbrel, Robert W.
Klimener, Robert A.
Kincaid, John R.
Knoche, John H.
Koch, Donald R.
Kozak, Norbert John
Kuhn, Melvin M., Jr.
Kuntz, Robert E.
Lancaster, William W.
Lang, Marvin H.
Langer, Chester R.
Langford, Newell N.
Langford, James R.
Larkin, Edward J.
Larsen, Orrin K.
Larson, Rueben D.
Larson, Richard
Laubach, Eugene K.
Lavelle, James V.
Lemly, Frederick H., Jr.
Lindstrom, Leonard L.
Livingston, Robert L.
Lorentson, Adrian V.
Love, John J. Jr.
Lovett, John F.
Mancini, Arnaldo E.
Mayo, Frank V.
McCarroll, Arthur O.
McCarthy, Cornelius A.
McDaniel, Jerry F.
McGhee, James H.
McGuire, Clair A.
McKee, Robert L. J.
McKenzie, Frank E.
McLane, Alpine W.
Mead, Robert J.
Mereness, Robert H.
Metze, George M.
Meyer, John W.
Meyer, John M.
Middagh, William F.
Miller, Myrl R.
Miller, Winston L.

Mills, Charles A., Jr.
 Misner, Chester C.
 Monahan, John J.
 Monger, Ralph F.
 Morse, John S.
 Myles, Harley D.
 Nagle, Charles L., Jr.
 Nall, Royce Lowell
 Naureckas, John M.
 Nelson, Arthur A.
 Nelson, Loren E.
 Nelson, Leo W.
 Nicholas, Lester J.
 Now, John G.
 Oakley, Robert D., Jr.
 Oglesby, Earl V.
 Oller, John S., Jr.
 Pahl, Herschel A.
 Payne, Paul E.
 Peale, William T.
 Perkins, Tom A.
 Peterson, Harry W.
 Pickler, David A.
 Pitcher, William A.
 Pulford, Stafford S.
 Rains, David C.
 Reddy, Thomas F.
 Reeves, George J.
 Reeves, Goodwyn G.
 Regester, Richard P.
 Remillard, Lafayette W.
 Reynolds, Thomas E.
 Rian, Gerald R.
 Richardson, Dean C.
 Richey, Maurice H.
 Ricks, Robert
 Robinson, Evans J.
 Robison, Bob John
 Rogers, Robert A., III
 Romaine, Robert R.
 Rosen, Ralph J.
 Ryner, Evan H.
 Sampson, Richard A.
 H.
 Sanborn, Richard W.
 Sarno, Joseph J.
 Sayner, Donald K.
 Schaefer, William W.
 II
 Scheid, Waldo W.
 Scholes, James A.
 Sears, Ferrell D.
 Seelinger, Robert A.
 Setser, Lester E. G.
 Shackford, Robert W.
 Shanks, Lawrence B.
 Sharp, George H.
 Shawcross, William H.

MEDICAL CORPS

Benavides, Jaime M., Jr.
 Bryan, Frank M.
 Byrd, Jack E.
 Callis, Charles M.
 Cunningham, Lowell K.
 Curtis, Calvin J.
 Davis, Robert L.
 Dobbie, Robert P., Jr.
 Dooen, Donald J.
 Erdbrink, Wayne L.
 Fox, Samuel M., III
 George, Frederick W., III
 Hosp, David H.
 Loweecey, Edward D.
 Margileth, Andrew M.
 McClenathan, James E.
 Millar, Jack W.
 Mills, Stephen R., Jr.
 Montgomery, Duncan O.
 Moore, William R.
 Parmelee, Kenneth A.
 Poitras, Jean M.
 Spicer, Donald W.
 Wells, Peter F., II

Shelton, William T.
 Shofner, Orville W.
 Shuff, John W., Jr.
 Sims, Russell W., Jr.
 Singletary, William C.
 Skon, Warren A.
 Smith, Thomas Bowden
 Solomon, Harry L.
 Speicher, Paul E., Jr.
 Spenser, Ray Arden
 Spooner, William A.
 Spuhler, Ralph W.
 Staehel, George W.
 Stanford, Vernon D.
 Stevenson, Nevin J., Jr.
 Stinemat, Daniel H.
 Stinson, John F. J.
 Stock, Glenn C.
 Stronski, Edmund J.
 Struthers, Frederick E.
 Sudduth, Roy Martin
 Sullivan, Thomas J.
 Sullivan, Philip H.
 Taddeo, Alfred S.
 Tate, Ben R., Jr.
 Taylor, Sidney E.
 Tayoun, George K., Jr.
 Ternasky, Eugene F.
 Thiele, Ray F.
 Tompkins, John D.
 Unruh, Robert D.
 Volpi, Ray A.
 Voorhees, Louis E.
 Walker, Donald P.
 Wallace, Robert Q.
 Weber, Boyd Y.
 Webster, Harvey O., Jr.
 Weible, Robert C.
 Weiler, Richard H.
 Westray, William H.
 Whitmore, Quentin R.
 Whitworth, Billis L.
 Wiesemann, Arthur C., Jr.
 Williams, Edward A.
 Winner, Hal M.
 Wood, Edward E.
 Woodall, John W., Jr.
 Wright, Graydon D.
 Yesensky, Albert S.
 Young, Neil W.
 Yount, Robert R.
 Ziegler, William F.
 Zimdars, Roy W. R.
 Zimmer, David W.
 Zinn, Charles S.

CIII—35

King, Robert L., Jr.
 Lemmon, Robert H.
 Dineen, James R.
 Burdick, Robert L.
 Nauman, Richard D.
 Meyer, Frederick W., Jr.
 Brown, Carleton J.
 Lewis, Garner L.
 Connor, Richard B.
 Honsik, Cyril J.
 Lineberry, William T., Jr.
 Rowland, Robert E.
 Loeffler, Robert A.
 VanPetten, George T.
 Baisch, Bruce F.
 Lewis, Charles W., Jr.
 Dunn, Adolphus W.
 Esswein, John G.
 Jones, Jack T., Jr.
 Martin, Richard J.
 Valusek, Fred A.
 Kelley, Kenneth J.
 Geib, Philip O.
 Muehe, Charles C.
 Osborne, Frank G., Jr.
 Davis, Harold A.
 Fuller, Frank D.
 Zarriello, Jerry J.
 Schmoier, Maurice R., Jr.
 Krasno, Louis R.
 Tratar, Anton A.
 Brown, Loy T.
 Pennypacker, Paul H.
 Holmes, Alden V.
 Tyler, Lockland V., Jr.
 Becker, Frederick B.
 McCarthy, Robert J.
 Featherston, John S.
 Smith, Edward M., Jr.
 Park, William F.
 Wilson, Theodore H., Jr.
 O'Brien, Robert W.
 Fultz, Robert E.
 Watters, Lorrain E., Jr.

SUPPLY CORPS

Allen, Cecil C.
 Barenfield, Paul L., Jr.
 Berning, John R.
 Bishoff, Jack T.
 Breen, Owen J., Jr.
 Brickley, George R.
 Brooks, Marvin L.
 Brosseau, Oswald J.
 Burns, Robert S.
 Colby, Arden K.
 Crawford, Grover W.
 Cummings, Newell J.
 D'Amico, Joseph D.
 Dye, Kenneth R.
 French, Ferris L., Jr.
 Gavey, Harry E.
 Grimes, John
 Hanson, Harvey E.
 Harvey, Clinton D.
 Hays, George O., Jr.
 Hazen, Ralph E.
 Johnson, Carl P.
 Jones, Everett H.
 Jones, Harris P.
 Kenyon, Lawrence H.
 Klosterud, Viggo H.
 Kovar, Isadore M.
 Lascara, Vincent A.
 Law, Kenneth S.
 Lee, Charles R.
 Lemmon, Gerald C.
 Malden, Robert W.
 Mason, Stanley R.
 Miller, John D.

Taylor, George J., III
 Stonestreet, Marshall P.
 Moschella, Samuel L.
 Morrell, James F.
 Schwenker, Harry F., Jr.
 Wallner, Ernest F., Jr.
 Lloyd, Donald E.
 Foulk, Richard
 Leberz, Thomas B.
 Williams, Robert G. W. Jr.
 Wiegand, Frederick G. F.
 Steele, Marshall K., Jr.
 Arentzen, Willard P.
 Sederstrom, Leslie W.
 Greaney, Martin O., Jr.
 Strunk, William M.
 Luehrs, Richard E.
 Poynter, James M.
 Lewis, Thomas H.
 Hamilton, James R.
 Greer, James W.
 Parker, Edward E.
 Zorn, George G., Jr.
 Rulon, David B.
 Ingram, William B.
 Krech, William G.
 Hansen, Walter F.
 Walter, Herbert L.
 Diklich, Milan, Jr.
 Dixon, David C.
 Houghton, Charles C., Jr.
 Taylor, George W., Jr.
 Thorn, James I.
 Shook, Daniel M.
 Lieurance, Richard E.
 Hodges, James C., Jr.
 Hood, Raleigh M.
 Country, John C.
 Holmes, James H.
 Jenkins, Judson, H.
 Whiteside, James E.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Cassady, Florian W.
 Cleaves, Richard D.
 Lloyd, Paul A.
 Marley, Cecil V.

Paul, James W.
 Walsh, William J.
 Wheeler, George H.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Beaver, John F.
 Herbert, Edgar, Jr.
 Jackson, Norman M.

McCrorey, Charles E.
 Mobley, Clarence F.
 Terry, Alfred G.

DENTAL CORPS

Batchelder, Richard M.
 Boyne, Philip J.
 Courage, Guy R.
 Evans, Floyd G.
 Fairchild, Robert E.
 Fedi, Peter F., Jr.
 Hay, Richard S.
 Hensmeyer, Melvin L.
 Jones, Everard F., Jr.
 Kratochvil, Frank J., Jr.
 Marble, Howard B., Jr.
 Nystul, Oliver G.
 Peterson, William A.
 Quilter, Ward E., Jr.
 Rigtterink, Ray A.
 Smith, John H.
 Stanford, Walter O.
 Spann, Sylvester E. W., Jr.
 Guay, Edward T.
 Gustavson, Arthur E.
 Hughes, Francis W.
 Sullivan, John E.
 Tiffin, Joseph G., Jr.
 Stollitsky, Justin F.
 Hawkins, Donald C.
 Rives, Robert G.
 Sturm, George, Jr.
 Brigrance, Frederick W.
 Crossmire, George B.
 Maxfield, Don L.
 Sancier, Henry J.
 Hughes, Richard W., Jr.
 Pund, Harry C., Jr.
 Nickell, Raymond O.
 Hancock, Joseph G.
 Ogen, Ingram W.
 Funk, Russell R., Jr.
 Wood, Quentin L.
 Dobronte, Frank
 Gabrels, Wilton R.
 Conglis, Peter C.

Doyle, Eymard L.
 Pfaffmann, George A.
 Hillis, Walter G.
 Rhobotham, Frank B.
 Ralls, Walter E.
 Riesenber, William C.
 Carmen, Marvin
 Castner, David V., Jr.
 Bishop, Ralph M.
 McGee, Glen H.
 Mueller, Ray B.
 Bernhausen, Elwood R.
 Steinauer, Jerome J.
 Anderson, Robert A.
 Chudzinski, Joseph G.
 Ruff, Henry J.
 Sheppard, John R.
 Lyon, Harvey W.
 Newman, Dwight W.
 Thimes, Carl B.
 Sochowski, Richard T.
 Enke, Loren F.
 Caldwell, Warren C., Jr.
 Scofield, Henry H.
 Kaller, Charles E.
 Suehs, Leon G.
 Pape, Thomas J.
 Mayo, Thomas H.
 Elder, Stewart T.
 Sedlacek, James W.
 McNett, Roy C.
 Valentin, Enrique, Jr.
 Beauvais, Hewitt J., Jr.
 Bucher, John F.
 Mumme, Henry T., Jr.
 Brown, James J., Jr.
 Nelson, Wayne A.
 Wilhelm, Carl L.
 Hoffman, Seymour
 Scott, Marvin H.
 Hutton, Edward G.
 Gunther, Lewis L.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Bartolomei, Aldo
 Gade, Robert L.
 Goldman, David E.
 Hall, Arthur L.
 Heison, Walter J.
 Herrmann, Robert S.

Jacobs, Joseph J.
 Lewis, Shelley L.
 Madden, William F.
 McGehee, William G.
 Weatherby, August B.

NURSE CORPS

O'Neill, Rita V.
 Richards, Margaret
 Samonski, Helen
 Seidl, Elizabeth B.

Shurr, Agnes G.
 Thompson, Ida K.
 Williams, Neil R.

The following named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Abel, Samuel J.
 Absher, George W., Jr.
 Adams, Emil J.
 Adams, Lynn "W"
 Addy, Alfred M.
 Ahearn, Joseph F.
 Ahlstrom, Orin J.
 Albert, Thomas F.
 Albright, John J., Jr.
 Alexander, Aaron G.
 Alexander, Clifford F.
 Alexander, Murray C., Jr.
 Allard, Laurence P.
 Alleman, Lee E.
 Allen, Harry, III
 Allen, Charles D., Jr.
 Allen, Harvey S.
 Allen, Philip H.
 Allison, Cecil G.

Allred, Jimmie "B", Jr.
 Alotis, John
 Alsover, James E.
 Althoff, William B.
 Amos, James W.
 Anderson, Leo J.
 Anderson, Paul E.
 Anders, Samuel G., Jr.
 Anderson, Raymond M., Jr.
 Anderson, James R.
 Anderson, Raymond V.
 Andreason, Raymond R.
 Arnett, "A" "B", Jr.
 Arthur, Malcolm B., II
 Ashley, Courtland L.
 Ashley, Linsey S.
 Ashman, Richard C.

- Asmundson, Franklin J.
 Atkinson, Bert M., Jr.
 Atkinson, Edward C.
 Aubert, George A.
 Auger, Thomas E.
 Aulick, Donald M.
 Averett, Rufus M.
 Babbitt, Franklin G.
 Bacchus, Robert E.
 Bachert, John O.
 Bagley, Worth H.
 Bailey, John B.
 Bailey, John D.
 Baker, Granville M.
 Bakke, George F.
 Baldwin, Lawrence C.
 Ball, Edwin L.
 Bard, Rudolph T., Jr.
 Barfield, Norwood R.
 Barksdale, David A.
 Barlow, John F.
 Barnes, Jerald D.
 Barnes, William B.
 Barnes, Robert J.
 Barnes, Robert O.
 Barnum, Ralph L.
 Bartholomew, Barton W.
 Barton, Charles A.
 Baskin, Donald
 Bassett, Ormon E.
 Bastin, Max D.
 Baughman, Robert F.
 Bauman, Kenneth E.
 Baylis, John R.
 Bayly, Donald C.
 Bean, Francis T.
 Beck, Charles E.
 Becker, Karl E.
 Becker, Arvade L.
 Beeland, Cecil H.
 Behre, Herbert A., Jr.
 Bellah, James C.
 Belman, Kenneth B.
 Bennett, Arthur K., Jr.
 Bennett, William O.
 Bennett, Jack W.
 Benson, William D.
 Bent, Jack
 Bentley, Reuel H.
 Bergs, Robert A.
 Betcher, Arnold E.
 Bettis, Alfred M.
 Beumer, Everett H.
 Beutler, Albert G.
 Beyer, Stuart E.
 Bigham, Harry
 Blitz, Sylvain F., Jr.
 Bird, George W.
 Bischof, William W.
 Bivins, William "F"
 Blackwelder, Buren L.
 Blades, Jehu L.
 Blair, John A.
 Blair, Donald D.
 Blake, John S.
 Blake, Gordon
 Blanchard, Glendon F.
 Blanks, Alva L.
 Blawusch, Dirck E.
 Blondin, John L.
 Bly, Theodore S.
 Boland, Paul
 Boland, Joseph P.
 Boland, Robert I., Jr.
 Bolter, Jack W.
 Bolles, Robert R.
 Bolstad, Daryl B.
 Bolton, Jordan T.
 Bond, William L.
 Bonewits, Donald G.
 Boniface, John G.
 Bonner, James F.
 Booker, Thomas F.
 Borgerding, Howard A.
 Borgstedt, Forrest C.
 Bossert, John W., Jr.
 Boule, Arthur E., Jr.
 Bouveron, Ernest A.
 Bowen, Alva M., Jr.
 Bowling, Roland A.
 Boyd, Carl J.
 Boyd, Paul C.
 Boyle, Paul A.
 Brady, Robert L., Jr.
 Branton, Richard C.
 Brannum, Rudolph
 Breen, Charles E., Jr.
 Brett, Robert P.
 Brite, Murrel C.
 Broadfield, Ward H., Jr.
 Brouillette, Robert R.
 Broun, LeRoy R.
 Brown, Robert J.
 Brown, Robert L.
 Brown, Lewis C.
 Brown, Irwin M., Jr.
 Brown, Jack, Jr.
 Brown, Francis T.
 Brown, Russell D.
 Brown, Keith F.
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 Browne, Herschel M.
 Brozo, John G.
 Brubaker, Donald E.
 Brumbaugh, Jack R.
 Brumsted, Robert B.
 Bryan, George S., Jr.
 Bryant, Bobby D.
 Bryce, Thomas A.
 Buchanan, Fillmore B.
 Bucknum, Jack E.
 Bucolo, Mariano J.
 Burdon, Bernard F.
 Burgess, Charles B.
 Burgin, Wilbur J.
 Burhans, John H.
 Burki, Arde A.
 Burrell, Robert E.
 Burrill, James T.
 Burton, Lester H.
 Butler, Frank J., Jr.
 Cahill, John W., Jr.
 Caldwell, George A., Jr.
 Callahan, Francis J., Jr.
 Camp, Herbert E.
 Campbell, Leonard A.
 Campbell, Joseph W.
 Cannon, Charles W.
 Carl, John G.
 Carlin, Walter P.
 Carlisle, Charles S.
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 Carnahan, Ralph H.
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 Carper, John E.
 Carroll, Thomas F.
 Carter, Jack L.
 Cartmell, James P.
 Cartwright, Harold J.
 Casaletti, Joe, Jr.
 Casey, Robert M.
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 Casseday, Jack N.
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 Castillo, Edmund L.
 Causey, Robert W.
 Cavanaugh, Joseph J.
 Chambers, Lloyd S., Jr.
 Chamberlain, Charles H.
 Chaney, Robert S.
 Chaudoin, Harry D.
 Chokas, Nicholas P.
 Christensen, Morris A.
 Chute, Charles L.
 Clancy, George M.
 Clare, James H.
 Clark, Edmund T.
 Clark, Robert O.
 Clark, Angus-Kerr
 Clarke, John L., Jr.
 Clarkson, Junius J., Jr.
 Clausen, Paul K.
 Clayton, Edgar J.
 Clegg, George B., III
 Cleland, William H.
 Clemmons, Robert H.
 Clifton, Autry W.
 Cobean, Warren R., Jr.
 Coder, Jay L.
 Cody, Harold R.
 Cohan, George M., Jr.
 Coleman, Yale
 Colley, Edward L.
 Collins, Wayne D.
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 Comet, Robert E.
 Cone, Warren M.
 Constantine, James R.
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 Coope, Peter M.
 Corbett, Kenneth G., Jr.
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 Coulbourne, Thomas E.
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 Cox, Harry W.
 Crandall, Jack C.
 Cravener, Leahmon A.
 Crawford, Robert E.
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 Cronander, James H.
 Cronemiller, Carl F., Jr.
 Cronk, Henry V.
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 Cross, Thomas J.
 Crowe, Thomas H.
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 Cuccias, Robert F.
 Culwell, Jackson P.
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 Cushman, Charles H., Jr.
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 Darby, Joseph M.
 Davis, William R.
 Davis, Hector W., Jr.
 Davis, William R.
 Davis, Harry O.
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 Davidson, Richard R.
 Davison, Morgan L.
 Deacon, William, III
 DeBold, Joseph F.
 DeCamp, Edgar A.
 Decker, Walter C.
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 Decker, Glenn F.
 DeHart, Turner
 Dehn, Emerson C.
 Deibler, Robert R.
 Deitz, Charles J.
 Delorenzi, Robert M.
 Demas, George K.
 DeMayo, John J. Jr.
 Deney, Leonard J., Jr.
 Denny, James T., Jr.
 Dente, Eugene
 Dew, Carols, Jr.
 Dickey, George L., Jr.
 Dickson, George A., Jr.
 Dietrichson, Warren D.
 Di Matteo, Dominic J.
 Dise, Robert L.
 Doles, Thomas K.
 Dorman, Alvin E.
 Doss, Robert F.
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 Dougherty, John J.
 Douglas, Robert D.
 Douthett, Richard B.
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 Dozier, James H.
 Drinkwater, Eugene E.
 Duacsek, Anthony W.
 Duberg, Carl N.
 Dudley, Harrison G.
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 Dugger, John A.
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 Duncan, Marvin H.
 Durbin, Stephen F.
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 Dutra, John E.
 Duval, Robert E.
 Eagan, Bryan R.
 Ebel, Stanley T.
 Eckert, George J.
 Eckhart, Myron, Jr.
 Edmonds, John W. C.
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 Eells, John P.
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 Ellis, William H.
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 Ellis, George W.
 Elzey, Daniel W.
 Emerson, Allan L.
 Endacott, Jack A.
 Engel, Wilson F., Jr.
 Engelmann, Henry A.
 Enquist, Edwin R.
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 Erickson, John W.
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 Ettner, Edward R.
 Evans, Thomas G., Jr.
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 Ekum, John D.
 Fader, Kenneth B.
 Fagan, John F., Jr.
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 Farmer, Harry C.
 Farrell, John E.
 Faucett, William "A"
 Faughman, Franklin P.
 Faulders, Cyril T., Jr.
 Faulkner, James H.
 Faull, Joe D.
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 Ferguson, James C.
 Ferrante, John M.
 Ferree, Richard J.
 Field, Francis E.
 Finkel, Herman C., Jr.
 Finlay, Robert W., Jr.
 Finley, Robert N.
 Finnigan, Robert J.
 Fischer, Richard H.
 Fisher, Lee W.
 Fisher, James R. M., II
 Fiske, Samuel L.
 Fitzgerald, Donald L.
 Fitzgerald, Thomas R.
 Fitzgerald, Carl S.
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 Fleege, Eugene G.
 Fluhart, James H.
 Folop, Albert A.
 Ford, Frank W.
 Forrester, John J.
 Forson, Roy E., Jr.
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 Foust, James W.
 Fox, Francis M., Jr.
 Franch, Ardwin G.
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 Frange, Herbert E.
 Frink, Bill B.
 Fromknecht, George W.
 Fuller, Robert C.
 Furland, Fred W.
 Furse, George P.
 Gaehler, Alfred H.
 Gallup, Frederick S., Jr.
 Galt, Robert W.
 Gammill, James L.
 Gard, John G.
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 Garland, Earl E.
 Garodz, Leo J.
 Garrison, Robert G.
 Gatewood, Walter P.
 Gaul, Raymond A., Jr.
 Gautier, Robert H.
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 Gee, Harry C.
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 Gerecke, Thomas F.
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 Gernert, Harold F.
 Geroy, Francis O.
 Gibbons, James G.
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 Gibson, John S., Jr.
 Giedt, John G.
 Gilles, Donald A.
 Gilliam, Gail H.
 Ginn, Benjamin F.
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 Glaser, William R.
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 Glennon, Allan N.
 Gless, Richard D.
 Glindeman, Henry P., Jr.
 Glover, George W.
 Glowacki, Theodore, Jr.
 Gorder, Merle H.
 Gordon, Jack G.
 Gorman, John V.
 Gorski, Joseph J.
 Gortney, William M.
 Gorton, Robert J.
 Goure, James "V"
 Graham, Martin C., Jr.
 Grantham, Robert D.
 Graves, Jack C.
 Graves, Luther J., Jr.
 Gray, Julian F.
 Greathouse, Eugene V.
 Greene, Joseph M.
 Gregory, Grover K., Jr.
 Griest, Hadley C.
 Griswold, Richard A.
 Grkovic, Nicholas
 Guentz, Jack E.
 Gulick, Richard I.
 Gullette, John G.
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 Gunther, Ernest H.
 Guthrie, Charles A.
 Haak, Frank S.
 Hagler, Billy E.
 Hahs, Orrie A.
 Hall, Henry L.
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 Hall, Richard P.
 Hall, Walter D.
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 Hamaker, William R.
 Hamberg, Harold A.
 Hamblin, Robert N.
 Hankins, Wallace W., Jr.
 Hanks, Robert J.
 Hannah, Glyde B.
 Hardy, Willis A.
 Harlan, Wick R., Jr.
 Harmer, Frank D., Jr.
 Harper, George A.
 Harris, Gilbert W.
 Harrison, Glenn C.
 Harris, Eli P., Jr.
 Harris, "S" "J"
 Harshman, Glenn W.
 Hart, John E.
 Hart, Robert R.
 Hartley, Paul J., Jr.
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 Haselton, Frederick R., Jr.
 Hauser, William F.
 Havlin, Ernest M.
 Hayes, Arthur M., Jr.
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 Hayward, Thomas B.
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 Hazen, Alan M.
 Heberling, Donald A.
 Heesacker, Bernard A.
 Heile, Donald H.
 Henderson, Jerome E.
 Henningsen, William J.
 Henriques, Davis N., Jr.
 Herbert, Edward D.
 Herzog, John J.
 Hess, Charles M.
 Heuer, Edward H.
 Hicks, Thomas E.
 Highsmith, William N.
 Higley, Warren A.
 Hihn, Don E.
 Hill, Charles C.
 Hill, James R.
 Hilton, Jack
 Hinchliff, Lester G., Jr.
 Hippe, Leroy
 Hnatek, John, Jr.
 Hoffman, Raymond L.
 Hoke, Charles H.
 Holden, John J.
 Holmes, Robert E.
 Holt, Joseph E., Jr.
 Hoover, Ralph A., Jr.
 Hopkins, Francis D.
 Hopp, Frederick H.
 Horn, Francis R.
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 Horner, Walter R.
 Horton, William P.
 Hoskins, Thomas H.
 Hoskinson, Elijah P.
 Houston, Willard S., Jr.
 Howard, George D.
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 Howe, Raymond E.
 Howser, Howard M.
 Hoy, Hugh A.
 Huddleston, William E.
 Huff, Andrew F.
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 Hugus, James E.
 Hume, David M.
 Hurst, Howard B.
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 Hutchinson, Thomas H., Jr.
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 Hutton, William L.
 Huval, Willard R.
 Hyland, Kenneth G.
 Iacobelli, Rocco F.
 Ideker, Donald E.
 Ingraham, Mark W., Jr.
 Ingram, Jack R.
 Irish, Edelbert E.
 Irvine, James F., Jr.
 Irwin, Charles M., Jr.
 Iverson, Robert G.
 Jablonski, Felix J.
 Jack, Earl
 Jackson, Joseph A.

- Jackson, Laurence L., Jr.
 Jacobsen, John H.
 Jankovsky, Norlin A.
 Jeffes, Edward W. B., Jr.
 Jenkins, Glen E.
 Jennings, Gerald W.
 Jensen, Duane L.
 Johnson, Wallace J.
 Johnson, Frank E., Jr.
 Johnson, Allen R.
 Johnson, Dean R.
 Johnson, Charles M., Jr.
 Johnson, John R.
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 Johnston, Frank S.
 Jones, William F.
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 Jordan, James, Jr.
 Jordan, Edward V.
 Jorgensen, George D.
 Joy, Harmon R.
 Joyce, Franklin W.
 Junod, Louis L.
 Kahler, Russell A.
 Kahre, Edward L.
 Kallies, Richard H.
 Kaltreider, Daniel R.
 Kasner, Edmund B.
 Kaufman, John
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 Kaye, Alan J.
 Kearns, John S.
 Keene, Warren E.
 Keiser, George R.
 Keller, Thomas D.
 Kelley, Albert J.
 Kenefick, James P.
 Kennedy, James R.
 Kennedy, Alfred F.
 Kent, John "L"
 Kent, Robert B.
 Kenworthy, Arthur R.
 Kenyon, Eugene C., Jr.
 Kerfoot, Dale L.
 Kern, Francis X., III
 Kessing, Oliver O., Jr.
 Kibler, Robert L.
 Kiefer, Gordon L.
 Kiehl, Elmer H.
 Kiley, Donald W.
 Killefer, William, Jr.
 Kilpatrick, David D.
 Kimzey, Ord, Jr.
 King, Franklin T.
 King, John M.
 King, William D.
 Kingsbury, Chester E.
 Kingsbury, Edward J., Jr.
 Kinney, Grayson C.
 Kirklighter, James F., Jr.
 Kirley, Thomas J.
 Klein, George R.
 Kientz, Augusta C.
 Klibbe, Orville O.
 Kline, Edward C., Jr.
 Klug, George J.
 Knaption, Richard P.
 Knox, Gordon L.
 Koch, Ferdinand B.
 Koepcke, William W.
 Komorowski, Raymond A.
 Koons, Jack L.
 Kranz, Arthur C.
 Krieter, Richard C.
 Kulik, Adam P.
 Lademan, Dixon
 Lambert, Carl R.
 Landtroop, Joe M.
 Lane, Dwight A.
 Langille, Justin E., III
 Languedoc, Arthur J.
 Lassiter, "A" "C", Jr.
 Lavelle, Francis M.
 Lawson, Harvey W.
 Lawson, Bernie A.
 Layton, Donald M.
 Ledbetter, Bud A.
 Ledbetter, Robert L., Jr.
 Lee, John W.
 Legare, Armand F. F.
 Leib, James M.
 Leighninger, Max H.
 Leist, Frederick, Jr.
 Lemeschewsky, Andrew A.
 Lessmann, Walter G.
 Leuschner, Robert J.
 Leutz, Leon H.
 Levine, Saul
 Lewis, Charles S.
 Lewis, George H.
 Lewis, John H.
 Lichtenberg, Robert S.
 Light, Robert G.
 Lilly, Creighton D.
 Lindberg, Charles H.
 Lindner, Isham W.
 Lindsay, John R.
 Little, John B.
 Loader, Harold W.
 Lococo, Salvadore
 Longton, William F.
 Lonquest, Theodore C., Jr.
 Loper, Jack E.
 Loritsch, Richard H.
 Loveland, Edward C.
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 Lucas, William E., III
 Luckenbach, Lovine B.
 Lumsden, David, Jr.
 Lund, Howard R.
 Lutz, Guy E.
 Lynch, Richard J.
 Lyon, James O.
 Lyons, Richard T.
 Mackay, Robert T.
 Mackintosh, Robert C.
 Macon, Glen G.
 Madill, William G., Jr.
 Maginnis, Hayden R.
 Mahinske, Edmund B.
 Maler, Frederick L., III
 Malone, Roy B.
 Malone, Walter J.
 Mannschreck, Chris, Jr.
 Manring, Alvin B.
 Maple, Charles J.
 Marsh, John C.
 Marshall, Robert C., Jr.
 Marshall, Leo J., Jr.
 Martin, Curtis C.
 Martin, Lealyn E.
 Martin, Joseph R.
 Martz, David J.
 Mason, George E.
 Matejcek, John F.
 Matthews, Walter L., III
 Matthews, William R.
 Mattson, Kenneth B.
 Maupin, Elwin C.
 Maxey, Pearl K.
 May, Robert C.
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 Mayes, Luther E., Jr.
 McAdams, Lee T.
 McCallum, John F., Jr.
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 McClintock, William W., Jr.
 McCluskey, Paul M.
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 McDonnell, James L.
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 McElroy, Robert L., Jr.
 McGaw, Donald A.
 McGee, Daniel, Jr.
 McGrane, Clarence V., Jr.
 McGrath, Charles T.
 McGraw, Donald L.
 McIntosh, Fred E.
 McKunkin, William F.
 McKee, David A.
 McKeever, Elmer V.
 McKenzie, Robert P.
 McMahon, Joseph D.
 McMillan, Leo D., Jr.
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 McNeill, Richard S.
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 McRostie, Richard J.
 Mealy, John K., Jr.
 Meenen, Henry R.
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 Metzger, Robert L.
 Meyer, Joseph J., Jr.
 Miechurski, Thomas A.
 Mikhalovsky, Nicholas
 Miles, Kenneth N.
 Miller, Kirk C., Jr.
 Miller, Charles R., Jr.
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 Morse, Kenneth L.
 Morton, William W.
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 Muschick, Paul E., Jr.
 Myers, Robert W.
 Naffah, Ned
 Nagler, Gordon R.
 Nelson, Albert N., Jr.
 Nelson, Gerard L.
 Nemoff, Alfred J.
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 Ney, Kenneth C.
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 Nickerson, Jerome W.
 Nicklas, William C., Jr.
 Niehaus, Herbert H.
 Nilson, Clifford E.
 Noble, Guy E.
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 Nolte, Cornelius V., Jr.
 Norman, James H.
 Norris, Crackett J.
 Norville, Robert W.
 Nugent, Corliss R.
 Odell, John D., Jr.
 Oechslin, Robert E.
 Ogle, Robert J.
 Ohsiek, Robert R.
 Oliver, Daniel A., Jr.
 Oliver, Stephen
 Olson, Edwin G.
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 O'Neal, Alfred C.
 O'Neill, Timothy R.
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 Ortland, Henry, III
 Orton, Robert D.
 Otten, Vincent B.
 Owen, Marler W.
 Owens, Hayden, Jr.
 Oyer, John L.
 Packer, Samuel H., II
 Page, Robert A.
 Paige, Robert W.
 Palkovic, Richard M.
 Palmer, John G.
 Parks, Larry G.
 Parr, Charles W.
 Parrish, Harvey S., Jr.
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 Parsons, Robert C.
 Paterson, Donald P.
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 Pauls, Gardiner C.
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 Paxson, Roy H., Jr.
 Pearson, Francis E., III
 Peek, Charlie
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 Pennington, Philip B.
 Penny, Harmon C.
 Perez, Raul B.
 Perkins, Jack B.
 Perkins, Carl R.
 Perszyk, Joseph S., Jr.
 Petersen, Richard L.
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 Petre, Gabriel L.
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 Phillips, Harvey R.
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 Platte, John A.
 Pickrell, Robert M.
 Picton, Richard E.
 Pietrowski, Edward L. F.
 Pilmer, Edwin H., Jr.
 Pittman, Shelly B.
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 Plaut, Arthur, Jr.
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 Podhradsky, Henry B.
 Pohrman, David C.
 Pole, Thomas M.
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 Poplin, Glenn O.
 Porter, William R.
 Poss, Clarence L.
 Potter, Horace S.
 Powell, Edwin H.
 Powell, Thomas J.
 Premseelaar, Seymour J.
 Pringle, Robert C.
 Probyn, Robert W.
 PUNCH, Robert P.
 Putman, Orlin N.
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 Quisenberry, William R.
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 Radloff, Fred H.
 Ragland, Roy J.
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 Rambur, William M.
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 Ratte, Paul W.
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 Redden, Lawrence E.
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 Reynolds, George R.
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 Robertson, Horace B., Jr.
 Robertson, Chaytor L., Jr.
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 Rock, Clifford T.
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 Roe, Philip A.
 Rogers, Harris G., Jr.
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 Rothwell, James G.
 Roulstone, Don J.
 Roux, Vernon K.
 Ruebsamen, Darrel D.
 Rushin, Thomas E.
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 Russell, Thomas B., Jr.
 Sabota, Leo M.
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 Sanderson, James R.
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 Savage, Stuart, Jr.
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 Scallorn, Cecil D.
 Scanzillo, Arnold J.
 Schabacker, Robert B.
 Schaefer, John E., Jr.
 Schaffer, Donald R.
 Schetky, Malcolm O.
 Scheuing, Robert E.
 Schindler, Clyde H.
 Schirra, Walter M., Jr.
 Schmidt, Wesley H.
 Schmieder, Arthur H.
 Schneider, Frank J., Jr.
 Schoultz, Robert F.
 Schultz, Henry
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 Schwitters, Merlin J.
 Scott, Clyde L.
 Scott, Norvell O., Jr.
 Scott, Richard Y.
 Scott, Wiley A.
 Scripps, John L., III
 Seabaugh, Raymond R.
 Seargeant, John A.
 Searl, Floyd C.
 Searle, Willard F., Jr.
 Seay, George W.
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 Sentman, Albert G.
 Shane, Elbert B.
 Sharer, Keith W.
 Shea, Stephen J.
 Sheehy, Edward J.
 Shepard, Everett G., Jr.
 Sherman, Benjamin F., Jr.
 Shipman, James L.
 Shonk, William H., Jr.
 Short, Merton D.
 Shrake, Francis B.
 Sidenberg, George M., III
 Sigafos, John J.
 Sigler, Edward E., Jr.
 Simmons, Robert L.
 Simon, Harold W.
 Simons, Minot, II
 Simpson, William E.
 Sims, Clifford L., Jr.
 Sindell, Leroy J. E.
 Skidmore, Edward O.
 Smiglewski, John J.
 Smith, Lowell H.
 Smith, Henry L.
 Smith, Rush S.
 Smith, Donald L.
 Smith, Raymond D.
 Smith, Floyd L.
 Smith, Lloyd S., Jr.
 Smith, Emory P.
 Smith, Bruce K., Jr.
 Smith, Frederick N.
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 Snopkowski, Edward L.
 Snowden, Macon S.
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 Sommers, Clarence G.
 Speed, Harvey G.
 Sperandio, Joseph L.
 Spoerri, Charles E.
 Sprague, Albert T., III
 Sproul, William C.
 Stadter, George B.
 Stahl, Lawrence E.
 Stanley, Earl W.
 Starr, Mark R.
 Staveley, Ernest
 St. Clair, William F.
 Steedle, George D., Jr.
 Stell, Albert L., Jr.
 Stephens, Alvis H.
 Stephenson, Marion G.
 Sternberg, William G.
 Stevens, Mortimer, Jr.
 St. George, William R.
 Stiegelmar, Loren R.
 Still, Raymond G.
 Stokes, Robert E. L., Jr.

Stose, John F.
Stout, Cecil C.
Stoutenburgh, Joseph S.
Stroux, Peter M.
Stuffebeam, John D.
Sturdevant, Harvey W.
Sullivan, John T., Jr.
Sullivan, Robert M.
Sullivan, Joseph J.
Sullivan, Russell H., Jr.
Sullivan, William P.
Summitt, Charles D.
Sumney, Frank F.
Swanson, Karl T.
Sweeney, James R.
Swope, John R.
Sylvia, Gerald
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Tarwater, Jack C.
Taylor, James D.
Taylor, John L.
Taylor, Perry R., Jr.
Taylor, William E.
Taylor, Waymon
Ten Eyck, Hubert A., Jr.
Terry, Charles F.
Tesh, Charles P.
Thomas, Kenneth G.
Thomas, Robert H.
Thomas, Robert E.
Thomas, Albert H., Jr.
Thompson, William
Thompson, Robert D.
Thompson, Thomas N.
Thompson, Dale "J"
Thompson, Lewayne
Thompson, Bruce R.
Thompson, Harold T.
Thorndyke, John R.
Thurman, Russell, Jr.
Tice, John J., III
Tidd, Emmett H.
Tideman, Otto D.
Tiemann, Wilbur F., Jr.
Tierney, John M.
Tiffany, Emory G.
Tilghman, Walter W., Jr.
Tipping, William L.
Tisdale, Robert S.
Tolson, George F., Jr.
Trahan, Paul K.
Trapp, Bill C.
Trask, George H.
Travers, Edward P.
Treacy, Edmund J.
Treadwell, Archie B.
Treiber, Franklin A. E.
Tribble, Gordon B.
Tribble, Robert J.
Trip, Rudolph E.
Trott, Robert J.
Tucker, Alfred C.
Tucker, William W.
Tull, John L. D.
Tully, Claude I.
Turk, Carl F.
Turner, Stansfield
Uhwat, Robert A. D.
Untiedt, Hugh D., Jr.
Upshur, Giles C., Jr.
Urban, Carl F.
Urquhart, Alexander W., Jr.
Valentine, Andrew J.
Valley, James R.
Van Train, William A., Jr.
Van Winkle, Oscar L.
Vardy, Richard S.
Vaughn, William W., Jr.
Vaught, Thomas B.
Vereen, Jackson E.
Viele, John W.
Voorhees, Jack R.
Waddell, Henry M., Jr.

Wade, Felix W.
Wagner, Paul R.
Wahl, Clyde F.
Walden, Walter A.
Walker, Charles W., Jr.
Walsh, Francis R., Jr.
Walsh, John A.
Walters, Quinton O.
Walters, Charles A.
Ward, Xenophon C.
Warmath, Martin C.
Warren, Burtis W.
Warren, Bascom H.
Wasdin, James R.
Wash, John L.
Watkins, Bernard R.
Watson, Donald F.
Watson, Gerald M.
Watt, Jesse R.
Wattle, Thomas F.
Weatherford, Jack E.
Weaver, Roy B.
Weaver, Walter C.
Webb, Babe W.
Weber, William J., Jr.
Wedding, Edwin G.
Weidner, Robert E.
Weigle, Howard L.
Weirich, James E.
Weixler, Herman J.
Weland, Robert O.
Welty, Wayne J.
Wencker, Donald P.
Wertheim, Robert H.
Wesper, Willis H.
Wessinger, William D.
West, Earle L.
West, Jack
West, Richard E.
Westfall, Elmer T.
Westlauffer, Warren H.
Whalen, William F., Jr.
Wheat, Elwood C.
Wheatley, Chester H.
Wheeler, William L.
White, Allan E.
White, Ray B.
White, Arthur T.
White, Ira R.
White, Floyd L.
Whitehead, Andrew D.
Whitlock, Eldred L.
Whitmire, Donald B.
Whitney, William J.
Whitney, Loren C.
Whittle, Alfred J., Jr.
Whitwell, Luther T. F.
Wible, Lester C.
Wieland, Daniel T., Jr.
Wilcox, Burr C., Jr.
Wilder, James H.
Wilkinson, Donald W.
Wilkinson, Roland F.
Williams, Joseph N., Jr.
Williams, Elmer R.
Williams, James E.
Williams, Dwight L.
Williams, John B. D.
Williamson, Robert, II
Williams, Charles S., Jr.
Williams, William H.
Williams, Joseph B.
Williams, Samuel W.
Willis, Charles H.
Wilson, Phillip A.
Wilson, Hugh L., Jr.
Wilson, George B., Jr.
Wilson, James B.
Wilson, Richard H.
Wilson, Henry R.
Wilson, Charles D.
Wine, Chester A.
Wineman, Glenn W.
Winter, Henry E., Jr.
Wise, Maurice H., Jr.
Witham, Burton B., Jr.
Wolf, Edward F.
Wolfe, George M.
Wolfe, John M.

Wollam, Raymond L.
Wood, Robert D.
Woods, Charles E.
Woolston, John
Woolums, Charles R.
Wright, Leonard K.
Wyand, Donald M.
Yerbury, Robert H.
Yerly, Harold J.
Young, William B.

MEDICAL CORPS

Dobbie, Robert P., Jr.
Gadd, Duwayne D.
Callis, Charles M.
Hosp, David H.
Poltras, Jean M.
Bryan, Frank M.
Davis, Robert L.
Moore, William R.
George, Frederick W., III
Benavides, Jaime M., Jr.
Wiley, Homer P.
Alsbrook, Harold K.
Troy, John W.
Doolan, Paul D.
Trier, William C.
Peters, Earl R.
Bamberg, Paul G.
Golbranson, Frank L.
Witt, Joseph A.
Kent, Donald C.
Gallagher, William J., Jr.
Thomas, Edgar E., Jr.
Davis, William C.
Gray, Charles H.
Schulte, John H.
Barton, Robert K.
Randel, Harvey O.
Morris, David P., Jr.
Sarver, Richard B.
Arnold, Homer S.
Crue, Benjamin L., Jr.
Penka, Ernest J.
Rohrs, Lloyd C.
Bird, Edward W.
Rupnik, Edward J.
Ostapowicz, Frank
Browne, Howard S., Jr.
Howell, William H., Jr.
Pfischner, William C.
E., Jr.
Willis, Stanley E., II
Hines, Larry J.

DENTAL CORPS

Smith, Roland C.
Peterson, William A.
Nystul, Oliver G.
Quilter, Ward E., Jr.
Hay, Richard S.
Fedi, Peter F., Jr.
Rigterink, Ray A.
Marble, Howard B., Jr.
Boyne, Philip J.
Fairchild, Robert E.
Heyen, Aloys D.
Prince, Clifford H., Jr.
Marmarose, Frank A.
Calton, Melvin L.
Sorenson, Adrian E., Jr.
Gosson, John N.
Bassett, Donald R.
Besbekos, George A.
Peachey, James B.
Pentecost, John W.
Shaw, Jay D.
Alexander, Perry C.
Bursery, Don C.
Sharp, Ben C.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the Medical Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:
Stader, Richard O.
Mable, Paul D.
Delaney, Lawrence J.

Youngblood, Donald K.
Zartman, Walter F.
Zavoy, Andrew J.
Zeni, Levio E.
Zimmerman, George G.
Zimmerman, Wayne L.
Zowarka, James G.
Zyvoloski, Richard A.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the Dental Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Albers, Delmar D.
Baker, Ronald D.
Braswell, Jack G.
Brown, Kenneth E.
Coombs, Paul S.
Deltch, Joseph E.
Delgrande, Patrick A.
Dowling, William F., Jr.
Eckstein, Walter P.
Egill, Ray E.
Eichel, Frederick P.
Gordon, Jim D.
Grieco, Michael F., Jr.
Hughes, John M.
Jenkins, Robert L.
Kieney, Richard J.
King, Gordon E.
Lattner, Richard A.
Micka, Joseph E.
Mainous, Elgene G.
Marsalek, Daniel E.
McLeod, Carlton J.

The following-named women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of commander in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

LINE

Sowers, Eleanor J.
Love, Winifred
Biadasz, Frances E.
Davis, Almira B.

SUPPLY CORPS

Schopfer, Jane E.

The following-named women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander in the line, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Angas, Mary M.
Barber, Quana E.
Bellas, Mary C.
Boyd, Lucy E.
Brackett, Alice W.
Cobb, Laura C.
Fell, Josephine
Hanson, Elsie R.

Homan, Eleanor R.
Maraspin, Dorothy L.
Morgan, Louise A. P.
Potter, Erma J.
Seelstad, Lucile A.
Steevse, Doris E.
Thompson, Lucile S.
Walker, Jean F.

The following-named women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the line, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Bachtel, Mary A.
Boss, Jo E.
Bradford, Alice V.
Bradley, Nancy M.
Breen, Clare M.
Brooks, Irma J.
Brown, Julia A.
Brown, Mary L.
Buckner, Janet L.
Buss, Jeanne C.
Cass, Sylvia S.
Chapman, Jean L.
Clark, Marion J.
Dale, Pauline A.
Dantley, Audrey D.
Deerkop, Barbara J.
Dewitt, Lois V.
Dickey, Barbara J.
Donovan, Patricia R.
Dunham, Dixie L.
Ebeling, Mary S.
Erhart, Dorothy L.
Felton, Elizabeth C.
Field, Elizabeth H.
Frawley, Mildred J.
Garoutte, Joan
Gilbert, Amarette N.
Gorsuch, Estelle B.
Haas, Joan M.
Hallaron, Helen G.
Haugen, Sylvia N.
Higgins, Sarah P.

Hollenbeck, Nancy G.
Hoy, Barbara J.
Hunn, Eleanor K.
Kenney, Lois J.
Kiley, Patricia E.
Knoph, Madella L.
Kunce, Genevieve D.
Labonte, Nadene B.
Lewis, Nancy A.
Lotspeich, Mary J.
Lowrimore, Earlene
Mader, Barbara A.
Mandt, Maxine A.
Marshall, Alice C.
Masback, Margery E.
McKearney, Lucille R.
Meadow, Jane
Miller, Nancy J.
Morel, Mary M.
Nardi, Rosemarie L.
Nyman, Louise F.
Phillips, Elizabeth C.
Radyx, Sylvia G.
Robnett, Martha L.
Savage, Peggy A.
Screws, Margie A.
Shapland, Georgia L.
Smith, Claire L.
Sullivan, Barbara T.
Team, Mary J.
Thompson, Lloyd L.
Tullar, Jean L.

Voltaire, Nell V.
Wagner, Dorothy J.
Watkins, Joann E.
Way, Evelyn D.

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) in the line and staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LINE	
Arrott, Reed T.	Gloganetti, William C.
Bailey, George T.	Holbert, William H., Jr.
Banks, Bruce R.	Mandel, Cornelius E., Jr.
Barnes, John B.	Ortega, Joseph J.
Beaumont, Eugene A. G.	Paul, David L.
Berglund, Lester W., Jr.	Rorie, "C" "J"
Berry, William H.	Ruhsenberger, Roger H.
Burris, John R.	Smevog, Herbert W.
Canfield, Gerald I.	Stevens, Jack D.
Carlson, Ronald F.	Waite, Charles E.
Day, Arthur R.	Zirkle, Forrest E.
Dietz, Richard J.	Ebeling, Mary S.
Evans, Thomas B.	Voltaire, Nell V.
Peeks, Edmond M.	Way, Evelyn D.
Pinneran, William J.	
Friese, George A.	

SUPPLY CORPS	
Adair, Joseph P.	Long, Charles W.
Christensen, Harvey J.	Stevenson, Robert G.
Davis, William W.	Yakopin, William R.
Greer, Merwyn C.	

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS	
Barber, Horace M.	
Bischof, Ernest J.	

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS	
Smith, Robert L.	

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-4, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Abel, Burton C.	Burkin, Ellis H.
Ager, George H.	Byrne, Robert H.
Alexander, Clifford F.	Cain, Howard A.
Allaire, David G.	Calhoun, Oren K.
Allen, John W.	Calhoun, Raymond E.
Allen, Morrow J.	Callaghan, Robert W.
Allers, Paul L.	Camblin, Wilbur J.
Alsey, Howard M.	Carter, Robert M.
Armstrong, Harry R.	Carter, Paul R.
Arthur, Earl Z.	Caslow, Leonard A.
Averill, Francis C.	Cates, Waldo S.
Bagley, Amos D.	Cavanaugh, Joseph J.
Bailey, Ira V.	Charlesworth, George T.
Baker, Otho M.	Cherry, Frank L.
Baker, Sharitt E.	Ciccone, Anthony S.
Banes, George W.	Clark, Haskell
Baran, Sylvester F.	Clark, Lemuel J.
Baran, Alfred	Coffland, Albert E.
Barbee, James W.	Colt, Herbert W.
Barbee, Forrest C.	Colvin, Lloyd A. D.
Bartlett, Bernard W.	Comorat, Vincent J.
Barton, Blake M.	Cook, George W.
Bauer, Albert	Cornic, Cleo R.
Beal, Ralph W.	Craft, William P., Jr.
Beattie, Robert E.	Crary, Howard
Beer, James H.	Culp, Robert S.
Berning, Raymond A.	Daughtry, Clyde
Berube, Herve J.	Davis, Albert
Bess, Rendall	Davis, Carl, Jr.
Betcher, Arnold E.	Davis, Elbert L.
Betleyoun, Charles A.	Deloach, Silas W., Jr.
Biggerstaff, Wendell E.	Denton, Larry V.
Black, Thomas B.	Devine, Augustine J.
Black, Lawrence E.	Digonno, Theodore
Blain, Earle J.	Dille, George A.
Blair, Loren E.	Dipboye, Jesse J.
Bonner, Helmuth R.	Dooley, Francis H.
Bossert, John W., Jr.	Dorr, Theodore P.
Boyd, George A.	Dotzenrod, Edwin M.
Bradberry, Julian H.	Doyle, George N.
Bradford, Cecil E.	Ducoing, William F.
Bradley, Harold B.	Dunbar, Carl F.
Bray, Harrison W.	Dunn, Paul K.
Brooks, Lawrence W.	Elsen, Oscar E.
Brown, Charles N.	Ely, Richard C.
Brown, Robert J.	

English, Oscar L.	Engstrom, Vernon T.
Eslinger, Walter A.	Esbenyi, Stephen J.
Ferguson, Hugh A.	Fewell, Earl H.
Fleming, Shannon E.	Flowerree, Carl R.
Foster, Alfred L.	Francis, Ermon E.
Frey, Herman S.	Frey, Charles T.
Gajdostik, Joseph A.	Gamble, William J.
Gandolfi, Peter F.	Gardner, Aubrey R.
Garton, Thomas	Gaulter, Kenneth W.
Geritser, Paul	Girard, Leo P.
Glanz, Conrad	Goodell, Manford C.
Goodwin, Raymond J.	Grace, William E.
Graham, William A.	Gray, Martin E.
Greathouse, Eugene V.	Greene, Russell E.
Griebel, Raymond L.	Griffiths, Arth H., Jr.
Griffith, James H.	Griffin, Charles E.
Griswell, Hollis A.	Groman, John M.
Guglietti, James R.	Gustafson, Harry W.
Halentic, Walter M.	Haley, Warren J.
Hall, Howard C.	Hamel, Frank K.
Hancuff, Ray L.	Harke, William F.
Harris, Lyman C.	Harrington, Miles W.
Harrison, Cecil M.	Harvey, Chester L.
Hathaway, Harry R.	Higgins, Guy L.
Hill, Leroy	Hill, Edward L.
Hoffman, Laurence N.	Holloway, Huel S.
Holmes, William G.	Howard, Kenneth R.
Howard, William M.	Howell, Roy A.
Hubbell, William H., Jr.	Huddleston, Albert E.
Hughes, John A., Jr.	Humphreys, Robert C.
Hunt, Bernard H.	Hurry, Paul S.
Hutchcraft, James R.	Ingalls, James W.
Ingram, Charles C.	Jackson, Hal E.
Johnson, Kenneth C.	Johnson, William R.
Jones, Charles D.	Jones, Robert E. L.
Jones, Redden P.	Judash, Joseph
Judkins, Woodrow W.	Justyn, George W.
Kaiser, Wayne L.	Keenan, John T.
Keller, Rudolph J.	Kile, Richard L.
Kimble, Hiram M.	Kowalchuk, Peter
Kurz, William	LaBouy, Robert P.
Ladley, George J. M.	Lange, Harry D.
Layman, Leonard M.	LeBlanc, Harold
Lee, Leo Abraham	Lembeck, Arthur C.
Lemons, Joseph L.	Lenz, Sylvan E.
Little, Charles H.	Ludington, John C.
Lunde, Norman C.	MacDonough, Robert S.
Manson, James E.	Marcello, James, Jr.
Marcom, Tillman M.	Martin, Millard E.
May, Einer A.	McLawhorn, Bruce A.
McWeeny, Jack D.	Miller, Junice W.
Miller, Lyle N.	Moller, Ralph L.
Monroe, Buster	Moody, Earl R.
Morgan, Lindsay E.	Morley, William E.
Morris, Warden T.	Morrison, John M., Jr.
Murphy, Karl P.	Muzleski, Vincent J.
Nelson, Albert E.	Nevins, Clifford R.
Newberry, Denny A.	Nix, Joe R.
Ogborn, Harold E.	Olson, Lloyd A.
Olson, Oliver E.	Omang, Boyd A.
Osteen, Haskell A.	Parker, Austin T.
Parks, Henry B.	Pattee, Richard M.
Peek, Charlie	Perkins, James J.
Peterson, John E.	Phelps, John E.
Pinkos, Stanislaus J.	Platz, Edward D.
Pristach, Milton R.	Punch, Robert P.
Quinlan, O'Neill P.	Raney, Chester O.
Rankin, Leonard G.	Rath, George W.
Reese, William A.	Reid, Clarence B.
Reynolds, Roy A.	Rice, Myron K.
Rice, Francis W.	Rice, Jay W.
Richardson, Stuart E.	Richter, John E.
Robinson, Guy W.	Robinson, Robert
Rodems, Charles R.	Runnels, Lloyd R.
Russell, Raymond E.	Russell, Otha K.
Salassa, Francis A.	Sandifer, Peter H.
Sarver, Arnel R.	Schaefer, Elmer H.
Schelle, Ottilie R.	Schmidt, Edward M.
Schooling, Ralph L.	Scott, William M.
Selman, Alpha M.	Seymour, Horatio, Jr.
Shaw, Frank K.	Shaw, Charles A.
Sheets, Clarence	Shepherd, Joseph W.
Short, David T.	Simon, Edwin L.
Simpson, Martin E.	Skaggs, Carl L.
Skillman, Edgar H., Jr.	Skonberg, Albert W.
Smith, Arthur	Snider, Herbert H.
Snyder, Willis G.	Sommers, Clarence G.
Sonner, Harry M.	Spangler, Henry J.
Stankiewicz, John J.	Stearns, William

Steele, Roy M.	Stegall, Robert L.	Stensler, Gustav G. M.	Stephens, John W.	Stephenson, Joseph E.	Stevens, Elvin L.	Stevens, Baxter C.	Stillwell, Louis C.	Stohler, Homer R.	Strauss, Stuart	Stright, Stephen A., Jr.	Stuart, James T.	Sutton, Joseph C.	Swanner, Linden R.	Swarts, Richard A.	Sylvester, Harold J.	Taliferro, Richard B., Jr.	Teague, Cecil	Tharp, Smith	Thompson, John F., Jr.	Toczko, Edward A.	Tracey, Don M.	Trahan, James J.	Treiber, Franklin A. E.	Ulen, Fred M.
VanRheeden, Frederick D.	Vezetinski, Anthony J.	Vitlip, Joseph J.	Walker, Ned H.	Walker, Charles H.	Weaver, Richard H.	Weixler, Herman J.	Whaley, Richard V.	White, Gordon C.	Whitlock, Vernon R.	Wilcox, Earl E.	Wilkinson, Iva I.	Williams, Horace R.	Williams, Harold J.	Williams, Kenneth J.	Williams, Herman C.	Wilson, Leslie D., Jr.	Wilson, James W.	Wilson, Donald D.	Wittenberg, Rudolph P.	Wittig, George W., Jr.	Woods, Arthur W.	Woods, Vernon A.	Woolyhand, James R.	

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-3, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Alexander, Silas R.	Locker, John C.
Baker, Millard T.	Long, Paul
Belcoe, Melbert V.	Mathews, Kenneth C.
Blanchard, Stewart K.	Mauldin, William L.
Bond, Walter J.	Maxwell, Frank L.
Borgens, John	Mayle, Arthur E.
Boyer, Millard L.	McCurdy, Norton J.
Brecker, Owen R.	McGinley, James P., Jr.
Byrd, Raymond R.	McGuire, James J.
Cannon, Jesse D.	McKamey, Robert W.
Carleton, Jack E. L.	McKim, Mark E.
Castelli, Ramon P.	Meyers, Richard C., Jr.
Christiansen, Arno M.	Miller, Claude W.
Clooney, William T.	Miller, Bernard F.
Copeland, Gayland M.	Mitchell, "G" "C"
Covington, John R.	Mitchell, Walter I.
Crouch, Kenneth L.	Mulkins, Blair D.
Devlin, James J.	Mumford, Lloyd K.
Donnelly, Robert F.	Nichols, Bernard G.
Dooren, Leonard W.	Okeneske, Philip G.
Doud, Robert H.	O'Leary, Robert P.
Dunnigan, George J.	Pearl, Cecil J.
Egger, Wayne I.	Phelps, Lloyd L., Jr.
Ennis, Marvin A.	Ricker, Richard W.
Fagan, Thomas G.	Saunders, William M.
Foster, Orton C.	Seigler, Richard A.
Fuller, Edgar E.	Smith, Paul J.
Gibson, Fred Q.	Snyder, David W.
Giunta, Raymond N.	Stafford, Ronald J.
Goerner, Ralph T., Jr.	Stradley, Bernard T.
Good, Adolph	Sullivan, Francis E.
Gordon, William L.	Summers, John E.
Griffith, Calvin L.	Swartz, Lowell W.
Hall, Jimmie C.	Tamez, Roy C.
Hanson, Harley C.	Thompson, John E.
Hardin, Jasper S.	Tiffin, Horace W.
Harris, Robert S.	Tinnell, Eldridge G.
Hayes, Jack E.	Tuma, August P.
Hewitt, Albert L.	Turnipseed, Mike W.
Hicks, Jephtha B.	Tye, Litton E.
Hoenschmidt, Robert F.	Waits, Chester L.
Holdgrafer, Ambrose H.	Wilson, Reid
Holmes, Herbert M.	Wolf, Kenneth R.
Hubbard, Frank J.	Woods, James W.
Hunter, Clifford D.	Woods, Norman G.
Jennings, Belton E.	Yorden, Stephen P.
Kasprzak, Edward G.	Young, Howard C.
Keefe, Clellan K.	Young, Leroy
Kurz, Walter C.	Youtz, Arthur M.
Lee, Curtis M.	Zakotnik, Guedon E.
	Zatorski, John F.

The following-named line officers of the Navy for transfer to, and permanent appointment in, the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in the grade of ensign:

Cornelius P. Brogan	Russell Myers, Jr.
Clay W. G. Fulcher	John P. Rasmusson
John W. Hauck	Lowell H. Ruff, Jr.
Neil L. MacFarlane	Vincent M. Skrinisk
William J. Mebes	Charles B. Uber

Merritt F. Armatrou, United States Navy, for transfer to, and permanent appointment in, the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade) and in the temporary grade of lieutenant.

George L. Smith, United States Navy, for transfer to, and permanent appointment in, the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant (junior grade).

James C. Oliver, Jr., United States Navy, for transfer to, and permanent appointment in, the Supply Corps of the Navy in the permanent grade of lieutenant.

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

James W. Adolphson	Neal H. Hillerman
Brooks L. Ambos, Jr.	William E. Hegarty
Richard B. Anderson	John W. Holtzclaw
Charles W. Barnes	Allyn E. Johnson
Frank H. Bauer, Jr.	Monte L. Killingsworth
Jeffrey H. Beeman	David Kramer
Byron C. Benson	Alfred W. Krause
Arnold E. Black, Jr.	Dickson E. Krebs
Richard C. Borr	Richard F. Kruppa
David M. Brant	Willis E. Kuhns
Richard L. Breckon	William G. Landis
Richard K. Burke	George S. Langford, Jr.
Waldon G. Carlson	William C. Love
Robert C. Cole	William M. Lucas, Jr.
William H. Collins, Jr.	William L. Mason
Eldred H. Comstock, Jr.	Robert M. Norrish
Roger W. Comstock	Charles A. Omarzu
Jackson K. Davis, Jr.	Charles W. Quantock
James F. Davis	Gerald T. Rosenlund
Horace W. Diamond, Jr.	Roy Shank
John W. Donahue	Robert S. Stipanov
Ward R. Eason	Melvin E. Taunt
Gordon E. Fales	Peter H. Turner
Stanley R. Felderman	Joseph A. Uzabel
David L. Graf	Ben B. West
William F. Glichrist	Doyle Wilhite
James E. Hayford	James M. Williams

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to the grades indicated in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

CAPTAIN

Benedict R. Walske

COMMANDER

Donald L. Custis
Fred W. Kehr
James H. Lee, Jr.

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to the grades indicated in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

CAPTAIN

Jerome F. Smith

COMMANDER

Paul E. Black
Oscar Gray, Jr.

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Lay M. Fox
Roger F. Reinhardt
Robert D. Workman

LIEUTENANT

Ransom J. Arthur	Richard E. Frates
Harijs T. Azeris	Seymour M. Freiman
Stephen Barchet	James E. Glenn
Richard L. Bernstine	George L. Johnson, Jr.
James W. Bickerstaff, Jr.	Glenn F. Kelly
John F. Burns, Jr.	Arthur S. Kern
Patrick J. Concannon, Jr.	James C. King
Jay A. Desjardins	Edward H. Lanphier
Richard E. Donahue	Laudie E. McHenry, Jr.
Henry T. Edmondson, Jr.	Edmund B. McMahon
Lawrence D. Egbert, Jr.	Henry J. McVeety
Charles A. Ellis, Jr.	John D. Manhart
	William A. Manson, Jr.
	Leslie M. Morrisset
	Max E. Musgrave

Arthur W. Nunnery
Winston B. Odland
James C. Parke, Jr.
Clement J. Philbrick, Jr.
Peter Pleotis
James L. Reeder
Everett L. Roley
Joseph G. Rossi

Roy G. Brown (Naval Reserve officer) to be a commander in the Medical Corps of the Navy in lieu of lieutenant commander as previously nominated and confirmed to correct grade, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named (civilian college graduates) to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Edwin "R" Black
Esthel D. K. Ikenberry
Bernard F. Kresl

LIEUTENANT

Roger H. Howard

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

CAPTAIN

Donald W. Dodds	Joseph W. McAleer
Sidney Gemson	Dexter R. MacDonald
Albert J. Lilly	Alan L. Teitel

COMMANDER

Sun Ray Cloud	Edwin M. Sherwood
Charles W. Folkers	Ernest W. Small
Flore A. Papera	Ralph H. Stowell
Clyde R. Parks	Simon W. Susewind
Robert T. Salandi	Alva A. Wheat

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Robert Cohen
Joseph R. Evans

LIEUTENANT

Frank P. Beall, Jr.	Wallace D. Loo
Gerald M. Bowers	Jack E. McLenaghan
James E. Corthay	Wallace V. Mann, Jr.
Herbert C. Deaton	Virgil A. Pinkley
James R. Elliott	Ralph W. Pruden
Walter J. Gorman	James H. Stanley
William J. Greek	William S. Swift, Jr.
Dean L. Johnson	Robert A. Vessey
Harris J. Keene	

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Joseph E. Deitch
Stanley "C" Hyman

The following-named enlisted men to be ensigns in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Harold J. Boudreau	James I. Myers
Harry M. Boone, Jr.	Jack J. Palmer
James L. Clark	Billy D. Roberts
Thomas G. Cooper	Billie C. Roberts
William P. Davis	William A. Ryan
Ephraim E. Fowler, Jr.	Donald E. Shuler
William E. Fletcher	Forman J. Sickels
John D. Gillenwaters	Glen R. Smith
Kenneth L. Hawkins	John R. Sollman
George D. Jones	Richard G. Tuttle
Joseph T. Karr	Russell P. Van Hooser
Philip H. Mobbs	Harry F. Ziegler, Jr.
John R. Moody, Jr.	

Robert V. Fultyn (ensign, line, U. S. Navy) to be an ensign in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named United States Navy retired officers to the grades indicated in the line of the Navy, pursuant to title 37 United States Code 275, 276, 277; sections 403 (a), 406 (a), 407 (a), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

CAPTAIN

DeWitt C. E. Hamberger

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Kester M. Roberts

LIEUTENANT

James P. Richardson

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Carl B. Pearlston, Jr.

The following-named United States retired officers to the grades indicated in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, pursuant to title 37, United States Code 275, 276, 277; sections 403 (a), 406 (a), 407 (a), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LIEUTENANT COMMANDER

Jack P. Ramsey

LIEUTENANT

Edward G. Dorsey

The following-named for permanent appointment to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-2, in the United States Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Robert F. Ace	William R. Lander
Gordon K. Ayres	William J. Mitchell
William H. Brown	Francis C. Norris, Jr.
James Carpenter	Jacob W. Pangle
Richard W. Carter	James C. Petersen
Francis L. Gilmore	Charles M. Quinlin
Billy M. Harkins	Charles E. Savo
William B. James	Anthony J. Schiavone
James R. Kay	Robert F. Tucker
Norman O. Keesling	

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Benjamin C. Amick, Jr.	Martin M. Leibowitz
Carl F. Bachle, Jr.	Charles M. Lentz
Thomas J. Bigley	Robert W. Leonard
Albert L. Bolst	Paul L. Litchfield, Jr.
Foy H. Bouknight	John C. Loucks
Henry H. Bowers	John D. Lovvorn
Gordon R. Bryan, Jr.	Albert J. McFadden, Jr.
John F. Callan	Robert F. Massimi
Philip H. Edmunds	George W. Mau
Charles L. Elliott	Patrick J. Maveety
Philip W. Everist	Robert L. Newlund
George C. Gatje	Robert B. Newton
Gene P. Gray	Dwight G. Osborne
Timothy K. Hall	John P. Papuga
John D. Hallaron	David C. Parkhurst
Ronald R. Hansen	Donald E. Prisky
Charles W. Hare	John S. Rawlins
William K. Hatcher	Michael E. Ruggiero
Richard D. Heenan	Ralph B. Rutherford
Charles R. Helme	James E. Service
Richard B. Howe	Howard W. Smith
Paul J. Jenkins	Paul D. Smith
Forrest R. Johns	Jack E. Varney
Martin Katz	Robert H. Weeks
Ralph W. Kausch	Robert L. Williams
Burton J. Larkins	Lewis I. Wood

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Raymond Atherton	Will T. Lynch
Robert L. Brace	Stephen J. McArdle, Jr.
William R. Chapman	William F. MacAdam
Richard G. Clark	Everett F. Rollins, Jr.
Richard E. Daubenspeck	Thomas H. Starbuck
Vincent A. DiCarlo	Jack W. Stone, Jr.
Edward A. Grouby, Jr.	Warren H. Winchester
Herbert M. Lachut	George H. Yenowine

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

"A" "J" Martin Atkins	Robert E. Pray
Robert E. Cayce	James D. Smith
Richard P. Cordray	John T. Waterman
Willard H. McDaniel	

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Henry H. Abe	Carl F. Bachle, Jr.
William J. Alford	Halbert E. Baker
Benjamin C. Amick, Jr.	Robert Banta
Robert P. Anderson	Glynn R. Becker
	Thomas J. Bigley

Bertram N. Blount
Albert L. Bolst
Foy H. Bouknight
Henry H. Bowers
Robert B. Bristol
John F. Callan
Kenneth R. Cameron
Charles L. Cook
Paul J. Cotugno
Nace B. Crawford, Jr.
James J. Dagdigian
Harlan K. Dillon
Dallas R. Divilbiss
Philip H. Edmunds
Charles L. Elliott
Richard J. Espling
Philip W. Everist
Joseph A. Felt
Robert R. Gavazzi
Vernon D. Goldston
Gene P. Gray
William H. Greiwe
Donald H. Gress
Timothy K. Hall
John W. Hammock
Ronald R. Hansen
Charles W. Hare
Richard D. Heenan
Charles R. Helme
Paul J. Jenkins
George T. Johnston
Donald W. Jones
Martin Katz
Kevin Krigbaum
Burton J. Larkins
Martin M. Leibowitz
Robert W. Leonard

ENSIGN

Raymond Atherton
Robert L. Brace
William R. Chapman
Richard G. Clark
Richard E. Dauben-
speck
Vincent A. DiCarlo
Lawrence J. Farrell
James N. Ford
Edward A. Grouby, Jr.
Herbert M. Lachut
James B. LeBlanc

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line in the Navy (engineering duty), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Charles R. Fullmer

The following named for permanent appointment:

ENSIGN

Charles R. Fullmer
Irwin M. Brown, Jr., Reserve officer, for permanent appointment to be a lieutenant in the line of the Navy (aeronautical engineering duty), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line of the Navy (special duty, communications), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Jack O. Walker

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Conrad R. Cormier
Gerald W. Cox

ENSIGN

Jack O. Walker
The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade in-

Paul L. Litchfield, Jr.
Billy E. McCabe
Albert J. McFadden, Jr.
William W. MacKenzie
Clarence W. Miller
Roger F. Moury
Joseph O. Moore
Marvin J. Naschek
Robert L. Newlund
Philip J. Nordmeyer
Dwight G. Osborne
John P. Papuga
David C. Parkhurst
Peter W. Patton
Fred D. Petersen
Norman L. Pickell
Charles E. Pifer
George W. Porter, Jr.
John S. Rawlins
Dean T. Rodgers
Thomas A. Rodgers
Michael E. Ruggiero
Ralph B. Rutherford
John R. Shufflebarger
Olin J. Shuler
Brian W. Smith
Paul D. Smith
Robert M. Smith
David S. Tips
Jack E. Varney
David E. Wayham
Lloyd M. Westphal, Jr.
Robert L. Williams
Lewis I. Wood
Paul G. Woods

dicated in the line of the Navy (special duty, law), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Clinton K. Higgins, Jr.
Thomas J. Jimmerson
Nicholas Sabalos

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Carl S. Fitzgerald

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Clinton K. Higgins, Jr.
Thomas J. Jimmerson
Nicholas Sabalos

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line of the Navy (special duty, intelligence), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

George P. Humphries

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

George P. Humphries

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line of the Navy (special duty, public information), subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

John C. MacKercher

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

John C. MacKercher

The following-named women officers to the grade indicated in the line of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Dorothy L. McCoury

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Patricia A. Comer

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Jeanne C. Buss
Elizabeth C. Felton
Dorothy L. McCoury

ENSIGN

Patricia A. Comer

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LIEUTENANT

Edward M. Flaherty

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Joan M. Beckwith

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Supply Corps of the Navy, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Joseph W. Benedict
Norman L. Cloutier
William H. Dickey

Emerson M. Harris
George A. Jackson
Frederick H. Keefer
Jacob D. Kohl
Eric H. Miller, Jr.
Donald G. Morgan
James V. Mullen

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Samuel B. Allen, Jr.
Irving G. Briggs
Jack E. Gray
Millard J. Johnson

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Roger S. Clark
Norman L. Cloutier
William O. Eastwood, Jr.
Edward J. Garabedian
Jacob D. Kohl
Robert H. Mahaffy
Donald G. Morgan
James V. Mullen

ENSIGN

Samuel B. Allen, Jr.
Irving G. Briggs
Jack E. Gray
Millard J. Johnson

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Chaplain Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

John P. X. Bergeur
John W. Cohill
Calvin J. Croston
Peter J. Ferreri

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Raymond E. Jackson
Roger K. McClone
Vincent J. Mahoney

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

John P. X. Bergeur
John W. Cohill
Calvin J. Croston
Peter J. Ferreri
Eugene A. Garvens

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Jack C. Biederman
Lawrence J. Green

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Clark H. Scherer, Jr.
John P. Sylva, Jr.

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Lawrence J. Green
Nicholas C. Hrnjez
John H. Seites

ENSIGN

Clark H. Scherer, Jr.
John P. Sylva, Jr.

The following-named officers for temporary appointment to the grade indicated in the Nurse Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Regina B. Humphreys

The following-named for permanent appointment:

LEUTENANT

Margaret A. Barnhart Isabelle Katool
Evelyn P. Gum Margaret M. McCarthy
Dorothy M. Hendricks

LEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Regina B. Humphreys

The following-named officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grades indicated:

CAPTAIN, LINE

Edward B. Carlson Henry C. Schwaner, Jr.
Jack S. Stewart Thomas S. King, Jr.
Herbert C. Ferguson James S. Gray, Jr.
James G. Sliney John F. Ryder
Kerfoot B. Smith Donald W. Wilson
Francis R. Drake William B. Parham
William B. Porter David C. Richardson
Clarence M. White, Jr. Thomas K. Kimmel
Seth S. Searcy, Jr. Sydney S. Sherby
Russell Kefauver Ellis B. Orr
Philip K. Sherman William Blenman
William C. P. Bel- Otis R. Cole, Jr.
linger, Jr. Robert "W" McElrath
Frank B. Herold Thomas B. Dabney
Grafton B. Campbell Richard R. Bradley, Jr.
John D. Stevens James H. Barnard II
Walker A. Settle, Jr. Warfield C. Bennett,
Joseph E. Dougherty Jr.
Joe H. Munster, Jr. Parker L. Folsom
Herbert S. Schwab Joseph A. Coppola
Matthew V. Carson, Jr. Henry A. Romberg
James C. Radford James R. Hansen
Wallace H. Howe Fitzhugh L. Palmer,
Raymond J. Toner Jr.
Erik A. Johnson Bennett C. Oelheim
Richard D. White John V. Noel, Jr.
Kenneth E. Meneke Hoyt D. Mann
Edward F. Steffanides, George H. Whiting
Jr. Frank G. Law
Robert H. Wanless Paul E. Summers
Peter V. Dabbieri Gilven M. Slonim
Melvin C. Torian William A. Ellis
James A. Brown Donald G. Gumz
Allan F. Fleming Paul C. Stimson
Frederic A. Chenault Everett M. Link, Jr.
Joseph E. Rice James H. Terry, Jr.
James H. Terry, Jr. John B. Rawlings
John B. Rawlings Marshall F. Thompson
Henry A. Arnold Richard R. Pratt
Robert E. Odensing Joseph B. Icenhower
Alexander K. Tyree Gordon Fowler
Chester W. Nimitz, Jr. Frank E. Hayler
William B. Thomas John K. Fyfe
Robert A. Thacher James W. McCauley
Frank G. Springer Edward R. King
William N. Price Bruce R. Ware
Edmund J. Hoffman Robert H. Caldwell, Jr.
Fred G. Bennett James B. Rutter, Jr.
John D. Blitch John H. Carmichael
Walter V. Combs, Jr. James W. O'Grady
John M. Alford Harlan G. Kirkpatrick
Charles R. Eisenbach Robert C. Morton
John M. Oseth Harry F. Holmshaw
Earl R. Crawford Fred D. Michael
Carl H. Amme, Jr. Donald G. Dockum
Floyd T. Thompson William H. Shea, Jr.
Willard M. Hanger Norman C. Gillette, Jr.
John H. Turner Richard L. Fowler
Ovid M. Butler Renfro Turner, Jr.
Clinton McKellar, Jr. William J. Lederer, Jr.
Robert J. Williams Richard A. Teel
James C. Shaw Paul H. Bjarnason
William T. Groner Thomas W. Samuel
Harry B. Stark Jasper N. McDonald,
Philip E. Shetehelm Jr.
James L. Semmes John J. Kircher
John P. Preston Ralph R. Humes
Donald E. Willman Elliott M. West
Robert C. Sleight Vincent F. Casey
Allen R. Faust John J. Lynch
Jonathan L. W. Wood- Edgar E. Stebbins
ville, Jr. Jack B. Dawley
Walter F. Schlech, Jr. Harry E. Cook, Jr.
Robert L. Neyman Joseph A. Gage, Jr.
Albert B. Furer James O. Taylor
Dallas M. Laizure Forrest A. Roby, Jr.
Jewett O. Phillips, Jr. Brendan J. Moynahan
William G. Holman William R. Staggs

Ben Moore, Jr.
John P. Sager
William H. Hillands
Hawley Russell
Pliny G. Holt
Paul C. Griggs
John H. Pennoyer
Charles J. Eastman
Aram Y. Parunak
Alfred L. Gurney
Glenn W. Okerson
James W. Klopp
William C. Dunn
Howard M. Avery
Robert L. Eldridge
William G. VonBracht
Richard L. Friede
Alfred I. Boyd, Jr.
Ernest L. Simpson, Jr.
Richard G. Touart
Jack A. Obermeyer
William P. Mack
Paul E. Hartmann
Terrell H. W. Connor
David B. Bell
Harvey P. Lanham
Thomas D. Davies
William F. Bringle
John B. Hess
George L. Street III
Prescott H. Currier
Joe M. Alexander
Richard S. Stuart
Frederic W. Brooks
Albert L. Carlson
Russell H. Smith
Dale E. Cochran
John N. Ferguson, Jr.
William E. Gaillard
Kenneth L. Gage
Alfred L. MacCubbin
Arthur H. Ashton
William M. Kaufman
Sherman "E" Wright
William H. Wright
Walter W. Boyd
Paul B. Ryan
Edward E. Hoffman
Charles M. Holcombe
Oliver N. Fowler
Francis A. Klaveness
Eugene R. Dare
Gordon R. Fliss
George F. Stearns, Jr.
Clarence F. Clark
Donald I. Mather
Donald W. Seller
William A. Collier
Roger F. Miller
Richard K. Cockey
Thomas H. Humphreys, Jr.
Edwin H. Nichols
Charles T. Cole
Albert L. O'Bannon
Richard E. Ryan
Ralph T. Moloney
Frederick S. Albrink
Edmund J. Bodziak
Cecil R. Harrison
George M. Winne
Mack K. Greenberg
Carl W. Heywood
Ernest W. Humphrey
Ralph W. Arndt
Julian T. Bollinger
Warren C. Boles
Glendon D. Williams
Peter Belin
Henry C. Bridgers, Jr.
William C. Howes
Raymond A. Kotrla
Floyd F. Miller
Russell H. Wallace
Emery A. Grantham
Roger B. Woodhull
Richard E. Ball
Charles E. Gibson
John M. Ballinger
Parkman B. Moore
Ralph Kissinger, Jr.
Newell E. Thomas

Ralph A. Smith
Richard P. Nicholson
William D. Brinckloe, Jr.
Lewis A. Rupp
Walter H. Keen, Jr.
Frank N. Shamer
Charles H. Meigs
Henry A. Rowe
Frank W. Taylor
Carl R. Hirschberger
Warren W. Ford
Lawrence V. Julihn
Paul K. Taylor
John L. Kelley, Jr.
Carl R. Doerflinger
Harry B. Hahn
Saverio Filippone
Falkland M. Lans-
downe
William M. Stevens
Hubert B. Reece
Donald M. White
Gerald P. Joyce
Edward D. Spruance
Victor H. Wildt
Thomas M. Adams
Archie "H" Soucek
Morton H. Lytle
Harmon B. Sherry
David E. Dressendorfer
Richard A. Waugh
Roger W. Mehle
Albert S. Freedman,
Jr.
John S. Slaughter
Widmer C. Hansen
Vincent F. McCormack
Dwight L. Johnson
William R. Stevens
James B. Denton
Frederick E. Dally
Fillmore B. Gilkeson
Jesse P. Robinson, Jr.
Theophilus H. Moore
Joseph F. Dalton
John C. Dyson
James H. Cruse
William R. Smith, Jr.
James B. Cresap
Walter L. Phaler
Peter G. Molteni, Jr.
Charles A. Burch
Byron D. Voegelin
Theodore Peterson
Donald L. Mehlihop
Frederick H. Schnei-
der, Jr.
Guy J. Anderson
Nelson P. Watkins
Charles F. Putman
Talbot E. Harper
Robert F. Farrington
Ralph H. Benson, Jr.
Stockton B. Strong
Anthony P. Zavadi, Jr.
Kenneth E. Hanson
Robert B. Lander
Warren C. Hall, Jr.
Ralph W. Cousins
Leonard E. Ewoldt
Francis C. Rydeen
Lawrence G. Bernard
John R. Wadleigh
Henry D. Sipple
Donald "G" Baer
Thomas D. Cunningham
Richard G. Colbert
Fletcher Hale
John S. Schmidt
John L. Nielsen
John F. Morse
Harry H. Barton
Robert L. Savage, Jr.
Frank A. Patriarca
Richard Holden
Ellis H. McDowell
Alfred F. Gerken
Guy E. O'Neil, Jr.
Donald Gay, Jr.
William R. Crenshaw

Berton H. Shupper
Edward W. Hessel
Henry F. Burfeind
Harold S. Bottomley,
Jr.
Albert O. Vorse, Jr.
Leonce A. Lajaunie, Jr.
Clifton W. Flenniken,
Jr.
John E. Pace
Charles S. Minter, Jr.
Everett G. Sanderson
John R. Madison
John M. DeVane, Jr.
Howard W. Baker
Maurice W. Shea
Walter J. Stencil
John E. Pond, Jr.

John C. Kelly
Rexford V. Wheeler, Jr.
Walter J. Barry
Joseph T. Yavorsky
William S. Stewart
John B. Carroll
Robert M. Ware
Franklin S. Rixey
Francis W. Ingling
Alfred W. Gardes, Jr.
Sanford E. Woodard
Jack E. Gibson
Walter S. Reid
Eugene P. Rankin
Fay E. Wilsie
Frederick E. Janney
James G. Ross

CAPTAIN, SUPPLY CORPS

Walter G. Bacon
Glenn F. Brewton
Charles K. Phillips
Richard L. Myers
Randolph Meade, Jr.
William J. Johnston
Edgar D. Vestel, Jr.
Billy Johnson
William M. Huey, Jr.
Elton W. Sutherland
Norbert C. Brady
Marcus A. Peel, Jr.
Irwin S. Moore
William A. Evans
Charles L. Harris, Jr.
Charles Fadern
Charles H. McCarthy,
Jr.
Allen B. Reed, Jr.
Martin Miller
John D. Hyerle
Avery A. Pabst
Donnelley S. Embree
Pierre D. Collins

CAPTAIN, CHAPLAIN CORPS

Harry C. Wood
Raymond C. Hohen-
stein
Daniel F. Meehan
Edgar C. Andrews, Jr.

Francis A. Burke
John P. Murphy
Irving W. Stultz
Walter S. Peck, Jr.
Merle N. Young

CAPTAIN, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Ira N. Curtis
Charles H. Neel
James A. Coddington
Joseph H. Barker, Jr.
Kenneth C. Lovell
Raymond B. Krum
John W. Gordanier
Richard E. Harris
Jack G. Dodd
Roscoe A. Davidson
Clemens E. Spellman
John C. Sease
George M. Gans
Samuel K. Wilson
John P. Boulett, Jr.
Robert B. Morris
James F. Cuniff
Weston M. Johnson
Frank C. Tyrrell
James T. Riordan
Frank L. Endebrock
Lattimer W. Reeder
Roscoe E. Van Liew
Harrison F. Thrapp
Richard E. Slatery
Lloyd E. Root
William M. Gordon

Robert S. Stewart
Garland M. Inscow
Carl H. Plumlee
Deane E. Carberry
Palmer W. Roberts
Harry C. Rowe
Joseph C. Luppens
Arthur P. Gardiner
Bernhard O. Roessler
Mark H. Jordan
Herbert J. Hartman
Perry M. Boothe
Howard F. Curren
Thomas J. White
Wilfred J. Williams
William F. Weaver
John J. Albers
Norman M. Martinsen
Frank E. Swanson
Charles G. Prahl
Harry N. Wallin
William J. Thompson
Martin L. Rutter
Kenneth C. Abplanalp
Ralph C. MacDonald
Harry F. MacKay

CAPTAIN, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Richard H. Lee
John J. Engelfried

COMMANDER, LINE

Francis Tofalo
Henry C. Field, Jr.
John W. Crawford, Jr.
Maximilian W. Munk
Frank A. Andrews
William P. Willis, Jr.
William R. Kurtz
Theodore E. Gerber

William E. Betzer
John S. Bowen
Vernon E. Binion
William L. Newton
William A. Schoenfeld
Richard Riley
William E. Heronemus
James F. McGuire

Robert D. McWethy	Harold E. Rice	Robert S. Day	Willard O. Backus	Phillip G. Marquart	Jack L. Eubanks
Robert C. Gooding	David C. Peto	Harold E. Shear	William W. Stetson	Orville W. J. Dryer	Robert N. Lyberg
William M. Montgomery	Ward W. Griffith III	Thomas C. Harbert, Jr.	Lars Wanggaard, Jr.	Nathan F. Waters	Wilson G. Puryear
William R. Werner	Charles A. Pierce, Jr.	Harold S. Howard	Henry L. Grant III	William C. Adler, Jr.	Charles Sanders
Edwin E. Kintner	Gerald E. Miller	Walter B. Woodson, Jr.	Clifford M. Esler, Jr.	James W. Guy	George R. Moran
John G. Osborn, Jr.	James F. Schremp	Raymond C. McGrath	David H. Green	Edward S. Buchanan	Vance A. Schweitzer
John J. Hinchey	Claude B. Shaw	John R. Welsh	Charles B. Reinhardt	Robert D. Flynn	Ivan J. Scott
John G. Wallace	John B. Davis, Jr.	Arthur H. Warner, Jr.	William B. Morrow	Richard G. Augenblick	Floyd F. Reck
John G. Waller	Max H. Ostrander	William D. Houser	Ernest P. Smith	Richard P. Howe	Charles M. Tuggle, Jr.
William W. Ennis	Maddox N. P. Hinkamp	Paul H. Durand	Silvio DeCristofaro	George A. Hall	Byron G. Sheppie
William H. Cross	Howard L. Stone, Jr.	Lewis B. Jennings	Edward G. Fitzpatrick	Marcel N. Piller	Robert F. Peterson
Frank S. Quinn, Jr.	Henry B. Sweitzer	John H. Burt	Paul B. Smith	Delmar Walker, Jr.	Leonard Robinson
Kenneth E. Gullledge	Oliver H. Landua	John N. Fitzgerald, Jr.	John S. Leffen	John A. H. Torrey, Jr.	Andrew B. Conner, Jr.
Robert R. Brafford	Charles E. Smith	Robert D. Nye	Robert S. Rankin	Theodore L. Appelquist	Robert F. Wooling
Lewis J. Stecher, Jr.	Richard D. King	Eric E. Hopley	Robert S. Froude	George E. Kemper	William R. Austin
Charles N. Payne, Jr.	Douglas A. Powell, Jr.	Paul L. Ruehrmund, Jr.	Arthur F. Rawson, Jr.	Jonathan A. Barker	Roy E. Reed
Wallace H. Garrett, Jr.	Harry E. Hill	Daniel E. Bergin, Jr.	Dale C. Reed	Arthur D. Sullivan	Robert M. Cawthorne
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Ernest L. Stewart
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Walter J. Czerwinski
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John B. Padgett, Jr.	Robert A. Swensen	Robert J. Tartre	Hugh A. Cleveland		
Hugh C. Mason	Searle J. Barry	John T. Knudsen	John F. Rule		
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Howard Bucknell III	William H. Hoover	Raymond M. Roland, Jr.	Eugene R. Forsht		
Paul V. Converse	Steven W. Callaway, Jr.	Kenneth C. Foote	Harry E. Weber		
John R. Chappell	John R. Gilbert	Arthur Wachtel	Herbert A. Franck		
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George A. O'Shea, Jr.	William C. Lewis	Frederick D. Knoche	Willie W. Harris		
Homer B. Thomas, Jr.	Robert A. Close	Howard E. Lee	Robert H. Armour		
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William D. Brotherton, Jr.	Cornelius F. Moul	Edward F. Weeks	Nathan H. King		
George P. Steele, II	George P. Peed	Herbert H. Fielder	Charles C. Allen		
Robert H. Merrick, Jr.	Robert B. Mack	Guy P. Bordelon, Jr.	Laurence G. Brooks		
James T. Cockrill II	James I. Hemphill	Robert L. Harvey	Warren "L" Clary		
George M. Hecker	Benjamin H. Dean	William T. Wootton	Donald D. Dunton		
Alan B. Shepard, Jr.	Wilbur N. Sims	Walter A. Helm, Jr.	Clayton W. Merrill		
William R. Chester	Bill B. Parks	Francis G. Moses	Francis G. Moses		
Edward F. Zenisek	Robert S. Wright	John T. Baker	John T. Baker		
LeRoy S. Edmonds	Hayes A. Dorr	Frank W. Warrick	Lawrence L. Beese		
Wilbur C. Trautman, Jr.	Robert E. McCloskey	Harry E. Ramsey, Jr.	Harry E. Ramsey, Jr.		
Robert H. Ewing	Richard P. Slaymaker	Howard W. Jones	Howard W. Jones		
Charles K. Moore	Gordon R. Boyes	Will L. Stalnaker	Will L. Stalnaker		
Harlan D. Williams	Prescott W. Palmer, Jr.	Wilbur E. Reed	Wilbur E. Reed		
John A. Gillcrist	Guy V. Padgett	Kenneth L. Shurtliff	Kenneth L. Shurtliff		
Victor M. Vissering, Jr.	Thomas F. Reddington, Jr.	Kenneth W. Scott	Kenneth W. Scott		
William Carrier, Jr.	Leslie A. Welge	Adolph J. Furtek	Adolph J. Furtek		
Robert P. Stanton	Robert F. Steed	Robert M. Beckley	Robert M. Beckley		
Mark G. Tremaine	Paul D. Marr	Paul Sterne	Paul Sterne		
Lawrence A. Wilder	Francis J. Gist, Jr.	Edwin R. Jenks	Edwin R. Jenks		
Allan P. Slaff	Jack L. Webb	Harvey B. Jones	Harvey B. Jones		
	Frank P. Swan, Jr.	Anderson V. Showen	Anderson V. Showen		
	Fred B. Newton, Jr.	Robert F. Jones	Robert F. Jones		
	Josey L. Martin, Jr.	Harry D. Hall	Harry D. Hall		
		Anthony S. Creider	Anthony S. Creider		

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Conway C. Baker	Douglas G. Aitken
Dewayne C. Miller	John C. Kelleher
Wendell McCrory	John J. Casey
Paul B. Fitch	Paul W. Hebert
Alfred V. B. Marrin	David G. Lamborne
Eugene L. Tucker	Milton W. Harvey
Merlyn A. Nelson	James E. Laney
Earl F. Hilderbrant	Matthew Mackey, Jr.
John W. Clift	Donald W. Bahl
Edward J. Daley	Carl W. Utterback
Edward J. Miller	Bert E. Smith
Robert B. Webster	Paul "D" O'Keefe
Roy M. McDaniel	George E. Bell
Earl G. Clement	William E. Sigman
Charles P. Ramsey	William N. Haddock
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Whitney A. Chamberlain	Alvin H. Rampey
Karl N. Keever	Hugh A. McManus
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Dan P. Appleby	James W. Herb
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Clyde D. Killon	Keith Bennett
Willard N. Schneider	John F. Robinson
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James H. Ard	

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Edward S. Ruete
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Herbert H. Auil
James A. Smith
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Joe J. Wilcox
Elmon A. Geneste, Jr.
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George L. Fitchett
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Jr.
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Malcolm A. Carpenter
Carl Elwood
Andrew J. Grygiel
Harold H. Cummings
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Kenneth V. McArthur
Glenn E. Skinner, Jr.
Robert E. Morgan
Robert G. Kuhne
Robert K. Ripley
Donald A. Dahlman
Joseph C. McCoy, Jr.
Edward I. McQuiston,
Jr.
Donald E. Moore
Matthew J. Gauss, Jr.
James B. Linder
George E. Jacobssen,
Jr.
Bobby L. Potts
Albert T. Barr, Jr.
Lundi A. Moore
Benjamin E. Spence
James H. Scott
James L. McVoy
Lewis A. Shea, Jr.
Jack Scoville
Edwin E. Williams
Neal J. Johnson
Edwin S. Wallace, Jr.
Frank P. Brown, Jr.
John E. Majesky
Jack E. Magee
Albert G. Kuehnafel
James B. Brown
Charles F. Schied
James A. White
Walter A. Schrieffer
Charles F. Hickey
Edward F. Striegel
Jerome E. Hamill
Stanley G. Cooper
Ralph G. Spencer
Adair Miller
Frank D. Whiteman
James R. Edixon
Allan F. Bacon
Arthur K. Knolzen
Malcolm S. Carpenter
George M. Benas, Jr.
Benjamin J. Brzenski,
Jr.
Robert W. Titus
Raymond G. Chote
George G. Russell
John H. Carroll, Jr.
Richard T. Bailey
Reaves H. Baysinger,
Jr.
Herman M. Bading
John D. Middleton
Gerald G. Roberts
Ralph J. Touch
John L. Hoffer
James S. Orloff
Hugh E. Longino, Jr.
Downing L. Jewell
Carlyle "C" Merkley,
Jr.
Francis R. Hibbard
James A. Carmack, Jr.
Charles H. Mohr
William A. Finlay, Jr.
Marvin H. Warner
Stephen R. Krause
Lowry W. Norris
Henry C. White
John D. Lund
David H. Blalock, Jr.
Preston Luke
Jesse E. Sampson
Arthur H. Mikles
Robert "C" Brown, Jr.
George M. Kling
Robert E. Stewart
Charles M. Woodworth
Robert S. Blake
Robert A. Holden
Leo P. Bauerlein
Harry M. Parker, Jr.

Gerlous G. Miller, Jr.
Cornelius S. Snod-
grass, Jr.
George E. Burgi
Charles F. Jesson
Theodore E. Daum
George L. Page
Arthur L. Moberly
Wilmer R. Gilbert
Joyce M. Frazee
Frank Messenger III
Frank A. Rockwell
John C. Holz
Frank C. Sain
Donald M. Harlan
William E. Dewey
Jack D. Venable
Dallas D. Johnson
Richard S. Agnew
Robert H. Ardinger
Thomas N. Porter
Alfred G. Kreinberg
Eugene A. Pelton
Curtis R. Norton, Jr.
John W. Hemann
Don L. Braddy, Jr.
Richard W. Hanson
John R. Winton, Jr.
Robert W. Hayes
Eddie T. Coleman, Jr.
Merritt R. Wright
James C. Bowley
Harold D. Hall
Vivien C. Whitmire
Joseph E. McConnell
David L. Tobias
Thomas R. Allen
Robert A. Schroeder
Richard G. Delozier
John W. Robertson
John R. Kearney
Franklin L. Bowersox
William L. Richards,
Jr.
James A. Forsyth
John F. White, Jr.
Warren W. Barker
William W. Lewis, Jr.
William S. M. Arnold
Justus A. Muller
Walter M. DeLoach
Robert W. Van Kirk, Jr.
James J. Thompson
Earl Mann
Ernest Burks, Jr.
Donald R. Morris
Leland F. Estes
John E. Vinsel
Lester N. Hill
Dillian W. Taff
Daniel T. Deibler
Byron Price
Ronald R. Oberle
William E. Willing-
ham, Jr.
Michael J. J. Fleming
Robert B. McKay
Roger T. Burson
James N. Comerford
Charles A. Sheehan
George E. Goodwin
Warren W. Lord
Edmund I. Rosendahl
Howard B. Moore
Benjamin H. Pester
Bruce F. Kelley
John D. Clithero
Donald E. Petersen
Robert E. Taylor
Frank D. Riggs
Adolphus F. Jaeger
Joseph P. Fleming
Charles L. Mann, Jr.
James B. Risser
John A. Wamsley
Merwin Sacarob
Wayne F. Smith
Benjamin P. Dilla-
hanty
Theodore J. Hammer,
Jr.

William F. Hubbard,
Jr.
William J. Balko
Jackson D. Hill
Sydney E. Foscatto, Jr.
Richard E. Pond
James K. Kehnner
David J. Spowart, Jr.
Angelo P. Semeraro
Raymond L. Miller
William C. McMurray
James A. Howe
William G. Lawler, Jr.
James P. McCarthy,
Jr.
Frank G. Ziegler
William D. Campbell
John A. Tinkham
Harry J. Nelson, Jr.
Ernest B. Brown
Talmadge S. Baggett
Richard B. Doyle
Paul A. Brandorff
Leslie R. Downs
Allan R. Smith
Charles W. Maler, Jr.
Eric N. Fenno
George Kramer
Robert A. Buck
Robert M. McNulty,
Jr.
Henry E. Hohn
William F. Marr
Robert G. Anderson
James P. Reddick, Jr.
Robert S. Collins
John W. Wood
Gilliam M. Bailey
Edward J. Casey, Jr.
Oscar J. Vogel, Jr.
Robert E. Vaughn
Charles E. Boeling
Ramon W. Leary
Emil F. Wasniewski
John A. Miesner, Jr.
James R. Switzer
David R. Freytag
Lloyd M. Seawell
Lawrence E. Traynor
William B. Shields
James Bradfield
Jean R. Pouliot
Warren C. Hamm, Jr.
Clifford R. Cameron
Sherwin J. Sleeper
Robert L. Thompson
Joseph M. McNabb
Daniel A. Lewis
Edward W. Molzan
Jack C. Sandsberry
Albert V. Milani
Albert S. McLemore
Norman F. Daly
Richard D. Duncan
Dwight G. Osborne
George A. Sorg
Richard E. Flynn
Donald S. May
Gerald P. Timoney
Eugene B. Ackerman
Richard A. Dickens
George L. Skirm, Jr.
Grover C. White, Jr.
Edward A. Lipchak
Robert W. Bennett
James B. Acton
Daniel N. Mealy
Martin H. Henry
James A. Bortner
George E. Gaddis
Steve C. Charnas
Charles H. White-
leather, Jr.
Will E. Lassiter
Nicholas Sabalos
John E. Ambrose
David L. Hardin
Herbert E. Robisch
William K. Lally, Jr.
Frank S. Coleman
Paul Allison

Harry L. Benson
Gordon H. Wiram
Robert C. Mason
Robert L. Nelson
Stephen R. Odrobina
Keith K. Stroupe
James B. Hardgrave
Robert L. Thomas
James C. Burnett
Leland J. Underwood
Maurice E. Smith
Theodore E. Newark
Carl C. Hilscher
Robert T. Lemon
Fred W. Wilder
Harry B. Knecht
Neville D. Dunnan
Lyle R. Peters
Leslie A. Taylor, Jr.
John Harris
Robert R. Monroe
Robert H. Belter
David S. Boyd
John E. Jenista
Clifford A. Skinner,
Jr.
Richard M. Cook
Donald G. Fears
Lealand P. Hage
William E. Todd
John W. Harvey
Richard A. Foucht
Robert L. Krag
William P. Hugo
Aron L. Stapp
Daniel J. Sliwinski
Richard C. Pickering
Ralph E. Nieger
Ronald T. Kelly
Donald L. Jarrell
David T. Wallace
Don M. Sullivan
Raymond E. Engle
Cornell C. Angleman
Robert M. Lynch
Richard F. Bradberry
Frank R. Fahland
Harley D. Wilbur
Robert T. Weatherly
Raymond H. Oakes
Donald G. Fraasa
Edward K. Trzcinski
Thomas H. Ross
William G. Forster
Henry G. Bailey
Frank M. Perry, Jr.
Burton H. Gilpin
Byron A. Lee
Donald R. Hornbeck
John H. Billings
Rudolph F. Falkenstein
Arthur D. Neustel
Richard F. Woodruff
William A. Miller
John B. Cogdell
Roy D. Snyder, Jr.
Franklin H. Barker
Harold A. Laque
Harlan D. Parode
Cutlar J. Nordyke
Donald L. Jensen
Frank H. Featherston
John Murdock
Eugene M. Wisenbaker
Richard D. Haynes
Roy T. Mantz
Gene D. Morin
Clifford D. Hopkins
John F. Kropf
Robert D. Skorheim
Donald K. Forbes
Edwin D. Kimball
Roland E. Aslund
David D. Heerwagen
Frank J. Bardecki
Marion L. Minnis, Jr.
Ray S. Hughes
Fred P. Clark, Jr.
James L. Fletcher

Thomas S. Rogers, Jr.
Carl T. Hanson
Allen E. Hill
Cecil J. Kempf
Raymond H. Barker
Peter W. Wood
Frank W. Preston
Stanley W. Krohn
Paul R. Streich
Thomas D. Fritsch
Sherman C. Reed
Henry K. Wylie
Charles J. Reichl
Howard A. Shartel
Gilbert L. Summers
Bernard L. Buteau
Francis L. Fleming, Jr.
Rockwell Holman
Charles L. Axell
Fred J. Bellar, Jr.
James P. Rasmussen,
Jr.
Alden G. Finley
Robert R. Worchesek
Stanley W. Henderson
David J. Space
William F. Moore
Robert A. Michaud
Stewart T. Zink
John T. Coughlin
William R. Sheridan
Frederick K. Rubins
Richard L. Baker
John W. O'Brien
William J. Maler, Jr.
William M. Cossaboom
II
Dale E. Barck
Robert D. Kaiser
William F. Diehl
George A. Carlton
Edward M. Baty
William M. Stollenwerck
Derald Z. Skalla
John A. Thompson, Jr.
William F. Rau
Alexander E. Waller,
Jr.
Samuel G. Kingery
David F. Emerson
Robert A. Beavers
Virgil R. Hancock
Monte B. Nichol
Brooks F. Warner
John M. Herbst
Peter D. Kjeldgaard
Francis W. Bustard
Julian M. Arnold
John R. Leser
Ian J. Johnson
Hugh D. Finley
Gilbert A. Boggs
Francis E. O'Connor
John G. Redmond
Lee Baggett, Jr.
Martin Goode
Jack D. Sirrine
King W. Pfeiffer
Grover M. Yowell
Henry D. Arnold
Lewis E. Morrison
William J. Cowhill
George W. East
James R. Parce
James R. Harrison
Donald B. Hunt, Jr.
Junious E. Shipman
Niles R. Gooding, Jr.
Robert S. Satre
William J. Ricci
Carl J. Burnett, Jr.
Robert W. Schwab
Allan K. Cameron, Jr.
Martin J. Twite, Jr.
Joseph P. Smolinski,
Jr.
Thomas H. McGlaughlin
Windom L. Estes

Mahlon S. Huff
Carl W. Swanson, Jr.
James W. Lisanby
Walter E. Ohlrich, Jr.
Vinton O. Harkness, Jr.
John P. Cady, Jr.
Robert W. Barnhart
Roy M. Bigenho
James K. Noble, Jr.
James W. Roebuck
Ralph F. Bennie
Donald P. Hall
William A. Gureck
John W. Bradford, Jr.
Norman R. Thom
Burton Henderson
Robert J. Vollmer
Peter M. Costello, Jr.
John R. Palmquist
Earl K. Dille
Ronald L. Johns
James D. Tregurtha,
Jr.
James R. Wilkins, Jr.
Henry E. Otten
Willis A. Matson II
Daniel C. Johnson
William N. Smoot
William W. Wilson
Richard B. Mahon
James H. Lytle
Robert F. Dreesen
Eugene L. Reid
Thomas M. Smith
John J. Ryan, Jr.
John C. Snyder
Donald A. Becker
John W. Petrick
Ellegood V. Griffin, Jr.
William A. Williams
III
George E. Jessen
Charles V. Choyce
Fuller A. Austin
Frederick A. Prehn, Jr.
Edward R. Bristol, Jr.
Frederick S. Dunning,
Jr.
Eric H. Steentofte
Robert D. French
Charles M. Conlon, Jr.
William H. Ayres, Jr.
Frank D. Melton
James P. O'Reilly, Jr.
Maurice W. Rumble
Wallace D. Arbuckle,
Jr.

LEUTENANT, SUPPLY CORPS
Holton C. Dickson, Jr.
Edward M. Kocher
Horace P. Fishman
Elvin L. VanZee
Calvin W. Roberts
Rex S. Coryell
William L. Gary
Harold E. Haas
John F. Knudson
Neil K. Hansen
Thomas J. Piazza
James J. Garibaldi
Dominic V. Cefalu
Danforth Clement
William W. Coons
Richard W. Ridenour
Andrew J. Owens
Robert M. Brown
Robert T. Carter
Alfred F. Simcich
Richard W. Haley
Paul M. Gralton
James G. Tapp
Dorsey W. Daniel
Richard H. Hauck
Hugh K. Fraley
Leary B. Kreissl
Dan Noble
Grenes J. Lennox
Lyle E. Thomas
Robert J. DeVilbiss
William T. Emery

Lewis H. Goldbeck, Jr.
Walter R. Shafer
Paul H. Engel
George B. Shick, Jr.
Leon W. Smith
Robert E. Babcock
Donald M. Lynam
Edward C. Stella
Ronald N. Andresen
Merlin L. Johnson
James E. Kaune
Herbert W. Kiker, Jr.
Richard J. Prescott
Samuel F. Powell III
Jess L. Cariker, Jr.
Lawrence A. Schoelen
Joseph J. Molnar
Joseph M. Barron
Alfred M. Pride
Donald B. Dellinger
Neal R. Wooden
Richard W. McKee
Thomas W. Robinson,
Jr.
Virgil T. Faulkenberry
Thomas L. Moore
Michael Hollack
William K. Sharpe
Richard L. Johnson
Howard E. Rutledge
Frank R. Cassilly
Hughie D. Sheffield
John N. Morrissey
Joseph C. Grote
Walter E. Southall, Jr.
Charles R. MacDowell
Leslie G. Bramley
Wayne L. Hughes
Max L. Slankard
William E. McGarrah,
Jr.
William B. Warwick
James E. Wille
Robert C. Thompson
George W. Myer
Richard W. Martin
Norman R. Campbell
Leonard B. Greene
James M. Dennis
Huby A. Jones, Jr.
James K. Gaddy
Casanave H. Young,
Jr.
Rickard W. Shannon
William B. Thompson,
Jr.

LEUTENANT, CHAPLAIN CORPS
Robert W. Odell
Preston C. Oliver
Robert E. Osman
Eugene M. Smith
Gordon H. Griffin
Jack B. Griffin
Hal R. Sessions, Jr.
Calvin J. Croston
Theodore E. Schultz
George T. Boyd
Hal H. Eaton
Victor J. Ivers
John H. Carnes
William L. Jones, Jr.

John D. Gould
Paul F. W. Pieper
Edward L. Richardson
Joseph A. Frank
Henry W. Stroman
Everett B. Nelson
Eugene A. Garvens
Charles W. Solomon
John W. Cohill
Martin J. Doermann
Albert J. Otto
Dempsey G. Salter
Guy M. Leonard, Jr.
Walter C. Hitchens

LEUTENANT, CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS
William L. Collins
Donald W. Wittschiebe
William C. Hall
Paul G. LeGros
Irving Bobrick
Philip G. Belcher
William A. Bourne
Louis H. Clerc
Raymond W. Loomis
Lewis B. Taylor, Jr.

Richard E. Anderson
Leo L. Baton
Arthur W. Berger
Caryl R. Whipple
Walter R. Wagner
Bruce G. Austin
Pharo A. Phelps
John B. Stetson
Paul W. Forehand

LEUTENANT, MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS
Harold R. Bower
Donald E. Still
John P. Charles
Dennie L. Briggs
Louis R. Kaufman
Allen E. McMichael
Lucien E. Puckett
John P. Quinn
Andrew J. Gasper
Michele J. Testa
Calman Levich
Walter E. Beam, Jr.
Noel L. Freeman
Francis E. McGuire
Godfrey S. Huber

Edgard G. Waggoner
John A. Moody
Bradley B. Ridge
William H. Wells
Thomas E. Wheeler
Robert Sharp
Daniel F. McCarthy
Neil E. Goodrich, Jr.
Martin Gellman
Paul "D" Grossnickle
James D. Kelly
Milton E. Koepke
George A. Boone
Barney O. Green

LEUTENANT, NURSE CORPS
Faye J. Slate
Gwendolyn L. Beretta
Marchetta Harper
Louise K. Scanlon
Mary T. Kelly
Margaret L. Le Croy
Lorraine C. Schuh
Dolores G. Irion
Lola C. Bull
Ella Barber
Helen M. Balashek
Betty J. Lewis
Audrey M. Devaney
Bernice E. Fenn
Pauline J. Kuenzi
Johnanna Reid
Rose A. Kirsch

Ruth M. Pojkey
Kathleen M. Laughlin
Catherine M. Glynn
Grace O. Fisk
Goldie D. Greer
Rose M. Clemens
Mildred M. Smith
Vivian E. Smith
Anne M. Sheridan
Lois T. Carpenter
Nancy L. Harrigan
Wanda L. Shelton
Florence V. Craig
Anna E. Oxendine
Thelma P. Dial
Doris T. Fuller

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of captain in the Civil Engineer Corps, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:
Swiggum, George T.
Dominy, John A.
Beaman, James H.
Brown, Wallace M.
Johnson, Tom R.
Grohs, Conrad E.
Simmons, Paul J.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander in the staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

MEDICAL CORPS
Baker, Robert L.
Boswell, "J" Thornton
Brennan, George A., Jr.
Buechel, Donald R.
Cannon, Albert
Craighead, John T.
Deeks, Charles K.
Drips, Robert C.
Dunn, Seldon C.
Durden, Charles S., Jr.

Egan, John F.
Garrett, Robert I.
Gaylor, Donald H.
Gill, John E.
Herlihy, Charles E.
Lagerquist, Howard W.
McGreedy, John J.
Nelson, Bentley A.
Neptune, Edgar M., Jr.
Olson, Marshall W.

Palmer, Robert H., Jr.
Prescott, Eustace H., Jr.
Risi, George F.
Rosenwinkel, Norbert E.
Sanderlin, Joseph M.
Smitley, Roger P.
Sullivan, Melvin B., Jr.
Welch, Elbert S.
Wiebenga, Ned H.
Wilber, Martin C.

SUPPLY CORPS

Adrian, Rodger J.
Ainlay, Henry L., Jr.
Albea, John P.
Allen, Paul M.
Applegate, Richard C.
Avellone, Francis P.
Bailey, Edward F.
Bain, Louis E.
Baird, Richard S.
Baker, William R.
Barron, Willard D.
Benson, John A.
Blick, Johnnie Y.
Bond, Calvin C.
Bower, Edward R.
Britt, Ernest R.
Brooks, Carol H.
Buchanan, Richard W.
Buck, Walter J.
Burkholder, Arthur W., Jr.
Cagle, Harry
Canalejo, Armando, Jr.
Challain, Leonard J.
Chance, Carl
Chapman, Edgar C., Jr.
Cherney, Boris E.
Clements, Daniel J., Jr.
Clifton, Emory V.
Collins, James H.
Comeau, Reginald B.
Conard, Melvin L.
Conover, Donald T.
Corley, James O.
Crain, Harold
Creekman, Charles T.
Criner, Eugene F.
Crook, Lewis J.
Crowder, Norman M.
Dellasega, Joseph L.
Dester, John M.
Dorion, William E.
Duncan, Bryan L.
Effen, James E.
Elkins, Robert H.
Ewing, Paul C.
Fay, John F., Jr.
Fischer, Carl R., Jr.
Fisher, Robert D.
Forrest, James E.
Gallup, Mearl
Gillis, Charles L.
Gobel, Carl F.
Gralla, Eugene
Griffith, Stephen S. D.
Haberlin, William E.
Hair, Maurice E.
Haley, Robert S.
Hanson, Ever L.
Harper, John G.
Harris, Robert B.
Hart, Carten M.
Harvey, Hobart D.
Haslett, Robert H.
Hassenger, William E.
Hawley, William F.
Hay, Patrick M.
Henker, Donald E.
Hill, Roger E.
Holbert, Kelley V.
Irwin, Harry E.
Jankovsky, Norlin A.
Jones, Joe L.
Jones, Joseph B.
Jones, Thomas W.
Kedel, Charles J.
Kephart, Norman R.
King, Edward D.
Knight, Richard H.
Knobel, Roland J., Jr.
Kornfeld, Leo L.
Larson, Albert G.
Larson, Leslie O., Jr.
LeClert, Arthur C.
Leish, Calvin R.
Locke, Frank E.
Lucand, Dale C.
MacDonald, Albert P., Jr.
MacEwan, Clarence L., Jr.
Manore, Thomas E.
Maragides, Harry M.
McDaniel, John M.
McGill, Willis L.
McGlaun, Albert L., Jr.
McHenry, Wendell, Jr.
McKee, Richard N.
McKenzie, Harry F., Jr.
McLean, James P.
Meng, Edwin L., Jr.
Mercadante, James A.
Meyer, Milton, Jr.
Miller, David E.
Miller, John C.
Moore, Alvin
Mulholland, Donald E.
Neighbors, Milton L.
Nelson, Warren F.
Nichols, Horace E.
Nuernberger, Gale W.
Olson, Robert S.
Petro, John G.
Phillion, Thomas F.
Pierson, Percy A.
Pilgrim, Orvill L.
Pollitt, Ernest A.
Reese, Lawrence W.
Renfro, Edward E., III
Rigg, Donald C.
Rinetti, Edward J.
Ristan, Albert G., Jr.
Robinson, James A.
Salmon, Douglas A.
Schanze, Fred, Jr.
Schar, Kenneth A.
Sloan, Dale F.
Small, Joseph T.
Smith, Courtenay A.
Smith, Howard W.
Smith, Joseph F.
Spargo, Robert A.
Sprague, Raymond E.
Stabe, Robert W.
Steele, James H.
Sueur, Charles A.
Sumrell, Guy H., Jr.
Surran, Charles R.
Sylvester, Robert S.
Symonds, William T.
Taylor, Albert T., Jr.
Thompson, Woodrow W.
Thurman, Horace E., Jr.
Tinney, Richard T.
Toomey, John F.
Travers, Sumter L.
Valentine, Gordon K.
Victor, William V.
Weir, Robert A.
West, John E.
Wingo, Rodney K.
Woodard, Kenneth A.
Worden, Frank N.
York, Arthur A.
Zenk, Lawrence P.
Breedon, Robert L.
Jones, Robert L.
Mandeville, Don C.
McCormick, John A.
McElhanon, Byron F.
Pavelka, Albert K.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Abuciewicz, John A.
Cloonan, Joseph F.
Fay, John P.
Fitzpatrick, Francis J. N.
Hayes, Jack W.
Herrmann, Theodore C.
Hopkins, Ralph W.
Hutcheson, Richard G., Jr.
Keaney, Kevin J.
Lavin, Henry T.
Maguire, Connell J.
Mahoney, Vincent J.
Mershon, Carroll M.
Morgan, Raymond Power, Joseph G.
Rademacher, Glen A.
Rossbach, George F.
Sullivan, Mark
Szczesny, Charles A.
Vincer, John D.
Webb, Charles E.
Widman, John A., Jr.
Zoller, John E.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Allen, Max H.
Arn, John A. M.
Ashley, Donn L.
Baker, Carlyle J., Jr.
Boyd, Earl I.
Brantner, William B.
Briggs, Fred M.
Burkman, Eugene E.
Burton, George W.
Colbert, Raymond D.
Dalton, Donald F.
Daub, Leland A.
Dearth, Keith H.
Devlin, John G.
Diehl, Charles E.
Doyle, Paul J., Jr.
Farley, Robert J.
Fisher, John R.
Forquer, Charles J.
Francy, William J.
Gregory, George W., Jr.
Hediger, Fritz H.
Heglund, Robert Q.
Heuston, Robert H.
Hill, James M., Jr.
Hudson, Richard I.
Iselin, Donald G.
Jasper, Paul R.
Jones, Whitney B.
Kaloupek, William E.
Klingenmeier, Russell J., Jr.
Koonce, Stephen J.
LaLande, Albert M., Jr.
Mabbitt, Robert C.
Magneson, Norman J.
Merritt, Harold W., Jr.
Miller, Charles G., Jr.
More, David C.
Morgan, Joseph E.
Mueller, William A.
O'Neill, Lawrence F.
Patrick, Donald A.
Paul, Edwin C.
Petersen, John H.
Powell, Joseph E.
Reeve, John J., Jr.
Roy, Vershall A.
Saunders, Edward M.
Seitz, Carl R.
Snyder, Donald C.
Spangler, William S.
Stiffler, Lloyd E., Jr.
Sturman, William H.
Van Leer, Blake W.
Vaughan, James H., Jr.
Vivoli, Pierre L.
Walton, Albion W., Jr.
Whyte, David P.
Yount, George R.
Zirzow, Charles F.
Lemmon, William R.

DENTAL CORPS

Bartlett, Stephen O.
Counsell, Lee A.
Dunn, John J.
Echols, Archie D., Jr.
Gregory, Worth B., Jr.
Hawkins, Kenner F.
Holmes, Corey H.
Jasper, William J.
Lehmann, William G.
Mahoney, Jack D.
Nelson, Jack D.
O'Malley, John E.
Samuels, Homer S.
Stephenson, Thomas D.
Swanson, Carl J.
Taber, Donald S.
Timberlake, Robert W.
Woodworth, George K.
Wortham, Maury E.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Allen, Cleo R.
Allen, Robert V.
Anderson, William S.
Armitage, Horace G.
Baldrige, Henry D., Jr.
Bean, Joshua "S", Jr.
Bohannon, Ray
Borja, Arthur
Brooks, Lawrence W.
Broulik, Frank
Burr, Leonard W.
Caldwell, Charlie C.
Carter, Charles H.
Cartier, William L. G., Jr.
Chapman, William H.
Chambliss, Jesse R.
Civello, Harold J.
Claus, Edward L.
Coburn, Kenneth R.
Coffield, Rolland L.
Colman, Frederick R.
Combs, Harrison T.
Comstock, Melvin A.
Cox, Walter R.
Crawford, Thomas L.
Deadwyler, Robert E.
Dean, Louis E.
Deriso, Dominic J.
Dunn, Reedy F.
Dyches, Kenelm O.
Edlund, Raymond A.
Elsen, Oscar E.
Ervin, Francis A.
Eslinger, Walter A.
Ethridge, John W.
Garrett, John L.
Gault, John W.
Gilbody, Foster F.
Griswell, Hollis A.
Helms, Vester J.
Henry, Girtton H.
Herdson, Glen A.
Hise, Theodore R.
Hunt, Bernard H.
Hunter, Russell E.
Jackson, Carl E.
Johnston, Major L.
Joslin, Leslie H.
Keck, Truman W.
Kelly, Joseph A.
Klostermann, Wolfgang E.
Lang, Wesley M.
Lanning, John R.
Lasco, John, Jr.
Lee, Ulyses O.

Littlejohn, James H.
Long, Marion W.
Long, Thomas H., Jr.
Mason, Edwin R.
Mason, Anderson T.
Mason, Kenneth C.
McAllister, Damon O.
McDonald, John P.
McMillin, Charles R.
Meade, Charles D.
Miller, Lloyd W.
Moore, James K.
Moore, Daniel D.
Nix, Joe R.
Nooney, Thomas W., Jr.
Parker, James H.
Rasmussen, John E.
Ray, Jewel P.
Ricker, Robert E.
Riley, William E.
Rowe, Abner P., Jr.
Shaw, Gilbert J.
Silliman, Ivan W.
Smith, Forbes H.
Smith, Orville E.
Sorger, Frank J.
Stutler, David R.
Sullivan, John J.
Taliaferro, Richard B., Jr.
Tennille, Robert M., Jr.
Thorsell, George E.
Tompkins, Franklin H.
Traxler, James A.
Vickroy, Robert K.
Vitlip, Joseph J.
Von Radesky, Horace
Whaley, Richard V.
Young, John L.
Zellmann, Earl G.

NURSE CORPS

Maguire, Eleanor J.
Mentzer, Romaine M.

The following named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the line, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Abele, Henry F.
Abercrombie, Jerry T.
Abrahamson, Dean A.
Abrahams, Thomas P.
Addams, John F.
Adkins, Kenneth G.
Adler, Ronald E.
Adorney, Frank
Ahlquist, Stanley W.
Aiau, Harvey C. K.
Albers, William P.
Albright, Richard K.
Alexander, Robert C.
Aldredge, Donald L.
Allen, William D.
Altee, Thomas M.
Amendt, John H.
Ammerman, Don J.
Anderson, Forrest P.
Anderson, Robert C.
Anderson, Curtis O.
Anderson, Robert N.
Anderson, Charles A.
Anderson, Robert P.
Andrews, Frederick C.
Apted, George L.
Archer, Burton E., Jr.
Armel, Lyle O., II
Armstrong, Philip M., Jr.
Arnheiter, Marcus A.
Arnold, John E.
Arrington, Robert A.
Arrott, Reed T.
Ash, Leonard C.
Ashley, Bruce H.
Aucolin, Leonard L.
Aumuller, Richard W.
Avary, James C., Jr.
Avrit, Richard C.
Ayers, David W.
Babcock, Donald E.
Bacciocco, Albert J., Jr.
Backes, Ronald J.
Bagby, Hallam O.
Bailey, George T.
Balderson, Buele G.
Baldwin, Charles C.
Ball, Courtland D., III
Banta, Robert
Barke, Arthur R.
Barnes, Harry G., Jr.
Barnes, John B.
Baron, Charles R.
Barry, Thomas M.
Barthelenghi, George H., Jr.
Bassett, Melvin S.
Bassett, Jerry S.
Bates, David H., Jr.
Bauchspies, Rollin L.
Baxter, Robert C.
Beard, Donald W.
Beat, Robert O.
Beaulieu, Reo A.
Beaumont, Eugene A. G.
Becker, Glynn R.
Bedworth, Wilfrid J.
Beers, Robert C.
Bein, George E.
Bell, Clyde R.
Bell, Gershorn R.
Bell, William R.
Belton, Jack G.
Benero, Manuel A., Jr.
Benner, Leslie W., Jr.
Bennett, Richard L.
Bennett, Richard W.
Bennie, Donald B.
Benning, Carl J., Jr.
Bentley, William C.
Benton, Jerry S.
Bergbauer, Harry W., Jr.
Berge, Norman K.
Berger, James K.
Berglund, Lester W., Jr.
Berry, William H.
Best, Eddie F.
Best, Robert P.
Betsworth, Brian C.
Bierer, Bion B., Jr.
Bird, Charles F.
Bird, Joseph W., Jr.
Bivens, Arthur C.
Blackmore, Thomas A.
Blanchard, Robert C.
Blandine, Robert E.
Blaczak, Walter J.
Blaseck, Walter H.
Blum, Frederick J., III
Blundell, Peveril
Bocock, Kenneth S.
Bodding, Paul F., Jr.
Boggs, Steve V.
Bohannon, William L.
Bolster, Harry E.
Boncer, Lawrence
Booth, Roger G.
Booth, Theodore W.
Borthwick, Robert B.
Botten, James R.
Botula, Bernard C.
Bowen, John H., Jr.
Boyd, John H., Jr.
Boyer, Walton T., Jr.
Boyett, Stephen G.
Boyle, Darrell D.

- Bozeman, Henry G.
Bradbury, John I.
Braden, Melvin E., Jr.
Bradshaw, Donald R.
Brady, Francis T.
Bristol, Robert B.
Britton, William L.
Brooks, Edwin H., Jr.
Brown, Kenneth R.
Brown, Larry J.
Brown, Walter H., Jr.
Browning, Siras D.
Broz, George A.
Brummage, Richard L.
Bruning, Richard A.
Brunskill, Robert J.
Brunson, Wright A., Jr.
Buchanan, James W.
Bucy, John T., Jr.
Bull, Joseph L., III
Bullard, John R.
Bullock, William A.
Burgess, James A.
Burke, William C.
Burris, John R.
Burt, Thomas E.
Bushong, Brent
Butcher, Paul D.
Butcher, Nathan T.
Butler, Charles T.
Butrym, Stanley B., Jr.
Buys, Jay R.
Byrd, Sam R.
Byrnes, Robert E.
Caines, Robert H.
Callaghan, Joseph M.
Callicott, Jack D.
Calnan, Eugene T.
Cameron, Kenneth R.
Cameron, Norman A.
Campbell, William N.
Campbell, George R.
Campbell, Jack
Campbell, Henry G., Jr.
Campbell, John A.
Canfield, Gerald I.
Cann, Tedford J.
Cannell, Donald T.
Cannon, Leo J.
Cannon, David E.
Canon, George A., III
Cardwell, John J.
Carl, William T.
Carlson, Robert J.
Carlson, Olef M., Jr.
Carlson, Ronald F.
Carnevale, Angelo M.
Caron, Robert R.
Carpenter, Arthur J.
Carr, John H.
Carr, Nevin P.
Carrington, James H., Jr.
Carter, Robert D.
Carter, James D.
Carterette, Robert T.
Carter, Charles C.
Cassell, Dean G.
Catlett, Jack C.
Caulle, Donald K.
Causey, Donald F.
Chadbourne, Harland A., Jr.
Chadwick, John K.
Chalmers, Fred T.
Champlin, Gerald B.
Chapman, Frederick L.
Charest, Philip G.
Charest, Alexis N.
Chase, Warren A.
Check, Robert T.
Chesley, James F.
Chewning, Robert W.
Chisum, Albert, Jr.
Christensen, Eugene J.
Christensen, Raymond J.
Clare, James S.
Clark, David P.
Clark, Charles R.
Clark, William B., Jr.
Clark, Lynn R.
Clark, Edwin B.
Clarkin, James J.
Clements, Billy R.
Clew, William M.
Clinton, Thomas G.
Coe, David C., Jr.
Cole, Edgar E.
Cole, William S., Jr.
Cole, William F., Jr.
Coleman, James O.
Collier, Larry D.
Colligan, Thomas R.
Collins, Philip K.
Conolly, Robert D.
Conrad, Peter C.
Conrad, Charles, Jr.
Converse, Douglas
Coogan, Richard D.
Cook, Charles L.
Cooke, Donald L.
Cooley, Arthur W.
Corbett, Eugene A.
Corbin, Malcolm R., Jr.
Corboy, Michael R.
Cormier, Conrad R.
Cornell, Arthur F.
Coscina, Michael A., Jr.
Coskey, Kenneth L.
Cotugno, Paul J.
Coughlin, Eugene F.
Coughlin, Paul G.
Cour, Edward E.
Crader, Clifford L.
Craig, Earl C.
Crane, Leonard B., Jr.
Crater, Ray F.
Crawford, Nace B., Jr.
Crepeau, George A.
Cricchi, John V.
Crinklaw, Douglas L.
Cross, Charles H.
Cross, Lorin R.
Crouch, Michael B.
Cruden, David S.
Crum, Paul M.
Cuccias, Leo P.
Culver, Eugene A.
Cunningham, Edward F.
Curl, Kent W.
Curry, Thomas E.
Curtis, Fayne E.
Dally, David F.
Dalton, Richard V.
Daly, Harry P., Jr.
Daly, Richard G.
Daniels, James M.
Darville, Edmond J.
Davidson, Robert P.
Davis, John B.
Davis, Noble J., Jr.
Davis, Michael C.
Davis, Bill N.
Davis, Walter J.
Davison, John W., Jr.
Day, Arthur R.
Deal, Walter C., Jr.
Dearborn, Richard E.
Dearman, Kermit E.
Debit, Dion G. B.
Dehart, William
De Lamar, Dean O.
Delaney, William E.
DeMartini, Edward J.
Denman, Charles C., Jr.
Depew, Wilson E.
Derby, Arthur E., Jr.
DeSaules, George A.
Devereaux, John R., Jr.
Dickman, Jerry A.
Dickson, William T.
Diesel, Charles N.
Dietz, Richard J.
Di Giacomo, Joseph G.
Dillon, Harlan K.
Di Nola, Michael J.
Dixon, Norval W., Jr.
Dixon, Edward R.
Dixon, Osmund W., Jr.
Dodds, Robert M.
Doelling, Robert D.
Dolan, John G.
Dolan, William R.
Donaldson, Robert J.
Donaldson, Robert S.
Donnelly, Robert G.
Donnelly, Raymond D., Jr.
Donovan, James F.
Donovan, Daniel D., Jr.
Douglas, Jack R.
Douglass, James G., Jr.
Dowds, Donald H.
Dowe, Robert M., Jr.
Dowe, William J., Jr.
Doyle, Ingell H.
Doyle, William J.
Drago, Anthony J., Jr.
Drain, John F.
Drew, Russell C.
Dubino, Andrew D.
Dudley, Paul L., Jr.
Duffy, Paul G.
Duffy, Bernard A.
Duhrkopf, Don J.
Duke, Marshal D., Jr.
Dunaway, John A., Jr.
Dunbar, Vance O.
Dunkin, Ray L.
Dunn, Charles B.
Durbini, Peter
Eckhouse, Morton A.
Eddy, Denver D.
Eddy, John A.
Edwards, Forrest L.
Edwards, Jerry J.
Edwards, William R., Jr.
Elbert, Don C.
Ellis, Donald F.
Ellis, David E.
Ellis, John H., Jr.
Elmore, John F., Jr.
Elster, James M.
Emmerling, Henry C., Jr.
Endlich, John
English, Edward V.
Esping, Richard J.
Evans, Ralph M.
Evans, Gordon A.
Evans, David W.
Evans, Thomas B.
Evans, Boyce D.
Ezzell, Leon J.
Fagan, Donald F.
Falconer, Alastair S.
Farber, Karl H.
Fawcett, Craig R.
Fead, Louis M.
Feeks, Edmond M.
Feeney, Richard L.
Fehl, Frederick C., Jr.
Fellows, Charles D.
Fellowes, Frederick G., Jr.
Felt, Donald L.
Felt, Joseph A.
Feltham, John C., Jr.
Fenn, Dan E.
Ferguson, William W.
Fergusson, Ernest W.
Ferguson, Albert E.
Fette, Estal J.
Field, Harford, Jr.
Fink, Edward R.
Finn, John F. X., Jr.
Finneran, William J.
Finney, Jack L.
Fischbein, Ernest
Fischer, David H.
Fisher, John C.
Fisher, Russell H.
Fitzgerald, Thomas W., Jr.
Fitzpatrick, Edward C.
Fleming, Raymond T., Jr.
Flood, Francis A., Jr.
Florance, John E., Jr.
Flynn, Michael D.
Flynn, Francis P.
Foley, John E.
Foley, Edmund F.
Fong, Chong S.
Font, Carlos G.
Fossum, Paul G.
Fox, Charles W., Jr.
Frank, Benjamin L.
Fraser, George K., Jr.
Fraser, Robert E.
Frederick, Donald R.
Freeman, Robert W.
French, Fred H.
Frick, Joseph F.
Friedel, Gordon W.
Frier, John M., Jr.
Friese, George A.
Friesen, Floyd A.
Frost, John F., III
Fruchterman, Richard L., Jr.
Fudge, David A.
Furey, Laurence T.
Furgerson, John A.
Furmanski, John A.
Gall, Duane M.
Gallagher, Hugh L.
Gallagher, Robert S.
Gallipeau, Richard W.
Gantt, Richard G.
Gardner, Harvey E.
Gardner, Louis J.
Gardner, Millard T., III
Gardner, Kenneth R.
Garnett, Walter W.
Gavazzi, Robert R.
Gennette, Robert L.
Gibbs, Charles E., Jr.
Gildea, Joseph A.
Giles, Thomas N.
Gillette, Halbert G.
Gilmore, Arthur H.
Giovannetti, William C.
Glaves, Robert H.
Glazier, Alvin S.
Gleim, Ernest H.
Godek, John
Godfrey, Forrest J.
Goldner, Robert R.
Goldsmith, Watson W.
Goodreau, Robert W.
Goodrich, John R.
Goodwin, William D.
Goodwin, Frank O., Jr.
Gordon, Bruce J.
Gordon, Richard F., Jr.
Gordon, Ralph L.
Gowing, Richard M.
Gradel, Robert
Graf, Frederic A., Jr.
Graveson, George L., Jr.
Greeley, Michael T.
Green, Thomas B.
Green, Harry J.
Greer, Wayne C.
Gregory, George B.
Gress, Donald H.
Griffith, Webster
Griggs, Norman E.
Groenert, Frederick E.
Groff, Peter F.
Gross, Donald E.
Gross, Arthur J.
Gruber, Robert A.
Gunning, Patrick J.
Gurnsey, Ronald A.
Hackney, Thomas M.
Hackney, Benjamin F., III
Haggquist, Grant F., Jr.
Hahn, Frederick, Jr.
Haig, Robert B.
Haight, Gardiner M.
Haley, Robert J.
Hall, Donald F.
Hall, James N.
Hall, John P.
Hall, William C.
Halsey, Charles H., Jr.
Halverson, Richard K.
Hamilton, Glenn D.
Hamm, Clement D., Jr.
Hammock, John W.
Hammond, Kenneth E.
Handford, Richard C.
Hangartner, Lyle G.
Hansard, Stonewall
Hansen, Rodney V.
Hanson, Albertlea
Harney, Russell F.
Harns, John H.
Harrison, Donald K.
Harris, James W.
Harris, Walter B.
Harris, James W.
Harris, Richard A.
Harrop, Robert D.
Harter, Raymond B.
Harwood, John B.
Harwood, Lewis D.
Hatch, Harold G.
Hatcher, Robert E., Jr.
Hatfield, William R.
Hawk, Arthur L.
Hawkins, Richard M.
Hayes, Jerome B.
Hayes, Albert M., Jr.
Hays, Estel W.
Head, William N.
Headland, Carl B.
Hebbard, LeRoy B., Jr.
Heise, Paul R.
Helmmandollar, Allen W.
Helms, Harlie B., Jr.
Helvey, Julius L., II
Hempel, Robert E., III
Hendrick, David R.
Henley, John R.
Henson, John M.
Herkner, Richard T.
Herring, "E" Belmont
Higginbotham, Allen B.
Higgins, Raymond F.
Higgins, Hugh W.
Higgs, Jay D.
Hill, Earl E., Jr.
Hill, Marshall E.
Hiller, Melvin L.
Hincks, Herbert A.
Hinman, Albert H.
Hipp, Ronald N., Jr.
Hobgood, Ray A.
Hoch, John E., Jr.
Hocking, James R.
Hodges, George P., Jr.
Hodges, James W., Jr.
Hodson, Theodore L., Jr.
Hoffman, Harley E.
Hoffman, Robert B.
Hogan, Walter V.
Hoge, James H.
Holbert, William H., Jr.
Holcomb, Gordon B.
Holcomb, "M" Staser
Hollan, James J.
Holland, William A.
Holland, Elbert R.
Hollen, Frederick M.
Hollenbach, William T.
Holley, Melvin M., Jr.
Holt, Ivey B., Jr.
Holt, John J.
Holt, Kenneth N.
Holway, Nathan C.
Hoover, John S.
Hopkins, Daniel J.
Hopkins, David F.
Horton, Edward R.
Hostettler, Stephen J.
House, Edward C.
Houston, Albert W.
Howard, Albert W., Jr.
Howell, Harry E.
Hozey, Ira D., Jr.
Hubal, Augustine E., Jr.
Hubbell, Walter B.
Huffman, Malcolm L.
Hughes, Kenneth P.
Hukill, Henry D., Jr.
Humber, Marcel B.
Humphreys, Felton "M", Jr.
Hurd, John B.
Hurley, Robert J.
Hutchinson, Kenneth F.
Ingraham, Talcott L., Jr.
Inskeep, William F.
Jacobs, Edward J.
Jacobs, Edward J., Jr.
James, Joe M.
Jamison, Billy D.
Jaynes, Jack K.
Jeffers, Allen S.
Jenkins, Folsom
Jenkins, James R., Jr.
Jenkins, Burris, III
Johnson, Eldon D.
Johnson, Arne C.
Johnson, Allen L.
Johnson, Clarence A. E., Jr.
Johnson, William R.
Johnston, James I.
Johnston, George T.
Johnston, John M.
Jones, Henry R.
Jones, Thomas W., Jr.
Jones, Donald W.
Jones, Alfred L., Jr.
Jones, Donald S.
Jordan, James S.
Judd, Roy L.
Judd, Wesley G.
Kaai, Samuel W.
Kane, Paul E.
Karcher, Robert K.
Karpaitis, Anthony J.
Kassel, Robert H.
Kattmann, Roger H.
Kauderer, Bernard M.
Kaye, Michael C.
Keefe, Jerome M.
Keester, Louis J.
Keimig, Allen D., Jr.
Kelley, Alfred G., Jr.
Kelley, Roy A.
Kelly, John S.
Kelt, William N.
Kendrick, William O.
Kennedy, William E.
Ketzner, Harry T.
Killian, Donald J.
Klee, Robert E.
Kleeman, Leonard
Kling, William T.
Klopping, Herbert E.
Knapp, William R.
Knight, Robert H.
Knight, Charles H.
Knipp, Walter J.
Kniss, Donovan E.
Knoerr, Don H.

- Knotts, Philip L.
Koch, Donald F.
Koch, James R.
Koenig, Edgar F.
Kotick, Robert E.
Kowalski, Robert J.
Kratz, Marshall L.
Kretschmann, Curt H.
Krochmal, Alfred F.
Kruse, Charles H., Jr.
Krusi, Peter H.
Kucyk, Peter M.
Kunstmann, Clarence M.
Kutzleb, Robert E.
Labeau, Thomas J.
Lafferty, Jerry D.
Lage, Robert L.
Laib, Ernest E., Jr.
Lake, Walter W.
LaLonde, William F.
Lamm, William A.
Lammers, Francis E., Jr.
Langer, Donald A.
Lanier, Robert J.
Lanphear, Roy E.
Lardis, Christopher S.
Larrew, Marvin F.
Larsen, John H.
Larson, Howard J.
Lashbrook, Durwood E.
Latham, William B.
Latta, Robert L.
Laughlin, Gerald F., Jr.
Lawler, William A.
Lawrence, Donald S.
Leavitt, Horace M., Jr.
Leblanc, George E., Jr.
Lemmon, Virgil J.
Lenihan, Edward L., Jr.
Lent, Willis A., Jr.
Lepper, James R.
Levey, Sanford N.
Lewis, Robert
Lichlyter, Stanford E.
Lindsay, Robert B.
Lipford, Charles E.
Litwin, William S.
Lloyd, Frank B.
Lloyd, Theodore L., Jr.
Locke, Barrie B.
Loftus, Robert M.
Logan, Joseph B.
Lohr, Chester H.
Low, Frederick M.
Lucas, Milton A.
Lundin, George S.
Luthin, Richard B.
Lyman, John S., Jr.
Lynch, William A.
Lyon, Peter W.
MacGregor, John
Mackenzie, William W., Jr.
Madden, Patrick J.
Mahoney, Wilbur J.
Malone, Thomas L., Jr.
Mandel, Cornelius E., Jr.
Manion, James H.
Markham, Lewis M., III
Markley, Edward K.
Marsh, William C.
Marshall, Lawrence J.
Martin, Robert C.
Martin, Charles W., Jr.
Martin, James K.
Martin, Donald E.
Martin, Frank L., Jr.
Maser, Walther G.
Mason, Sidney F.
Mason, Wesley R.
Matais, George R.
Matheson, Eugene C.
Mathews, Bobby D.
Matteson, Max R.
- Matthews, William B., Jr.
Mauldin, Richard A.
Mauthe, Benjamin C.
Maxim, Rodney E.
Maxwell, Philip H.
Mayberry, Thomas A., Jr.
Mays, Clayton P.
McAllister, Archie F.
McBrayer, John E., Jr.
McCanna, Marvin G., Jr.
McCardell, James E., Jr.
McCarty, Charles M.
McClellan, Lewis R.
McComb, Robert B.
McCormick, Daniel G.
McCrane, Brian P.
McCurdy, William E., Jr.
McDaniel, Johnny B.
McDonald, Clovis K.
McGathy, Charles L., Jr.
McGovern, Joseph J.
McGreevy, Walter J., Jr.
McKay, John H.
McKee, Jack V.
McKenna, Patrick
McKeown, William G., Jr.
McLaughlin, Bernard R.
McLuckie, James D.
McNaughton, James M.
McQuesten, John T., Jr.
McVay, Donald H., Jr.
Meacham, Arthur J.
Mead, George R.
Meador, William A.
Melchers, Arthur C.
Melton, Edward C., Jr.
Mercer, Donald M.
Meredith, Stuart T.
Merget, Andrew G.
Merritt, William E., III
Meyer, William C., Jr.
Moon, John E.
Miale, Robert E.
Middleton, Charles O., III
Milano, Vito R.
Millard, Grant A.
Miller, Joseph J., Jr.
Miller, Clarence W.
Miller, Blount R., Jr.
Miller, Floyd H., Jr.
Miller, Grant "W"
Miller, Curtis W., Jr.
Miller, Evan K.
Mills, James R.
Mills, Merle E.
Miner, Jack B.
Mitchell, Carroll K.
Mitchell, Edgar D.
Mitchell, Howard C.
Mittell, David P.
Mock, Roy L.
Monroe, William D., III
Moonan, Raymond L.
Mooney, John B., Jr.
Moore, Joseph O.
Moore, Clarence E.
Moore, Rufus J.
Moore, Carlton H., Jr.
Moran, Clifford D.
Moran, Thomas M.
Moreau, Arthur S., Jr.
Morelli, Frank P.
Morford, Dean R.
Morgan, Joseph R.
Morgan, James D.
Moriarty, Edwin S.
Morin, Ronald D.
- Morrison, John H., Jr.
Morris, Robert D.
Morse, Edward A.
Morton, Charles B., III
Moss, Irvin R.
Moulton, Daniel B.
Moury, Roger F.
Muench, Gerald W.
Muka, Joseph A., Jr.
Mullender, Thomas J., Jr.
Mumford, Charles E.
Murdoch, Alan G.
Murphy, Gordon F.
Murphy, Elbridge F., Jr.
Murtagh, Thomas J.
Musoraffiti, Francis A.
Naschek, Marvin J.
Nason, Charles F., Jr.
Naylor, Frankie L.
Nelson, Teddy N.
Nelson, George E., Jr.
Nelson, Keith
Nesbitt, Harry J.
Nevare, Antonio
Newcomb, James A.
Nichols, John F.
Nichols, Richard L.
Nicholson, John L., Jr.
Nielsen, Donald E.
Nolan, Richard W.
Nomady, Verne G.
Norby, Merlin R.
Nordmeyer, Philip J.
North, Robert R.
Northrop, Robert E.
Nunnally, Edward H., Jr.
Nutter, Andrew T. J.
Nystrom, Frederic L.
O'Brien, Leo F.
O'Connell, John D.
O'Connor, Joseph E.
O'Der, John T.
Ogle, William J.
O'Keefe, James L., Jr.
O'Leary, John B., Jr.
Oliver, Perry S., Jr.
Olson, Harold L.
Olson, Richard S.
Olson, John R.
Olson, John S.
Olson, Conrad B.
O'Rourke, Bernard J.
Ortega, Joseph J.
Osborne, Charles N.
O'Shea, John A., Jr.
Ostronic, Francis J.
Padgett, Harry E.
Painter, George V.
Pajak, Michael M.
Palmeri, John J.
Paolucci, Donald C.
Pape, William J., II
Park, Carroll W.
Parker, Thomas C., Jr.
Parks, Joe
Parr, Donald R.
Pattridge, Roger H.
Paul, David L.
Paulk, John E.
Pearlman, Samuel S.
Pearson, Charles T., Jr.
Pearson, William A.
Peckworth, Dana
Pedersen, Alton A.
Perkins, Richard L.
Perot, Henry R.
Perrault, Mark E.
Perrey, Philip L.
Perry, James W., Jr.
Perry, David L.
Perry, Lowell E.
Person, Ross H.
Personette, Alan J.
Pertel, Joseph A.
Pestcoe, Joseph
Peters, Edward R.
Peters, William J.
- Peterson, George E., Jr.
Peterson, John W.
Petersen, Edwin J., Jr.
Petersen, Fred D.
Petry, William A.
Pettit, Thomas E.
Pfomer, Robert A.
Phillips, Lawrence, Jr.
Phillips, Lawrence E.
Phillips, John T.
Phillips, Walter M., Jr.
Phillips, Charles A.
Pickett, Gordon D.
Place, Allan J.
Platt, Alvin W.
Platt, Ralph E.
Ploss, John H.
Podaras, Nicholas C.
Poland, James B.
Pollum, Edgar W.
Poor, Robert A.
Pope, Daniel K., IV
Pope, James F.
Porter, David N.
Porterfield, Robert E.
Potter, Arthur M., Jr.
Powell, Julian B.
Prell, Raymond B.
Prentiss, Dickinson
Preston, Edgar H.
Preston, John L.
Price, Walter P.
Priddy, Clarence L., Jr.
Prieb, Charles R.
Profflet, Clarence J.
Pugh, Jack M.
Purdum, William H.
Purser, Fred O., Jr.
Purvis, Ronald S.
Quirk, William J.
Quirk, John T.
Radeff, Lewis J.
Raffaele, Robert J.
Ramsey, William E.
Ramsey, Gayle
Randall, Howard W.
Randall, Howard F., Jr.
Rasmussen, Robert L.
Ratcliff, Stephen D.
Rayder, Daniel F.
Reddick, Robert E., Jr.
Reed, Charles A.
Reeg, Frederick J.
Reffitt, Raymond E.
Reid, Jack M.
Reilly, William F.
Reith, George, Jr.
Renshaw, John R.
Reynolds, James H.
Reynolds, Robert F., Jr.
Rhodes, Randolph L.
Rice, Daniel W.
Rich, Gerald "B"
Rich, Robert T.
Richardson, Harold M.
Richards, Lloyd W.
Richard, Harold G.
Rieken, Richard G.
Riley, Raymond T.
Rinne, Keith D.
Ritz, Merlin C.
Ritzman, Robert R.
Roach, Francis L.
Robbins, Noel
Robertson, George D.
Robertson, Coll E.
Robinson, William A.
Robson, Harry E.
Rodgers, James B.
Rodgers, James R.
Rodgers, Harvey P.
Rodgers, Dean T.
Rodgers, Thomas A.
Roepke, John R.
Rogers, Charles E., Jr.
Rogers, Ralph E.
- Rorie, "C" "J"
Ross, William T., Jr.
Rosson, James W.
Rubb, Milton R.
Ruch, Martin, Jr.
Ruddick, George R., Jr.
Rudolph, Francis A., Jr.
Ruhsenberger, Roger H.
Rusch, John M.
Ryan, James A., Jr.
Ryan, William A.
Sacks, Harold H.
Sanders, Ben T.
Sanks, David R., III
Sargent, Richard E.
Sassano, John P.
Saunders, Thomas J.
Schaaf, Thomas W.
Schaller, Robert A.
Schasteen, James C.
Schaub, John R., Jr.
Schermerhorn, James R.
Schimansky, John A.
Schmid, Herbert H.
Schmidt, Walter P.
Schmitz, Richard J.
Schulte, Jean H.
Schuster, Dale G.
Seichill, Carl J.
Scott, Edward T.
Scott, Frank P.
Scott, Kenneth M.
Sebring, Leland H.
Seeba, Herman A.
Seitz, Richard L.
Selby, Donald E.
Self, David L.
Selz, George O.
Semple, William C., III
Seymour, Conrad L.
Seymour, Ernest R.
Shakespeare, Frank B.
Shappell, John R.
Sharrh, Ronald L.
Shaw, John H.
Shaw, Warren L.
Shay, Fred L.
Sheehy, Eugene E.
Sheeley, Elmer E., Jr.
Sheets, Roger E.
Shelley, Leon R.
Shilling, John D.
Shirley, William B.
Shoopman, Bertram H., Jr.
Shrewsbury, Lawrence H., II
Shuck, Thomas L.
Shuler, Ashley C., Jr.
Shuler, Olin J.
Signor, Philip W., Jr.
Sima, Frederick F., Jr.
Simmons, Clayton M.
Simmons, Arlis J.
Simpkins, George C.
Simpson, Bryan L., Jr.
Sink, James M.
Skerrett, Robert J.
Skillman, Charles F.
Skonsky, Louis J.
Sladky, James A.
Slater, Donald L.
Small, Joseph F.
Smevov, Herbert W.
Smiley, Douglas I.
Smith, Alfred A.
Smith, Delvin W., Jr.
Smith, Donald B.
Smith, Frederick D., Jr.
Smith, George L.
Smith, Jason J.
Smith, James T.
Smith, Joseph C.
Smith, Morgan H.
Smith, Norman A.
Smith, Robert M.
- Smith, Thomas J.
Smith, William L.
Smith, William L.
Smutter, Clarence H.
Snee, John J.
Snelgrove, Edward R.
Snively, Abram B., III
Snouse, William H.
Snuffin, Jerry A.
Snyder, Aaron W. S.
Snyder, Fred D.
Snyder, Ned "C"
Sokol, John
Solan, Thomas V.
Sonnenburg, Paul N.
Southernland, Thomas C., Jr.
Spanagel, Herman A., Jr.
Spar, Edwin F.
Spear, Willard W., Jr.
Spencer, Roy S., Jr.
Stafford, Kenneth B.
Stafford, Frank R.
Stallings, Clyde, Jr.
Starnes, Billy G.
Steinke, Harris E.
Stevens, Jack D.
Stewart, David H.
Stillwell, Robert L., Jr.
Stoner, John W., Jr.
Storm, Richard E.
Strange, William M.
Strasheim, Don N.
Strawn, James H.
Stride, William F. A., Jr.
Strohecker, Franklin M.
Stromme, Donald J.
Strong, Dean L.
Struven, Robert L.
Stubbs, Robert C.
Studebaker, Clayton A.
Stuntz, John R.
Sturgeon, William J., III
Sullivan, William W.
Sutherland, Doyle L.
Sweeney, John F.
Sykes, Lewis B.
Talbot, Frank R., Jr.
Talbot, James R., Jr.
Tally, Billy F.
Tarlton, Joe E.
Tarpley, William A.
Taylor, Edmund B., Jr.
Taylor, Reeves R.
Taylor, Thomas H.
Terry, Daniel G. W.
Thies, Walter L.
Thomas, Clifford C., Jr.
Thomas, Don W.
Thomas, Donald P.
Thomas, Earl G.
Thomas, Frederick J.
Thomas, John D.
Thomas, John C.
Thompson, Guy L.
Thompson, Clifford E.
Thompson, William M.
Thompson, William W.
Thompson, George I.
Thoreston, Glyn T.
Throop, James R.
Toadvine, Stephen P., III
Tobias, Robert E.
Toland, Hugh J. C., Jr.
Tolman, Milton H.
Tortora, Anthony M.
Trammell, Webb D.
Trawick, Billy B.
Trawick, Charles V.
Trebor-MacConnell, Barrie K.
Trost, Carlisle A. H.
Truax, Evan C.
Trueblood, William E.
Tuttle, John R.

Umberger, Robert C. Willever, Edward L.
 Upshaw, Donald E. Willhauck, Marion
 Vaden, Donald E. Williams, David W.
 Vahlkamp, Eugene W. Williams, Frank C.
 Vail, Joseph L. Williams, James B.
 Vandergoore, Jacob L. Williams, James G., III
 Van Hoof, Eugene R. Williams, Kenneth A.
 Van Horssen, David A. Williams, Louis A., Jr.
 Van Westendorp, Steven
 Varnier, Duane L. Williams, Ralph T.
 Vaughan, Edgar, III Williams, Randall L.
 Velasquez Suarez, Francis A. Williamson, Harry H., Jr.
 Vining, Albert D., Jr. Williamson, Robert L.
 Voelker, Donald C. Willis, Jack R.
 Volatile, Thomas M. Wills, Doyle R., Jr.
 Vosseller, John H. Wilner, Jack D.
 Voyer, Irving L., Jr. Wilson, Harry A.
 Wachtel, Joseph J. Wilson, Jack L.
 Wagner, David F. Wilson, Richard V., Jr.
 Wahler, Joseph L. Wilson, Samuel B.
 Waite, Charles E. Wilson, Vaughn E., Jr.
 Walker, Charles S. Winfield, Gordon T., Jr.
 Walker, Harold E., Jr. Winfree, Herman D., Jr.
 Walker, Henry M. Wise, Peyton R., II
 Walker, James B., Jr. Wise, Richards S.
 Walker, Peter R. Witcher, John R.
 Walker, Wilmer E. Withrow, John E., Jr.
 Wall, Joseph E. Wittrock, Henry L.
 Wallace, Thomas M. Wolff, William F.
 Walling, Eugene K. Wolke, Victor B. C.
 Wallner, Michael P. Wong, Raymond W. C.
 Walshe, Edward C., Jr. Wood, Edgar K., Jr.
 Walters, Harold L., Jr. Wood, John P.
 Wanamaker, John F. Woodall, Franklin T., Jr.
 Ward, Gene P. Woodberry, Earle B.
 Ward, Robert B. Woodburn, Craig E.
 Warren, Thomas C. Woods, Paul G.
 Wasson, John E. Woods, Robert C.
 Waters, George H. Woodyard, Jon C.
 Watson, Lawrence H., Jr. Word, Jimmie A.
 Wayham, David E. Workman, Harry E.
 Weaver, John H. Worth, Edward R.
 Webb, Charles Z. Wray, Walter D., Jr.
 Webb, James I. Wright, Charles H., Jr.
 Webster, James M. Wright, James D.
 Weddington, George Wright, Kenneth L., Jr.
 L., Jr. Wright, Richard T.
 Wehrman, Philip W. Wright, William W.
 Weissman, Marvin M. Wright, William F., Jr.
 Wellings, John F. Wyatt, Charles M.
 Wells, Don V. Yanaros, John O.
 Wells, Walter H., Jr. Yeager, Donald R.
 Westmoreland, Ralph M. Young, Alfred A., III
 Wetz, James E. Young, David B., Jr.
 Wheeler, James B. Young, Joseph A.
 Whitcomb, Richard A. Youngjohns, Richard P.
 White, Charles E. Youse, James A.
 White, Donald C. Zahn, Raymond C.
 White, Frank L. Zebrowski, Joseph P.
 White, John E. Zirkle, Forrest E.
 Will, Otto W. Zirps, Christos
 Willenbrink, James F.

The following-named officers of the Navy for temporary promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

SUPPLY CORPS

Adair, Joseph P. Christensen, Harvey J.
 Alderman, Charles B. Christopher, Robert N.
 Allinder, Joe A., Jr. Clark, Roger S.
 Almen, Richard E. Coleman, Ernest B.
 Baker, Ernest L. Connelly, Charles T.
 Bogorowski, Robert J. Conner, Walter E.
 Boyer, Charles L. Corn, James R.
 Brain, George W. Curtis, Richard E.
 Brainard, John W. Davis, William W.
 Briggs, Irving G. Dempster, Darrell D.
 Brown, Russell M. Donzell, Richard J.
 Bruyneel, Louis K. Earl, Bobby J.
 Bryant, Robert K. Eastwood, William O., Jr.
 Burlingham, Nathan Ebert, Scott W.
 Canon, Roscoe H., Jr.
 Carberry, Raymond G., Jr.

Fishback, Burney L., Jr.
 French, Robert C.
 Freese, Ralph F.
 Frost, Shirley D.
 Garabedian, Edward J.
 Giagni, Vincent J.
 Gilmore, Roger W.
 Gilpen, Franklin M.
 Girod, Roy O.
 Govan, David M.
 Greer, Merwyn C.
 Greenwood, Joseph L., Jr.
 Gunther, Roy W.
 Hemmert, George V.
 Henry, Gerald R.
 Hennessy, William J.
 Hodges, William J.
 Hohenstein, Charles R.
 Howe, Donald K., Jr.
 Hubbard, Charles C.
 Jackson, Reuben J.
 Johnson, Jerry D.
 Johnson, Richard L.
 Jordan, Alva F., Jr.
 Kenealy, William E., Jr.
 Kenny, John F.
 King, Braxton R.
 Kispert, Lane A.
 Kling, Fred A.
 Knox, Arthur F., Jr.
 Kollos, Achilles E.
 Kuhlmann, Dietrich H.
 Larson, Nelson S.
 Lashley, Ralph E., Jr.
 Lathrop, Charles F.
 Lemly, William D.
 Lenderman, James L.
 Lenz, Allen J.
 Livermore, Robert E.
 Long, Charles W.
 Lovell, Donald E.
 Maldonado, Teodosio
 Malone, Joseph L., Jr.
 Marek, Gardiner
 Massie, Samuel P.
 McCanless, Clarence C., Jr.
 McGee, James E.

CHAPLAIN CORPS

Dillard, Donald H. Keen, Homer E., Jr.
 Feagins, Walter B., Jr. Reagan, Ernest M., Jr.
 Gillis, Edward F. Roberson, Ronald L.
 Hershberger, John R. Samuel, William R.
 Jr. Schmid, Calvin F.
 Jensen, Andrew F., Jr. Van Beck, Alfred F.
 Johns, Harry D.

CIVIL ENGINEER CORPS

Agee, Aaron B. Lapolla, Joseph
 Allen, Roy L. Lewis, Frank H., Jr.
 Barber, Horace M. Mathews, Charles J.
 Bigelow, David S. Merica, Charles A.
 Bischof, Ernest J. Mitchell, Thomas J.
 Bowers, Richard A. Paulson, Raymond E.
 Carlstrom, Richard H. Reese, Joseph L., Jr.
 Cottingham, Edward Reeves, Ronald B.
 L. Robinson, Charles F.
 Crowley, Irwin D., Jr. Schellhardt, Richard H.
 Deady, Ralph E. Scherer, Clark H., Jr.
 Ecklund, Glenn L. Smith, Matthias, J.
 Falk, Harvey A., Jr. Stultz, Bobby E.
 Gates, Charles W. Trunz, Joseph P., Jr.
 Gates, Paul R. Tyhurst, James E.
 Hartell, William K. Van Belkum, Kenneth D.
 Hines, John C. Wear, John R.
 Hoffner, Carleton C. White, Robert K.
 Hrnjez, Nicholas C. Wilson, Dean G.
 Hughes, Edmund C. Woodring, John W.
 Huston, Robert J. Yoshihara, Takeshi
 Johnson, Clarence B. Blough, Loney L.
 Johnson, Durrell A. Parrish, Oscar F., Jr.
 Jones, Horace B., Jr. Pinch, William C.
 Jones, Thomas K.
 Koblos, Michael C.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Adams, Chauncey C. Howard, Vaughn Jr.
 Jordan, Ray D.
 Bailey, Jack S. Nyman, George A.
 Bauerschmidt, Alan D. Pribnow, James F.
 Campbell, Howard B. Roach, Leon M.
 Cook, Paul E. Roller, Billie
 DeGrotte, Henry C. Rowell, Dalton A.
 Jr. Smith, Robert L.
 Diaz, Gilbert A. Smith, Bill J.
 Dobbs, George I. Storms, Jack R.
 Feith, Joseph Turner, David H.
 Furrey, William R. Wagner, Carl M.
 George, Robert E. Wetzel, Orval B.
 Howard, John E. Wimberly, Clyde O.

NURSE CORPS

Belair, Dayne A. B. Mueller, Dona D.
 Dauntler, Marjorie D. O'Loughlin, Dorothy
 Hockenberger, Charlotte E. Peterson, Eleanor V.

The following-named women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander in the staff corps indicated subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

SUPPLY CORPS

Edwards, Jean R.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

Graffius, Melba A.

The following-named women officers of the Navy for permanent promotion to the grade of lieutenant in the staff corps indicated, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

SUPPLY CORPS

Allen, Nellie K. Dunne, Cynthia C.
 Antolowitz, Gertrude Tomsuden, Ruth M.
 M. White, Joan L.

MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

De Berry, Patricia.

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Robert E. Blue, Jr. Charles P. McCleskey
 Donald B. Clauson, Jr. David F. Nelson
 Arthur A. Dobson Robert A. Thygeson
 Roger D. Jesse James C. Rydzewski
 John W. Lundstrom

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Supply Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Clarence H. Marten, Jr.
 John Schroeder, Jr.
 Frank E. Webb

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps) to be ensigns in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Robert R. Champion Noel "A" Grady, Jr.
 Edward T. Chimenti Don W. Martens
 John R. Dewane Jerome R. Quinn
 Russell A. Earnst Norman A. Stewart
 Curtis S. Gabbard Thomas A. Winkel

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers) to the grades indicated in the Medical Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

COMMANDER

Arthur J. Draper Charles E. Kee
 Francis L. Giknis Roger Stevenson

LIEUTENANT

Joseph A. Bettencourt, Robert W. Maher
 Jr. Robert G. Muth
 Leo R. Brown Vincent S. Oliva
 Richard A. Burning-Albert M. Rogers
 ham William A. Schrader,
 John R. Coates Jr.
 Donald C. Colter Laurence H. Snow
 William C. Cooper, Jr. John P. Sweeney
 Leon K. Cowan Enrique Velez-Vil-
 Warren J. Jones, Jr. larini
 Warren R. Jones

The following-named (Naval Reserve officers) to the grades indicated in the Dental Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LIEUTENANT

Donald E. Duncan Franklin R. Ruliffson
Lloyd E. Hembre Robert G. Thompson
John T. Janus

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Jerry G. Brewster
Ivan C. Floerchinger, United States Navy retired officer, to be a lieutenant commander in the Navy (Aviation Ordnance), pursuant to title 10, United States Code 1211, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law.

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the line of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following-named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

John M. Altmeyer Kenneth M. McLeod
Fred J. Barto William T. McNett
Henry Bippus John R. Miller
Henry C. Boschen, Jr. Charles J. Moore
Donald C. Brouillard Daniel J. Moss
William F. Burke Claude E. Mounce
John R. Burley Ernest A. Munro
William R. Carey Joseph E. Murray, Jr.
Francis W. Cronin James M. Nelson
Douglas E. Cross Richard J. Norton
Casimo J. Cush Howard "A" Ogden, Jr.
William C. Darwin Carl R. Pendell
Sidney P. Dumont, Jr. Richard W. Reed
George J. Evans Stanley G. Rice
David R. Fall, Jr. James L. Robertson
James E. Fernandes Nevin L. Rockwell
Jaime Garcia Raymond C. Shaw, Jr.
James K. Hamel Sayre A. Swartztrauber
Bobby R. Inman Charles H. Temple
Thomas R. Kehoe Leonard E. Tillerson
Byron C. Kelley "G" "E" Townsend
Walter F. Kimzey Robert A. VanArsdol
Walter Kohler, Jr. Alan D. Watt
James M. McGowan William A. Wenker
William D. McGrath

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Harold C. Albin, Jr. Richard L. Mudgett
John F. Arvay Malcolm H. Munsey
William R. Curtis Arie C. A. Sigmond
Clarence D. Ives Arnold L. Trygslund
George H. Krag Benny R. Walker
Peter Maytham Gunnar F. Wilster

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Thomas C. Bryan
James J. McGrath

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

James R. Adcox James D. Crain
John M. Altmeyer Francis W. Cronin
Fred Baldwin, Jr. Douglas E. Cross
Sammy E. Barber Casimo J. Cush
Lee G. Barnes William C. Darwin
Fred J. Barto Orson R. Dee
Ronald A. Berger Edward G. Deibert
Richard C. Berry Marvin P. Desrocher
Henry Bippus Arthur E. DeTonnancourt
Hollis F. Blodgett Joseph L. Dick
Henry C. Boschen, Jr. Joseph V. DiPace
Donald C. Brouillard Donald W. Duckering
Reginald D. Burgert Sidney P. Dumont, Jr.
William F. Burke Robert S. Eberhart
John R. Burley George J. Evans
Richard W. Burnett David R. Fall, Jr.
Robert C. Byberg Charles G. Farnham
James B. Cagle James E. Fernandes
William R. Carey Thomas F. Flavin, Jr.
Perry Carvellas Jaime Garcia
Eugene J. Cash Bernard D. Garrett
Thomas J. Cassidy, Jr. Osby Z. Gentry, Jr.
William M. Cavitt Ronald R. Griffith
Charles F. Clark, Jr. Herbert "M" Halver-
son
Alfred L. Clavel James K. Hamel
Samuel W. Clayman Richard Cobb
Richard Cobb Eugene V. Crabb
Richard L. Hellinger

Willard D. Holmstrom Ernest A. Munro
Benjamin F. Hooper Joseph E. Murray, Jr.
Earl E. Hopkins James M. Nelson
Samuel W. Hubbard, Jr. Richard J. Norton
Howard "A" Ogden, Jr.

Bobby R. Inman Carl R. Pendell
Arthur W. Jahns Deane G. Peters
Robert P. John Lyle D. Quamme
Bert W. Johnson Steve Ralph, Jr.
Edward D. Johnson Richard W. Reed
Oren D. Johnson Robert D. Reymond
Robert L. Jones Stanley G. Rice
Thomas R. Kehoe James L. Robertson
Byron C. Kelley Nevin L. Rockwell
Walter F. Kimzey Jimmie L. Rupp
Robert E. Kirksey Roger P. Ryan
Walter Kohler, Jr. James R. Seifert
Spencer C. Lawless Carl G. Sempier
Burt L. Levin Raymond C. Shaw, Jr.

William F. Sherwood
John D. Shields
Peter K. Stevenson
Wendell L. Strahan
Sayre A. Swartztrauber
Richard F. Taylor
Charles H. Temple
Leonard E. Tillerson
David R. Tinkler
Joseph E. Tondora
"G" "E" Townsend
Robert A. VanArsdol
Max H. Watson
Alan D. Watt
Lawrence K. Weber, Jr.
William A. Wenker
Joseph D. Whalen
Aarion Willhauck
John R. Wunsch

ENSIGN

Harold C. Albin, Jr. Peter Maytham
John F. Arvay Richard L. Mudgett
Gerard R. Baumann Malcolm H. Munsey
William A. Coll Arie C. A. Sigmond
William R. Curtis Arnold L. Trygslund
Clarence D. Ives Benny R. Walker
George H. Krag Gunnar F. Wilster

The following-named women officers for permanent appointment to be lieutenant (junior grade) in the line of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Marvel I. Cowling Betty J. Hill
Clara L. Daniel Beverly C. L. Jiskra
Nancy J. Ellifrit Mary C. Reynolds

The following-named officers for permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Medical Service Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

LIEUTENANT

Gordon W. Werner

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Stanley H. Kramer

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Supply Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

George F. Borbidge Donald J. Griffiths
Willard R. Crabtree Thomas J. May
Francis A. Derby Eugene M. Riddick
George H. Eckert, Jr. Carlyle V. Thorup
Jack E. Gove

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

William H. Matthews

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Charles B. Alderman Francis A. Derby
George F. Borbidge George H. Eckert, Jr.
Willard R. Crabtree William C. Forrey

Jack E. Gove John F. Newman
Donald J. Griffiths Eugene M. Riddick
Robert E. Holl Carlyle V. Thorup
Reuben J. Jackson Preston J. Tillery
John H. Lannen, Jr. Philip Trimble
"W" "B" Lovell Ralph H. Vogel
Thomas J. May Henry J. Waldvogel

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Chaplain Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Nick S. Karras
Vernon J. Ramsey

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Connell J. Maguire
James T. McDonnell

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

John T. Beck Vernon J. Ramsey
Nick S. Karras David E. Simmons
Lloyd W. Letten, Jr.

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment in the Civil Engineer Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Richard L. Foley
John A. Wright

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

George H. Brown
The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Henry K. Burger LeRoy D. Lawson
Walter J. Eager, Jr. John R. O'Laughlin
Richard L. Foley John A. Wright

ENSIGN

George H. Brown

The following-named officers for temporary or permanent appointment to the grade indicated in the Nurse Corps of the Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

The following named for temporary appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Ellen G. W. Houston
Maria O. Siqueiros
Patricia J. Stack

The following named for permanent appointment:

LIEUTENANT

Margie L. Carter Sara T. Reed
Jean E. Davis Alice C. VanGundy
Georgia A. Jones

LIEUTENANT (JUNIOR GRADE)

Danya A. B. Belair Patricia J. Stack
Ellen G. W. Houston Katherine Wilson
Maria O. Siqueiros

ENSIGN

Anne M. Tierney

IN THE MARINE CORPS

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of colonel, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Christensen, James Benson, Francis W.
R. Stallings, George R.
Stallings, Randall L. McKennan, William J.
Power, Roger C., Jr. Sanders, Claude S., Jr.
Heinl, Robert D., Jr. Stephens, Walter H.
McDonough, Robert Schwenke, Clarence
C. Strickler, Richard D. R.
Keene, James W. Mallard, John F.
Kinney, John F. Thomas, George B.

Rentsch, John E.
Hodges, Charles T.
Black, Kenneth H.
Humberd, William C.
Burns, Robert R.
Carl, Marion E.
Somers, Charles W., Jr.
Adams, Arthur H.
Fraser, Angus M.
Hall, Robert
Robinson, Donald J.
Mahoney, Alfred M.
Ritzau, Erik W.
Brewer, John C.
Watkins, James M., Jr.
Clasen, William E.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of lieutenant colonel, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Voss, William G.
Mann, Thomas H., Jr.
Leppig, George E.
Wojcik, Michael F.
Peterson, Donald M.
Parker, George K.
Kaenzig, William W.
Bishop, Tillman E.
Strohenger, Andrew J.
Fields, John R.
Faw, Duane L.
Morehead, Robert A.
McLeod, Stanley N.
Valente, Raymond L.
Noren, Wesley C.
Graham, Lawrence L.
Pomerleau, Donald D.
Stankus, Henry W.
Kuhn, Richard C.
Birmingham, Hudson G.
Ferguson, Glenn E.
Daddazio, Armand G.
Bossard, Lawrence H.
Reid, George K.
Sitter, Carl L.
Roach, Richard E.
Flake, Kelger E.
Miller, Walter R.
Jeffcoat, Cyril D.
Holmgren, Eric S.
McLellan, Paul F.
Gunther, Albert J.
Petrosky, Joseph A., Jr.
Rottenberg, Aaron M.
Steman, Louis H.
Moret, Alfred T., Jr.
Daniel, Homer L.
Lemarie, Paul A., Jr.
Jacobi, H. Leverett
Morton, Richard
Williamson, Harold P.
Parker, Tom S.
Flynn, Maurice E.
Allen, Paul L.
Kovich, George J., Jr.
Remington, Richard M.
O'Donnell, John J.
Benda, Michael D.
Boress, Bernard M.
Hunt, Richard M.
Jeter, Robert B.
Spuhler, Raymond H.
Leitner, Warren A.
Mentzer, John F.
Schumaker, David W.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of lieutenant colonel, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Woodruff, William L.
Straine, Robert G.
Williams, Lloyd O.
Bozarth, Hubert G.
Paquin, Paul R.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Fees, Fred J., Jr.
McColm, Harry A., Jr.
Dant, James K.
Walton, Leo E., Jr.
Johnson, Robert T.
Buchanan, Fitzhugh L., Jr.
Meeker, Ermine L.
Wachter, John A.
Diugos, Thomas S.
Showalter, Charles E.
Santee, Robert E.
Ambrosia, Eugene J.
Butler, Harrison M.
Mackey, Harold R.
Good, George F., III
Reid, Ernest R., Jr.
Shepherd, Lemuel C., III

Stephens, Retel W., Jr.
Blagg, Russell E.
Eschholz, Theodore S.
Gover, Robert L., Jr.
Blough, Foster W.
Babe, George A.
Koler, Joseph, Jr.
Young, William F.
Bradley, Lawrence J.
Shanahan, Thomas C.
Coon, Elvin R., Jr.
Hillmer, Donald F.
Vom Orde, Ewald A., Jr.
Foyle, Robert A.
Rump, William S.
VanZuyen, William M.
Lerond, Jack M.
Hall, Donald L.
Munn, Charles R., Jr.
Beverly, Arthur C.
Reese, Howard E.
Smith, Donald H.
McNicholas, Robert J.
Baeriswyl, Louis, Jr.
Taylor, Wilber F.
Taylor, Roma T., Jr.
Macklin, William H.
King, Charles F., Jr.
Pryor, Bertram H.
Kurovski, Anthony R.
Heffernan, Neal E.
Davis, Joseph L.
Hansen, Jack R.
DeLong, Earl R.
Snyder, Joris J.
Webb, Lewis R.
Miniclier, John F.
Langley, Charles F.
McClelland, William A.
Hickman, William T.
Horn, James A.
Barde, Robert E.
Flood, James H. A.
Runyan, Clair F.
Anderson, Robert V.
Selmyr, Garlen L.
Magruder, Bruce, Jr.
Martin, Lee D.
Blyth, Charles W.
Yingling, James M.
Gately, William F., Jr.
Bentley, Loren D.
Barry, Richard S.
Scharnberg, George R.
Montague, Paul B.
Ludwig, Verle E.
Robinson, Dayton, Jr.
Bennett, Nalton M.
Stavridis, Paul G.
Barr, John F., Jr.
Owens, Owen L.
Willey, Robert L.
Coffman, John W.
Wessel, Wallace
Fegley, James E.
Pearcy, Eddie E.
Stowers, Robert M.

Marusak, Andrew V., Jr.
Nilsen, George H.
O'Connell, John P.
Redman, Charles B.
Perrich, Robert J.
Carpenter, Stanley H.
Wilson, Harold B.
Stephenson, Charles R., III
Gilman, Donald E.
Blaha, Herbert J.
Patton, William C.
Moak, Stanley T.
McNulty, John S., Jr.
Rodes, Nye G., Jr.
Rapp, David A.
Sloan, James A.
Walker, William T.
Coffman, Raymond P., Jr.
Wilson, Robert H.
Eastman, Robert E.
Edwards, Roy J.
McGrail, Arthur F., Jr.
Erbland, Robert M.
Savage, Richard A.
Woodruff, Paden E., Jr.
Ives, Merton R.
Weiler, Paul
Peabody, Clifford J.
Eagle, Joseph N.
Middleton, Austin B., Jr.
Hunter, Daniel B.
Brier, George R.
Rogers, Harry L., Jr.
Hall, William D.
Markham, Edward J., Jr.
Spark, Michael M.
Richards, Wayne E.
Meyer, Edward B.
Parrott, Robert E.
Arford, Jack O.
Parnell, Edward A.
Heinemann, Hermann
Swanda, Donald F.
Plaskett, William, Jr.
Green, Thomas N.
Schimmenti, Joseph A.
McCarty, Stewart B., Jr.
Dowlearn, Donald W.
Steinway, Robert A.
Dicus, William A., Jr.
Ziegler, Leland E.
Piedmont, Joseph A., Jr.
Curwen, Bertram H., Jr.
Norfolk, Ira P.
Hanfin, Robert T., Jr.
Mazzuca, Paul, Jr.
Hecker, James S.
Segner, Donald R.
Whitebread, Robert C.
Reed, Jack L.

Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Leader, Samuel F.
Davis, Merle C.
Neef, Robert L.
Powell, J. B.
McKean, Edgar A.
Vroegindewey, Robert J.
Grimes, Doyle
Youngs, Clifford A.
Schrier, Harold G.
Taylor, James G. G.
Allen, Wilburn C.
Bishop, Ray H.
Kieberger, Doris V.
The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of captain, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Benz, James F., Jr.
Bradford, Samuel W., Jr.
Updegrave, Maurice S.
Hosey, Mansell E.
Dolman, Brynley W.
Lundgren, Darrell Q.
May, Kenneth F.
Gillsell, Roland F.
Stice, Frederick D.
Gray, James C., III
Howarth, Darrell L.
Dolan, Eugene T.
VanGaasbeek, Leonard S.
Regan, Edmund J., Jr.
Fein, Louis I.
Gamble, Ross M.
Abernathy, Thomas R., Jr.
Schroering, Charles J., Jr.
Douglas, Arthur E.
Groff, John L.
Comer, Andrew G.
Shore, Bruce J.
Gartrell, Craig B.
Perry, Victor A.
Tucker, Leland W.
Ilig, Harvey G.
Delaine, Louis, Jr.
Wlita, John W.
Perry, Aydllette H., Jr.
Buckley, John D., Jr.
Zarkos, Tom A., Jr.
Gerichten, William S.
Brownell, Richard L.
Phillips, Bernard P.
Badamo, Frank J.
Ballek, Fred J.
Cheatham, Willard E.
DeLong, George J.
Booth, Charles L.

Schreier, William J.
White, William J.
Miller, Robert T.
Bousquet, Arthur R.
New, Noah C.
Pytko, Albert R.
Lillich, Gerald L.
Tooker, Donald K.
Morgan, James L.
Drury, John W.
Fredericks, Harold D.
Morrison, Karl D.
Davis, William J.
Dawson, Thomas E.
Fox, George C.
Hunt, Forest J.
Shutler, Philip D.
Izzo, Robert E.
Galbraith, Thomas H.
Arkland, Ezra H.
Walsh, David W.
Bacas, George A.
Jesse, William L.
Kilefoth, George C.
Messina, Anthony V.
Belbusti, Albert F.
Castro, Frank M.
Timmes, Edward A.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Leader, Samuel F.
Davis, Merle C.
Neef, Robert L.
Powell, J. B.
McKean, Edgar A.
Vroegindewey, Robert J.
Grimes, Doyle
Youngs, Clifford A.
Schrier, Harold G.
Taylor, James G. G.
Allen, Wilburn C.
Bishop, Ray H.

The following-named woman officer of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of major, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Kieberger, Doris V.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of captain, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Benz, James F., Jr.
Bradford, Samuel W., Jr.
Updegrave, Maurice S.
Hosey, Mansell E.
Dolman, Brynley W.
Lundgren, Darrell Q.
May, Kenneth F.
Gillsell, Roland F.
Stice, Frederick D.
Gray, James C., III
Howarth, Darrell L.
Dolan, Eugene T.
VanGaasbeek, Leonard S.
Regan, Edmund J., Jr.
Fein, Louis I.
Gamble, Ross M.
Abernathy, Thomas R., Jr.
Schroering, Charles J., Jr.
Douglas, Arthur E.
Groff, John L.
Comer, Andrew G.
Shore, Bruce J.
Gartrell, Craig B.
Perry, Victor A.
Tucker, Leland W.
Ilig, Harvey G.
Delaine, Louis, Jr.
Wlita, John W.
Perry, Aydllette H., Jr.
Buckley, John D., Jr.
Zarkos, Tom A., Jr.
Gerichten, William S.
Brownell, Richard L.
Phillips, Bernard P.
Badamo, Frank J.
Ballek, Fred J.
Cheatham, Willard E.
DeLong, George J.
Booth, Charles L.

Coughlin, Richard L.
 Vanek, Kenneth D.
 Cable, Wiley R.
 Gillen, John P.
 McCarthy, Theodore C., Jr.
 Cudwin, William T.
 Sutter, Rudolf S.
 Rasdal, Robert W.
 Robinson, James C.
 Willis, Lawrence J.
 Tilly, Robert C.
 Battistone, Carl L.
 Young, Ernest G.
 Mason, William P., III
 Ashby, William C., Jr.
 Mais, Raymond S.
 Crawford, John M.
 Lenihan, John D.
 Luckett, Jackson R.
 Andrews, Clifton B.
 Thornton, Bozzie F., Jr.
 Dawson, Carl F.
 Rexroad, Donald N.
 Barker, Warren H.
 Dowd, John A.
 Gubany, Michael W.
 Joy, Lester H.
 Owens, Hosea
 Hite, Harry W.
 Downs, Roy
 Goodale, Richard W.
 Jackson, Edwin F.
 Fojtlin, Louis
 Huizenga, Elmer F.
 Lumpkin, Aubrey L.
 Friedman, Arthur D.
 Bradley, Thomas E.
 Bancroft, Richard A.
 Boynton, Robert H.
 Cooper, Francis W.
 Vitali, Henry R.
 Dunn, John H.
 Wright, Dennis W.
 Taylor, Joseph F., Jr.
 Morrow, Thomas E.
 Shaffer, John C.
 Dawson, Forest G.
 Mills, Lewis L.
 Beno, Joseph P.
 Munter, Weldon R.
 Newbill, Merrill S.
 Clark, Merideth M.
 Stevens, Marvin B.
 Ditch, Winfield S., III
 Blair, Anthony L.
 Crosby, Donald A.
 Muth, Harold F.
 Modzelewski, Edward R.
 Mertz, Edward P.
 Thompson, Joseph H.
 Disher, William H.
 Hudson, Jack J.
 Cummings, John M.
 Sallade, Paul H.
 Austin, John H.
 Cottrell, Johnnie C.
 Scyphers, Ruel T.
 Carroll, Charles W.
 MacDonald, Glenn A.
 Smith, Buck D.
 Troupe, Ralph J.
 Gaffney, Joseph I.

Conroy, Eugene L.
 Wawrzyniak, Stanley
 Lubin, Irvin
 Shimanoff, Morris S.
 Anderton, George T., Jr.
 Pence, Clarence J.
 Seaman, George W.
 Hedloff, Richard J.
 Axton, Robert H.
 Clemens, Glenwood A.
 Tremblay, Laurier J.
 Blankenship, Leroy I.
 Keyes, Gerald W.
 Cribb, George F.
 Stewart, James H.
 Rush, Wesley M.
 Windsor, Billie W.
 Edwards, Charles
 Maxwell, Glenn K.
 Gernaglan, Barker P.
 Read, William A.
 Cassidy, Logan
 Tull, James R.
 Matheson, John R.
 Allweiler, Joseph O.
 Werz, Francis J.
 Morrow, Gene S.
 Myers, Donald A.
 Schremp, George R., Jr.
 Berglund, Warren T.
 Miller, Robert B.
 Creekmore, Gregory, Jr.
 Gormley, John D.
 Normandeau, Joseph P.
 Vey, Willis D.
 Smith, Frank R.
 Shoemaker, Loyd R.
 Carothers, James H., Jr.
 Throckmorton, Roger R.
 Henson, William E.
 Piontek, Edward
 Stouch, Raymond E.
 James, John H.
 Shaffer, Raymond A.
 Harris, George C., Jr.
 Phillips, Jimmie R.
 Humphrey, Donald L.
 Toms, Edward H.
 Kahn, Edward W.
 Sanborn, Earle L., Jr.
 Soper, Melvin A., Jr.
 Rutherford, Robert J.
 Spencer, Ralph B.
 Stein, Alfred F.
 Considine, Thomas J., Jr.
 Kelly, Edwin F.
 Lincoln, Thomas G., Jr.
 Little, Jack L.
 McCarty, Howard J.
 Gile, Robert N.
 Allen, Clyde E.
 VanFossen, Harry E.
 Rogers, George F., Jr.
 Russell, Robert A.
 Brassfield, John T.
 Sloan, Richard E.
 Gregory, Malcolm G.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of captain subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Anderson, Eugene D.
 Cunha, Ulysses F.
 Coffey, Samuel R.
 Frank Everett W.
 Swisher, Claud R.
 Lamoureux, Wesley D.
 Fleetwood, Walter W.
 Persons, Harry D.
 Bittick, William C., Jr.
 Lancaster, James F.

Smith, Kenneth D.
 Sedora, Stephen
 Menjes, John H.
 Thomas, Waldron E.
 Swindells, Walter R.
 Gardner, William E.
 Clegg, Francis X.
 Buskirk, William K.
 Schmidt, Charles M.
 Wilson, James W.

The following-named women officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of captain, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Parker, Eileen F.
 Hilgart, Valeria F.
 Baker, Constance

Curran, Elena B.
 Hajek, Virginia A.
 Johansen, Mary G.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of first lieutenant, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Adamczuk, Russell W.
 Ahearn, James P.
 Alger, Richard J.
 Allison, Jefferson, III
 Allen, Joseph N., III
 Allison, Richard L.
 Alter, Louis W., Jr.
 Anderson, Arthur R., Jr.
 Anderson, Richard J.
 Androlewicz, Aloysius A., Jr.
 Angelo, Leon N.
 Anslow, James W.
 Arnold, John D. P., Jr.
 Aronson, Howard A.
 Ashlock, Thomas E.
 Asper, Merle W., Jr.
 Asperheim, David B.
 Augue, Hollis L.
 Augustine, Paul C., Jr.
 Avant, Grady, Jr.
 Avignone, John J.
 Badeker, Roger W.
 Bain, Robert A.
 Bainbridge, Robert L.
 Baker, Ray L.
 Baker, Richard F.
 Ball, Kenneth J.
 Barr, Charles R.
 Barstow, Charles A.
 Bartels, Roger J.
 Baukus, Duane A.
 Bayless, Freddie P.
 Beason, Lawrence L.
 Beatty, Richard A.
 Benstead, Daryl E.
 Berdanier, Francis N.
 Bergstrom, Carl F., Jr.
 Bibb, William J.
 Bickerstaff, Robert D.
 Bicknel, William V.
 Biegler, James L.
 Bischoff, Joseph J.
 Bittner, Barry N.
 Bjorlykke, Arthur, Jr.
 Blanc, Richard J.
 Bliesener, Carl B.
 Blocker, Joseph W.
 Bond, Henry J.
 Bond, Thomas G.
 Boozman, Paul G.
 Borlan, Albert G.
 Bowen, Dale J., Jr.
 Bowen, Donald P.
 Bowling, Thomas B.
 Bradshaw, Harvey D.
 Brandes, Norman J.
 Brandon, Jack A.
 Brookshire, Phil E.
 Brown, Jerome W.
 Brown, John W.
 Brown, Walter R.
 Brunner, Michael M.
 Bryson, William C., Jr.
 Buckner, Gordon H., II
 Buehl, Louis H., III
 Burd, Robert S.
 Burke, Raymond G.
 Buttolph, Richard D.
 Byrd, James C.
 Cacace, Pasquale L.
 Caldwell, Harvey H., Jr.
 Cale, John J., Jr.

Campbell, Ralph L.
 Candea, George A.
 Canfield, Norman E.
 Carlisle, Robert L.
 Carlrow, Sterling K.
 Carlson, Gary L.
 Carr, Gerald P.
 Carr, Richard D.
 Carroll, Daniel I.
 Carter, George F.
 Carter, Sterling W.
 Casada, Howard O., Jr.
 Cates, Leroy R.
 Chambless, Burr T.
 Charlton, Albert K.
 Cheripka, Michael R.
 Childress, Richard H.
 Chittenden, Duane J.
 Christensen, Keith L.
 Christman, Karl F.
 Clark, Julian H., Jr.
 Clark, Ronald A.
 Clewes, John E.
 Coates, William D.
 Cochran, John K.
 Coit, Francis E.
 Coleman, Charles P.
 Coleman, Ellsworth P.
 Connor, Michael J.
 Cook, Philip B.
 Cornish, John F., Jr.
 Correnti, Anthony R.
 Cousland, John P.
 Cowden, Joseph M., Jr.
 Crumback, Willard I.
 Crumpley, Walter S.
 Cuzzo, Robert J.
 Curtis, Jack O.
 Czubal, Stanley J.
 Danielson, Andrew W.
 Davinroy, Thomas B.
 Davis, Walter H.
 Day, Douglas T., III
 Deakin, Richard W.
 Dean, Clyde D.
 DeCota, Walter J.
 De Grandpre, David O.
 Delaney, James J., II
 Delehanty, Gregory J.
 DeLoach, James D.
 Dennis, Richard L.
 Diaz, Odilio M.
 Dickerson, John A.
 Dillow, Walter R.
 Dilworth, Clarence W.
 Dirlam, James E.
 Dittmeier, Arthur A., Jr.
 Dorsey, Frank J.
 Dougherty, Hugh L., Jr.
 Dow, George E., Jr.
 Draayer, Lloyd J.
 Drebuschenko, William
 Driefer, John L.
 Dunn, George H., II
 Dunn, John D.
 Dunn, Russell M., Jr.
 Durham, Donald D.
 Eastland, Thomas A.
 Ebbitt, George F., Jr.
 Eckhardt, William E.
 Edmondson, Orville R.
 Edwards, Thomas L.
 Egan, Martin J., Jr.
 Eisenhauer, Stephen S.

Eldridge, Robert B.
 Ellison, George H.
 Elms, Richard A.
 Engelhardt, John W.
 Ertelmeier, George J.
 Escalera, Daniel C.
 Evans, Ernest E., Jr.
 Evans, George G., Jr.
 Everett, John W.
 Falls, William R.
 Fant, John E.
 Felter, Joseph L.
 Field, Roland B.
 Fifield, John G.
 Finch, Kenneth P.
 Fischer, John L.
 Flint, Robert D.
 Flynn, John J.
 Fogo, Wallace E.
 Folks, Tommy I.
 Ford, Jeremiah, III
 Forhan, James F.
 Forte, James R.
 Fortune, William F. J.
 Franco, Frederick J., Jr.
 Frank, M. P., III
 Frank, William C.
 Friedrichs, Phillip B.
 Fullam, Donald M.
 Furstenberg, Lawrence
 Gallagher, Patrick K.
 Galligan, Pat S.
 Gannan, Henry R., Jr.
 Garbee, Edmund G., Jr.
 Garner, William D.
 Garner, William G.
 Gelsler, Richard M.
 Gerber, Donald R.
 Gibson, Robert E.
 Gilbert, Donald C.
 Gildersleeve, Leo A.
 Gillman, John C.
 Gipson, Sam M., Jr.
 Godby, Lawrence J.
 Godfrey, Edwin J.
 Golden, Joseph F.
 Golla, Harold G., Jr.
 Goller, Winston O.
 Goodall, George E., Jr.
 Goodman, Edward C., Jr.
 Goodwine, Lloyd E.
 Gore, Robert F.
 Gott, Michael J.
 Graves, Arthur L.
 Greek, Donald D.
 Green, Robert E.
 Green, Robert P.
 Greene, James C., Jr.
 Greer, Jesse R.
 Grey, Clarence B.
 Griffin, William J.
 Grimm, Jimmie D.
 Gromme, Robert W.
 Guinee, Vincent J., Jr.
 Gutknecht, John E.
 Hadden, Don H.
 Hadley, Hunter B., Jr.
 Hagan, Donald F.
 Hagerty, Roger C.
 Haight, William P.
 Haines, Frederick S., III
 Halslip, Richard E.
 Hale, Robert O.
 Haley, Edward D.
 Hallam, William J.
 Hamber, John W.
 Hamlin, Thomas M.
 Hand, Edward P.
 Hanneman, Richard W.
 Harrison, Jerry M.
 Harrison, Wentworth
 Hart, Franklin A., Jr.
 Hart, Vincent P., Jr.
 Harvey, John A., III

Hatfield, Milton A.
 Hatlestad, Leif E.
 Hawkins, Dale C.
 Healey, Robert J.
 Heesch, Robert W.
 Heffin, James R.
 Heising, Duffern H.
 Henderson, Ted R.
 Herrera, Wilfred
 Hess, Andrew C.
 Hess, David L.
 Heyl, Royle J.
 Hickel, Arthur R.
 Hilbert, James R.
 Hill, Harold H.
 Hitt, Joe S.
 Hitz, James C.
 Hobbs, Edward J.
 Hogan, Theodore T., Jr.
 Holles, David V. V.
 Holmes, Henry A.
 Honsaker, William G.
 Hopkins, Richard L.
 Horn, Francis M.
 Horton, Egbert, Jr.
 Hotis, John B.
 Hull, Robert R.
 Hull, Walter D., Jr.
 Fullam, Donald M.
 Humphreys, Donald H.
 Hunt, Earl B.
 Hurley, John E., Jr.
 Ingram, James M., Jr.
 Ingram, Samuel W., Jr.
 Isbell, Charles M.
 Isbill, James B., Jr.
 Isherwood, Charles S.
 Jansen, George A.
 Jasper, John G.
 Jaycox, Warren I.
 Jenkins, David C.
 Jenkins, Robert L.
 Jensen, Arthur E.
 Johnson, Clifford B.
 Johnson, Leroy E.
 Johnson, Robert B.
 Johnson, Russell E.
 Jones, Paul R., Jr.
 Jones, Robert
 Jones, Robert C.
 Jones, Robert E.
 Jones, Vaughn A.
 Jordan, Michael
 Jorgenson, Conrad A.
 Kane, Francis J.
 Kaufman, Clarence E., Jr.
 Keenan, John J.
 Kehrle, Jerry E.
 Kendig, William F.
 Kern, Richard J.
 Ketch, Clair V.
 Kimbrell, Harrison W.
 King, Homer L. P.
 King, Robert A.
 Kirby, Robert W.
 Klopp, David A.
 Knitz, Walter W.
 Kocornik, Richard W.
 Kops, Myron S.
 Kosteletzky, John R.
 Kramer, Russell I.
 Kress, Herbert W.
 Krogius, Tristan E. G.
 Kurber, Larry L.
 Kussmann, John E., Jr.
 Lacey, Fred E., Jr.
 Laidman, Daniel H.
 Langford, Ted L., Jr.
 Lardner, John J.
 Larsen, Ronald L.
 Larson, Donald E.
 Laster, Robert E.
 Law, John J., Jr.
 Lawson, Curtis G.
 Layton, Willard T., III
 LeDeaux, John K. B.
 Lee, Stimson S. T.
 Lerps, David A.
 Leslie, Robert P.

Levin, Arthur D.
Lewis, Kenneth E.
Lewis, Robert E., Jr.
Lewis, Stanley P.
Lindsay, Charles H., Jr.
Lloyd, Russell, Jr.
Lofroos, William N.
Long, Bobby F.
Lottsfeldt, Peter F.
Loughry, Arthur S.
Lowe, Willie L., Jr.
Lucero, Candido H.
Lukeman, Anthony
Luther, Ronald B.
Lyons, Peter H.
Lytle, Dan J. C.
Maag, Eddie R.
MacLaren, Bruce M.
MacPherson, Robert T.
Marfia, Samuel J.
Marquardt, Richard E.
Marshall, Floyd F., Jr.
Marshall, Robert R.
Martin, Thomas
Marushok, Andrew G.
Mathews, Frederick A.
Mathieu, Leo G.
Mattmiller, Willard L.
Matz, Franklin P., III
Maxwell, Jack L.
May, David B.
McCann, Lewis R.
McCarthy, Donald C.
McCarthy, John H.
McCluskey, Charles A.
McCombs, Richard L.
McCormick, William C., Jr.
McCoury, Melvin W., Jr.
McCulloch, Richard K.
McDonald, Robert L.
McFerrer, Kent A.
McGinn, William P.
McJunkin, Kenneth M., Jr.
McKenna, George X.
McKenna, John T.
McKinstry, William E.
Medina, Thomas J.
Melhuish, Peter W.
Michael, Stanley J., Jr.
Milone, Edward G.
Mitrione, Robert F.
Modjeski, Robert L.
Montgomery, Charles W.
Moon, Robert L.
Moore, Austin F.
Moore, Muri B.
Moore, Neil E.
Morgan, Donald R.
Morgan, Jimmie G.
Morgan, William E.
Morgan, William L., Jr.
Morgan, William S., Jr.
Moriarty, James F., Jr.
Morris, Gene S.
Mowbray, John F.
Moynahan, Bartholomew J.
Mueller, John H.
Munger, Bruce U.
Murphy, Edmond J.
Murray, Gerald H.
Murray, Joseph M.
Murray, Max D.
Mutch, Bryce A., Jr.
Myers, Louis B.
Nachazel, James W.
Nelson, Thomas, Jr.
Newell, James F.
Norris, Donald J.
Norton, Jerome L.
Oakes, Robert C.
O'Beirne, Patrick G.
Olander, Carl H.
O'Leary, Thomas H.
Olsen, Carl B., Jr.
Ortman, Thomas J.

O'Sullivan, Jerome M.
Otis, Paul J.
Owens, James L.
Page, James C.
Paige, Eddie C., Jr.
Pappas, Jimmy L.
Parker, William H., III
Parrish, Darold D.
Patrick, Robert J.
Pattee, Donald P.
Patterson, Kenneth G.
Payne, Ronald A.
Pease, David L.
Pepperdine, James
Pesce, Augustus J.
Peterson, James E.
Peterson, Karl E., Jr.
Peterson, Perry M.
Peterson, Russell P.
Pfeifer, John A.
Phelps, George A., Jr.
Phillips, Charles L.
Pierce, William H.
Pisaturo, Charles A.
Pitts, Charles O., Jr.
Powell, Raymond R.
Prather, Richard L.
Prestridge, James A., Jr.
Price, Robert E.
Proctor, Ralph D.
Prudhomme, Daniel
Pugh, Robert L.
Pyeatt, Frederick E., III
Quinn, Joseph J.
Raleigh, John T.
Raphael, Thomas W.
Rash, Kenneth A.
Raymond, Richard, III
Ready, Bobby J.
Reed, John A.
Reed, Van S.
Reid, Robert D.
Relster, Henry C., III
Remley, Richard Y.
Reschar, John V.
Reynolds, Andrew J.
Riddell, William R., Jr.
Ring, Duane J.
Riordan, Edward J.
Roos, Donald A.
Rosandich, Thomas P.
Rose, Robert P.
Rourke, James P.
Rowe, Donald L.
Rowe, Evan W., Jr.
Rubrecht, William W.
Runyan, Richard D.
Russell, Ronald G.
Ryan, Paul M.
Ryder, James N.
Ryder, Norman E.
Saleses, John J.
Salley, Richard J.
Sands, Benjamin F., Jr.
Sanford, Glen
Sayes, Davis
Schell, Lawrence H.
Schlesinger, Norton J.
Schmitt, Peter E.
Schoenhardt, Richard E.
Schoenlein, Henry W., Jr.
Schofield, Harold
Schreiner, Charles W., Jr.
Schubmehl, William P.
Schuster, Howard L., Jr.
Scofield, Gerald A.
Scott, Hugh L., III
Scott, Oswald V., Jr.
Scott, Robert C.
Scullion, William, Jr.
Seabrook, Charles C.
Self, William R.
Sellers, Jay G.
Service, Walter C., III

Shantz, Thomas A.
Shiffler, George M., Jr.
Shore, Harold E., Jr.
Siler, Joseph A.
Sizelove, Jerry L.
Slade, George P.
Slepicka, Alois A.
Smith, Donald G.
Smith, Jack P.
Smith, James T.
Smith, Lloyd W., Jr.
Smith, Roland E.
Soden, William G.
Southgate, Robert H.
Spencer, Noel W., Jr.
Spreitzer, Richard L.
Stashis, Alfred J.
Stendahl, Walter R., Jr.
Stephani, William D.
Stephens, Arthur C., Jr.
Stephens, Willard M.
Sterzing, Carl D., Jr.
Stewart, James R., Jr.
Stewart, John D.
Stoddard, Edgar R., Jr.
Stokes, Thomas M., Jr.
Stolf, Russel H.
Stratford, William K.
Sutton, Charles J., III
Suwalsky, Adelbert L., Jr.
Sweeney, Robert M.
Swigert, William G.
Terwilliger, John W.
Therlauff, Neyle C.
Thomas, Robert D.
Thomas, William R.
Thomley, Robert R.
Thompson, Arthur B., Jr.
Thompson, Charles E.
Thompson, Roy L., Jr.
Thorfinnson, Romaine D.
Thorkelson, Thomas L.
Thursby, William G.

The following-named women officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of first lieutenant, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Anderson, Ann C.
Berube, Claudette Y.
Callahan, Mary J.
Cox, Martha A.
Donohoe, Katherine M.
Grundy, Jane P.
Harris, Ada J.
Land, Florence E.
Lowell, Natalie H.
Phillips, Patricia A.
Strand, Elizabeth M.
Wallis, Jane L.
Willard, Antoinette S.
Yoyos, Catherine

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for temporary appointment to the grade of first lieutenant, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Abrahamson, Dennis P.
Ackerman, Robert K.
Adamo, Nicholas J.
Adams, Robert T.
Aitchison, Don E.
Alton, James D., Jr.
Anderson, Kenneth F., Jr.
Anderson, Neil P.
Andrews, Charles T.
Andrews, William D.
Angle, Harold L.
Apple, Richard K.
Auer, William C., Jr.
Baggett, Robert L.
Ball, George M.
Baranski, Leonard S.
Barnard, William H.
Barnes, Harry F.
Barnhardt, Richard H.
Barr, Victor M.
Barwick, Hugh B., Jr.
Bath, Thomas J.
Beagle, Ronald G.
Beckman, Norbert J.
Beggin, John P.
Bench, Dan A.
Benson, James W.
Berry, Roy L.
Bickel, Robert F.
Billips, Charles E.
Bittner, Robert B.
Blair, Lynde D.
Blasingame, Ben C.
Bocklund, Daniel D.
Boggs, James C., Jr.
Boswell, James M.
Bower, William E.
Boyd, Edward H.
Brandt, Loren A.
Braun, Richard G.
Brokaw, James C.
Brower, George H.
Brown, Bruce L.
Brown, Robert S., Jr.
Bruce, Frank H., Jr.
Bur, Arnold J.
Burger, John C.
Burnaman, Phillip R.
Burnham, Robert G.
Burr, Robert H.

Burroughs, Franklin D.
Calfree, Richard W.
Calleton, Theodore E.
Campbell, Joseph G., Jr.
Cannon, Floyd E.
Carbonar, Vincent A.
Carlton, John D.
Carney, Robert T.
Carroll, Harry D., Jr.
Carter, Jared G.
Castonguay, Roger T.
Chapman, Harlan P.
Clapp, James L.
Clark, Dale H.
Clark, George
Cobb, Westray S.
Cody, Joseph F., Jr.
Collins, Garrett L.
Cone, Fred J.
Conway, Charles G.
Cooley, James C.
Crone, Forrest W.
Cronin, Timothy J., Jr.
Crudup, Dempsey B.
Dalley, John R.
Davenport, Thomas F., Jr.
Davisson, Elden R.
Dettie, Christian J.
Dick, Jerry A.
Dixon, John A.
Doerner, William C.
Dolson, Thomas C.
Douglas, Donald M.
Dowling, William P.
Dubac, Carl H.
Ebner, Thomas J.
Edgar, Thomas R.
Edwards, Fred L., Jr.
Egan, Donald E.
Egan, John J.
Eskam, John A.
Evans, John S.
Evans, William T.
Ewoldsen, Hans M.
Fazekas, Alex E.
Felker, James E.
Fentriss, James F.
Ferre, Charles R.
Firing, Fritz
Ford, Pat D.
Formanek, Robert L.
Forsyth, Otis F.
Fox, Clifford G.
Francis, Peter D.
Frank, Armin H.
Franklin, Carroll R.
Franklin, Ray M.
Fraser, Donald R.
Fraser, Joseph A., III
Freeman, Larry W.
Friske, John D.
Fudge, Robert J.
Gazzaniga, Donald A.
Geddes, Donald P., Jr.
Gerleman, Loren D.
Giles, William G.
Gillespie, Thomas E., Jr.
Gillette, Earle P., Jr.
Glaser, Ronald R.
Gonzales, Cyril E.
Goodman, John C.
Granger, Albert L.
Griffin, John L.
Griffin, Warren L., Jr.
Gulick, Roy M., Jr.
Hager, George F., Jr.
Hamilton, George S.
Hammes, John K.
Hampton, Charles T.
Harman, John R.
Harrity, Peter C.
Hart, James B.
Hart, Milledge A., III
Hayden, Francis M.
Haymond, Phillip M.
Henry, John W., Jr.
Henry, Richard T.
Herndon, Dale C.
Hey, John M.
Hickox, Dean G.
Hill, Donald P.
Hinds, William R.
Hoffman, Russell E.
Holliday, William G.
Holmes, Lee B.
Hook, Kenneth R.
Hopkins, John I.
Houder, Charles H., Jr.
Hovell, Peter F.
Hughes, Guy D.
Hughes, Richard D., Jr.
Hunt, Harry A., Jr.
Hunt, Theodore E.
Hurbis, Charles J.
Huston, Ralph S.
Jackson, William D.
Jastrzemski, Walter M.
Johnson, Bruce W.
Johnson, Gordon E., III
Johnson, Gunnar A.
Jones, Paul D.
Kana, Edmund W., Jr.
Kent, James J.
King, Paul D., Jr.
Kingree, Ben, III
Kish, Joseph A.
Kisker, George W.
Klingensmith, Cloyd H.
Klosak, Eugene J.
Knettes, Charles E.
Knobloch, Eugene W.
Koehler, Clement J.
Koester, Charles T.
Kosmata, Alan R.
Kostesky, Raymond M.
Kraemer, Aaron
Krauss, Walter J., Jr.
Krop, Eugene D.
Kropp, Ronald G.
Kugler, Ernest R.
Kuttner, Ludwig G.
LaBonte, Jovite, Jr.
Lamb, Robert S.
Landis, John L.
Lane, James H.
Laue, John F.
Lawrence, Richard J.
Lay, Bobby A.
Lee, Alex
Leonard, Clark M.
Lethin, Ronald R.
Lewis, Franklin J.
Livingston, Henry S.
Llewellyn, John S., Jr.
Loring, Arthur P., Jr.
Lowrie, James F.
Luedke, Bruce D.
Lugannani, Robert
Lundberg, Darwin D.
Lutes, Edmund M., Jr.
Lynch, Bruce G.
Lynch, Jarvis D., Jr.
Lynn, Chester V., Jr.
MacFarlane, John L.
MacLeay, Donald L., Jr.
Maddox, Robert T.
Maeser, Earl S.
Manke, John A.
Markello, Charles A.
Marshall, John T.
Martin, Delbert M.
Martin, Joel A.
Martin, Robert S., Jr.
Massey, James L.
Massey, Schamyl C.
Matthews, Harris E.
Mavretic, Josephus L.
McAlister, Robert H.
McCloskey, Peter F.
McClung, Conrad O.
McClure, George M., III
McFadden, Dudley E., Jr.
McGrath, Daniel R.

McGregor, Jack E.
McKellar, Charles W. F.
McManus, Edward P.
McMillin, Theodore R., Jr.
McPhillips, John J.
Mears, Leon G.
Meiners, Joseph B., Jr.
Meister, George F., Jr.
Melton, Howard I., Jr.
Memmer, George V.
Menton, James P.
Mercier, Lawrence E.
Merline, David A.
Miller, Michael
Miller, Neil P.
Milligan, Robert F.
Millington, Seth F.
Moe, Frederick J.
Monson, Charles L., Jr.
Moore, William B.
Moreton, James C.
Motherway, Robert T.
Movich, Richard C.
Munro, Robert G.
Murland, James B., III
Necco, Charles R.
Nelson, William O., Jr.
Newman, Dewey L.
Nist, James S.
O'Brien, Richard J.
Ogden, Don J.
O'Malley, James P.
O'Neal, Robert P.
Orlo, Carl D.
Ortman, Herman W.
O'Shea, Cornelius J., Jr.
Palmer, John K.
Pappas, Delos S.
Park, Blaine R.
Parke, Charles F.
Patterson, Richard A.
Paulson, Theodore R., Jr.
Penland, Richard K.
Perkins, Dayle M.
Perry, Clarence R.
Peterson, Richard I.
Phillips, Keith E.
Phillips, Reed, Jr.
Poche, Adolph J., Jr.
Porter, Charles R.
Porter, Leonard E.
Porter, Robert R.
Pottratz, Floyd T.
Powers, Robert A.
Pratt, David T.
Rackham, Robert N.
Raitt, George D.
Rapp, John T.
Reed, James P.
Reed, Ralph L.
Regan, Frank C., Jr.
Reilly, James K.
Reinecke, Frank M., Jr.
Reinke, Milton A.
Rice, James F.
Roach, James L.
Rogler, John E.
Rohloff, Carl A.
Rourke, William B., Jr.
Russell, Eugene B.
Ryan, Edward F.
Rychlik, Robert W.
Sanchez, David A.
Sanders, Joe P.
Sargeant, Robert A.
Sasso, Louis G.
Schaet, Donald E.
Schaffer, William A.
Schneider, Lawrence A.
Schoen, William A.
Schoon, John E.
Schroeder, Rolf R.

Schultz, Jack T.
Schwerl, Philip A.
Searle, Henry L.
Shank, Paul J., Jr.
Sheridan, Lawrence D.
Shigley, Richard T.
Shillinglaw, James S.
Shortt, Harry R.
Skelton, Richard J.
Slider, William P.
Slough, Phillip G.
Smallman, John
Smith, Donald D.
Smith, James W.
Smith, John D.
Solomonson, Carl, Jr.
Sonnen, Charles J., II
Spoonier, Richard T.
Stableford, Richard H.
Stannard, Robert A.
Stapleton, Gerald F.
Stauffer, Robert M.
Stein, Michael E.
Stith, Edward E.
Stoddard, George A.
Stone, Rodney L.
Suhr, Walter A., Jr.
Sullivan, Daniel L.
Sullivan, John A.
Sumrall, Haskell H., Jr.
Svec, M. Ronald
Swab, James E.
Swartz, William J.
Swenson, Carter P.
Tatum, Ronald E.
Taylor, George H., III
Taylor, Richard B.
Taylor, Theodore W.
Tesarek, Dennis G.
Thompson, Jack C.
Thompson, Milton S.
Thom, Robert B.
Thullen, Edward J.
Toben, Theodore J., Jr.
Tonini, Franklin J.
Townley, Edward F., Jr.
Townsend, James B.
Treat, Raymond C.
Trent, Anthony
True, Robert H.
Tully, Thomas J.
Ullom, Thomas H.
Ultsch, Harold E.
VanGorder, Jan H.
Varney, Richard S.
Vesely, Richard J.
Wagenhals, Walter L.
Wagner, Robert C., Jr.
Weidler, Jay B., Jr.
Weinerth, Stuart L., Jr.
Weid, Wayne C.
Williams, James P.
Williams, John C., III
Williams, Robert W.
Wills, Wayne M.
Wilson, Donald B.
Wuertz, Joseph B.
Wynn, Anthony M.
Young, Melvin B., III
Beers, Thomas G.
Bergman, Arthur A.
Blanchard, Ronald E.
Christy, Howard A.
Clemente, Philip E.
Coykendall, John W.
Crampton, Ervin "J"
Finn, Robert C.
Higginbotham, Robert S.
Kahler, Billy J.
Kelly, Francis J.
Macha, Benjamin E.
Maher, Robert G.
Mason, Robert B.
McGuire, Carl B.
McInroe, Jimmy B.

McKenna, William E.
McManus, William J.
Melchert, Warren L.
Murch, David H.
Odom, David L.
Peterson, George E.
Prescott, Sherwood F., Jr.
Roberts, Stanton H., Jr.
Rogers, Marcus B.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-4, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Jeffers, Laury
Fevurly, Cederic A.
Hines, Robert W.
Eley, Thomas J.
Tate, Walter L.
Deason, Alvin J.
Elliott, James F.
Reynolds, Maurice V.
Gray, Harris D.
Clark, George V.
Walbrown, Oris D.
Raper, Clarence H.
Cook, Andrew N., Jr.
Harris, Dawson
Keith, Cyrus W.
Eggers, Harold B.
Lanham, Julius H.
Thompson, Charles W.
Thomas, Hubert N., Jr.
Kraay, Ernest W.
Sparks, Purvis
Withey, Harold E.
Opittek, Wilfred J.
Graham, James I., Jr.
Smith, Marion E.
Pratt, Fred E.
Coho, John W.
Richardson, Clarence W.
Osborne, Benjamin F.
Gray, Ruben W.
Kohler, Alfred G.
Allen, Frank T.
Glanzer, Calvin R.
Slocum, Philip W.
Bingham, Jack A.
Edwards, Clarence M., Jr.
Lendo, Henry J.
VanZant, Samuel E.
Knott, James L.
Franzen, Henry L.
Doxey, Oliver E.
Hansberry, Dean R.
Dilberger, Louis P., Jr.
Essko, Charles E., Jr.
Watwood, Marshall
Blankenship, Thomas P.
Slavin, Leo F.
Davies, Evan D., Jr.
Hohlt, Ernest C., Jr.
Herbert, Frank E.
Colwell, Jess R.
Mason, Taylor P.
Raymond, George
Harrison, Willie S.

Nelson, Jack I.
Engesser, Robert A.
Goodall, Jack W.
Schroeder, Edward J.
Davis, Perry W.
Killens, Luther E.
Betts, Lawrence
Schutte, Robert C.
Lee, Joseph O.
Wertheim, Dwight B.
Wesson, Walter T.
Seyler, Eugene E.
Abbott, William H.
Oakes, Ralph C.
Sutton, Bynum W.
Needham, Ernest W.
Flori, Dominic F.
Farley, James T.
Tennyson, Everett L.
Reed, Henry B.
McLeod, George R.
Mitchell, Henry L.
McCulley, Harley F.
Summers, Pat L.
Cowser, Max J.
Young, George A.
Hamilton, Hilton
Taylor, Francis I.
McKay, Charles I.
Mills, Agge V.
Beard, Herbert W.
Franzen, Lloyd T.
Lane, William F.
Alexander, Lewis R.
Pearson, Howard W.
Chapel, Raymond L.
McCree, James B.
Lane, Cecil F.
Murphy, Philip A.
Elliott, George F.
Cross, William J.
Smith, Percy L.
Wulk, John J., Jr.
Lord, Arthur W.
Farmer, Claude U.
Hill, Ivan C.
Timms, Joseph H.
Merica, Don B.
Millican, Porter F.
Dill, William W.
Angers, Charles J.
Sorley, Elmer H.
Miller, Lawrence E.
Wheeler, John F.
Davis, Joseph E.
Bishop, Jack R.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-3, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

Harrington, James H.
Hunter, George C.
Sparks, Thomas, Jr.
Anderson, Thomas E.
Follendorf, Robert E.
Trumble, Frank C.
Brown, John H.
Bradley, Bobbie B.
Weitekamp, Lawrence E.
Stewart, Kenneth R.
Hubbs, Howard L.
Rice, Keith M.

Haslam, Charles B.
Winters, James E.
Prater, William T.
John, Edward S.
Hoffman, Robert C.
Willis, Maxey A.
Munsell, Vernon S.
Gustafson, Warren H.
Patrick, Charles E.
Trowbridge, Clyde A.
Tillis, James G.
McFarland, Robert L.
Smith, Robert E.

Friend, Victor S., Jr.
Giesel, Joseph R.
Blandy, John F.
Breeze, John R.
McLendon, Luther A., Jr.
Robinson, Frank C., Jr.
Miller, Edward A.
Anderson, Earl R.
Cutler, Jesse T.
Milless, Elmer W.
McCluskey, William T.
Tilton, Robert C.
Lilley, James W.
Massey, Lonnie M.
Bickley, Roy W.
Palmer, Charles W.
Fowler, Charles C.
Garlick, Ewing D.
Tallentire, Gilson A.
Craumer, Luther C.
Pollak, William F.
Baldwin, Benjamin H., Jr.
Alexander, George M., Jr.

Marafine, Victor
Cormier, Clifton J.
Swann, Clarence R.
Sharp, William T.
Dodson, Melvin C.
Haring, Robert A.
Reilly, Walter J.
Anderson, Wallace E.
Baranski, Walter J.
Loesch, Robert J.
MacDonald, Wilbur L.
Adams, Carl C.
Dorgan, Alfred V., Jr.
Hancock, Fairley A.
Daley, Leroy E.
Connell, Richard F.
Bunker, Wallace B.
Bean, Paul C.
Maranville, Evan H.
Laskowski, Charles J.
Doe, William B.
Miller, Harold C.
Reogas, Wylie W.
Yoder, Walter A.
Patterson, Ray W.
Keeton, Charles W.

The following-named officers of the Marine Corps for permanent appointment to the grade of chief warrant officer, W-2, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Holden, Howard
Cinotti, William J.
Gonzalez, Frederick A., Jr.
Lesem, Henry F., Jr.
Leahy, Paul H.
Campbell, Jesse E.
Conner, Terrance A.
Sue, Albert W.
Goeke, Henry K.
Gould, George F.
Speer, Emery
Clement, Robert A.
Jenkins, J. T.
Colglazier, Richard B.
Williams, Rex G., Jr.
Hyder, Luther E.
Darr, Charles H.
Schaeffer, Floyd D.
Addington, William P.
Coburn, Lonice E.
Sparling, Joe W.
Huntley, William R.
Bullock, Harry F., Jr.
Shisler, Fred J.
Walter, Elwin M.
Huber, Walter L.
Pettley, Walter F.
Servis, Charles W.
Mills, Harmon V.
Smith, Olen E.
Pasley, Randolph E.
Slavin, Patrick L.
Koontz, William O.
Pollock, James H.
Burton, John J.
Butler, George H.
Ruhberg, George T.
Vanover, Thomas C.
Gill, James S.

Lynn, Clyde C.
Hollingsworth, James R.
Westenberg, John C.
Fensler, Roger K.
Long, Wellington B., Jr.
Bigelow, George H.
Shul, Victor
Reynolds, Leo E.
Burks, Billy
Boston, Kenneth C.
Hollingshead, Larry M.
Hill, Elmer D.
Franks, Frederick R.
Mercer, William R.
Shaw, Stewart J., Jr.
Terry, Arthur F.
Pearman, Frank L.
Wolford, Leonard S.
Woodward, Merlin D.
Sullivan, William J.
Meadows, Emmett L.
Jackson, Lauris W.
Crawford, Thomas C.
Morgan, Max M.
Judson, Franklin F.
Ferguson, Thomas V.
Cotham, Robert B., Jr.
Lachow, Martin
Nahhas, George A.
Wood, Ruth L.
Hartley, Lillian M.
LaRocca, Bartholomew
Becker, Alfred E.
Marshall, Kenneth J.
Vandoren, Howard W.

The following-named (Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

James L. Altman
Edward A. Buckley
Gene P. Burch
Edwin G. Corr
Ethelbert L. Corr
Robert M. Hoff
Delbert J. Howerton

Jerry L. Kindig
James M. Kruthers
Donald D. Martin
Ronald L. Murray
John S. Newton
Thomas L. Ruck
Ronald W. Waggener

The following named (civilian college graduates) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine

Corps, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Richard I. Adams	Joseph V. Osterman, Jr.
Robert E. Ades III	Timothy M. Ryder
Alton L. Amidon	James H. Sanderford
Robert M. Black	Dudley M. Shreve
Allan J. Burnes	Ronald A. Frederickson
Francis M. Corrigan	Paul A. Hahn
James E. Crocker	Eugene N. Halladay
Leonard S. De Palma	Emmett S. Huff, Jr.
John T. Easley	Jim R. Joy
Jimmy L. Ellis	John A. Linnemann
James F. Farber	Ethan A. Steinger, Jr.
Stanley G. Fitzgerald	Ralph J. Straley
Joseph V. Manzo	Bruce E. Townsend
John L. Mason, Jr.	Richard J. Webb
Wilbur N. Moore, Jr.	James H. Westmoreland
James E. Mora	Benjamin D. Williams
Daniel E. Mullally, Jr.	
Carl E. Mundy, Jr.	
William J. O'Connor	
James H. Ohman	

The following named (Army Reserve Officers Training Corps) for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Frank B. Faust, Jr.

The following named Reserve officers for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Robert W. Bartsch	James L. Ludlow
Wallace J. Butler	William E. McKenna, Jr.
John M. Coykendall	William J. McManus
Frank T. Crews, Jr.	James F. Sheehan
Robert C. Flinn	James A. Schumacher
Perry L. James	Edwin H. Walker IV
Lester E. Johnson	

The following named women Reserve officers for permanent appointment to second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Patricia A. Colmer	Dorothy A. Olds
Shirley J. Gifford	Claire A. Pinney
Louise E. Kuttel	Patsy A. Twilley
Betty L. Leonard	Mary L. Vertalino

The following named woman Reserve officer for temporary appointment to the grade of first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Dorothy A. Olds

The following named for permanent appointment to the grade of captain as director of the Marine Corps Band, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Albert F. Schoepper

The following named for permanent appointment to the grade of first lieutenant as Assistant Directors of the Marine Corps Band, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Dale L. Harpham
James B. King, Jr.

The following named officer for permanent appointment to chief warrant officer (W-2) in the Marine Corps, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

William H. Dodds

The following named personnel for permanent appointment to the grade of second lieutenant for limited duty in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Lawrence Beeunas	Arthur C. Katen
James R. Drake	Earl G. Trapp
Frank P. Elardo, Jr.	Haines D. Waite
James H. Fraser	Aden D. Windham
Barker P. Germaglan	

The following named officer from the temporary disability retired list for temporary appointment to the grade of captain in the

Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Robert C. Sebillan

The following named officer from the temporary disability retired list for permanent appointment to the grade of first lieutenant in the Marine Corps, subject to the qualifications therefor as provided by law:

Robert C. Sebillan

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.
The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who hast endowed and entrusted us with the power of choice, inspire us this day with a desire to choose the true and higher values and to serve them with unwavering fidelity.

May we covet more earnestly that finer spirit which can transform the inner life and the intractable heart of humanity, changing it from hatred to love, from selfishness to sympathy.

Whatever the differences and distinctions among the members of the human family may be, help us to discover and emphasize our oneness and the things we have in common.

Constrain us to be willing to identify ourselves more closely with our fellow men in their struggles and sorrows and may we strive to make life less difficult for the poor and the needy.

Show us how we may build a nobler civilization and may we never be tempted to feel that the spirit of man has expended itself and is incapable of ascending to loftier heights.

Hear us in the name of our blessed Lord. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, January 10, 1957, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House by Mr. Tribbe, one of his secretaries.

BILL TO PROVIDE REASONABLE LIMITATION OF IMPORTS

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut?

There was no objection.

Mr. SEELY-BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill that provides for the reasonable limitation of imports of any product when its importation causes serious injury to our own producers of the same or directly competitive products. The bill is intended to correct actual and potential economic evils that affect commerce in my own district and in many other districts of this country.

The need for such limitations has become more evident from year to year as

the existing remedies, including particularly the escape clause of the Trade Agreements Act, have failed to work satisfactorily. We need a system of import regulation that will be fair both to foreign countries that look to our market for an outlet for their products and to our own industries and workers.

The bill makes provision for upholding the national security by requiring conformity with findings under existing law, that is, section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1955 which authorizes the President to limit imports of any product that would injure a domestic industry that is vital to the national security.

To make sure that there will be no conflict between this bill and defense needs, the bill further provides that if a finding has been made by the National Defense Establishment or any other duly authorized body or person, that a minimum supply of any given product should be produced by domestic producers or that imports of the product in question should not exceed a specified volume, the Tariff Commission shall adjust any absolute quota calculated under the other provisions of the bill into conformity with the findings of the National Defense Establishment or other duly authorized body or person.

This provision establishes the priority of national defense needs as defined by competent authority over any other method of establishing import quotas. Also it does not repeal any existing law relating to the national defense. As the provision just cited demonstrates, the bill would not disturb existing statutes on national defense materials but would extend coverage to cases in which the national defense may be an element but not the controlling one, sometimes called borderline cases.

There is no necessary conflict between healthy commerce with friendly nations and a prosperous condition in our own industries, upon which our own workers depend for their livelihood and well-being. The ends of a lively foreign trade can be served without sacrificing the wholly legitimate needs of our own industries. They too need a market; and they have their most important market here in the United States. Nevertheless they can share this market quite generously with imports if such sharing does not, as it need not, lead to the disruption of the very market to which both we and foreign countries look so anxiously. It is a matter of regulating the competition.

Almost any industry can withstand foreign competition and share the market with it if it can be sure of two things: first, that no matter how great the wage-cost advantage of the foreign competitor the imported product cannot absorb more than a predetermined, even if liberal, share of our market and, second, if when the domestic producer improves and expands his facilities and promotes consumption of his product he is sure of enjoying a fair share of any increased market that may result. This simply means holding on to the usual incentive to efficiency rather than destroying it as happens under the present system of regulation that permits foreign producers to reap the benefit of advertising, product

improvement and sales promotion campaigns financed by our domestic producers.

The bill that I have introduced together with other Members is designed to provide these two assurances. It will grant a reasonable share of the market to imports but it will not allow them to run rampant. It will hold a leash on imports to prevent distress and ruin of domestic industries that, while operating under the average standard of American industrial efficiency, are generally burdened with higher wages and other costs than their foreign competitors. The bill thus recognizes what has too long been overlooked, namely, that our producers are no longer free competitively to meet the lower prices offered to our consumers by importers. The main elements of their costs have been made quite inflexible by law and public policy.

The bill is based on the concept of restraining imports only as they would upset orderly marketing, orderly competition and the conditions conducive to healthy growth and expansion of production and consumption. Therefore, it would measure import competition, not by millions of dollars or similar yardsticks, but by both the share of the market already captured by imports and the trend of this share. If this trend is upward and thus outruns our own producers there is evidence of a competitive advantage on the side of imports. A mere increase in imports as such is not considered by itself; the increase must be judged against the market. If imports expand with the market no harm is considered as having been done, unless indeed a heavy share of the market has already been captured by imports. What counts is evidence of a one-sided competitive advantage. Such an advantage will reveal itself when imports outstrip domestic producers to the extent of taking a larger share of the market.

The question may be asked whether this system would not freeze imports in their pattern as of a given time. The fear is a justifiable one and it would be a strong point against the bill if it permitted such freezing. It would, however, not countenance such a result, except in extreme cases, such as those involving the national defense. The bill recognizes the need for flexibility to accommodate long-range developments no less than short-term emergencies. It has been prepared in full recognition of the justified objections to rigid import quotas.

The bill introduces all necessary flexibility by providing a number of built-in escapes from the unyielding rigidity that is usually but not necessarily associated with import quotas.

First, the bill would employ a tariff quota as the only permissible quota in all cases in which imports supply less than 25 percent of the domestic market. It would next provide a tariff quota as the preferred type of quota in all cases in which imports supply from 25 percent to 50 percent of the domestic market; and finally it would provide for a tariff quota as an alternative to an absolute quota if imports supply 50 percent or more of the market.

This means that a tariff quota rather than an absolute quota would be mandatory when imports supplied less than 25 percent of the market; that either a tariff quota or an absolute quota could be established if imports supplied from 25 percent to 50 percent of the market, but that under such circumstances the tariff quota would be preferred; while if imports have taken 50 percent or more of the market, again either of the two quotas could be established but the absolute quota would be preferred.

Second, the bill would provide for a system of primary and secondary tariff quotas. This is to say, it might provide that 1 million units of a given product might be imported, equal to, say, 20 percent of the domestic market of 5 million units, before a specified higher rate of duty were applied. Actual imports might be at a level of, say, 800,000 units. Thus there would be room for some expansion, that is, from 800,000 units to 1 million units before the higher rate took effect; and such higher rate would apply only to the imports in excess of the 1 million units. Should imports still encroach on the market, however, that is, take a still larger share, a second higher rate of duty would be applied to any imports that crossed the 25 percent line, that is, to all imports that would exceed 25 percent of the market. This duty rate would be in the form of a 50 percent surcharge on the first higher rate and would be expected to hold imports in bounds.

The third point of flexibility would come from the power of the Tariff Commission, after hearings, to allot a higher share of the market to imports of a particular product if in its judgment no serious injury would be caused by such liberalization. A practice similar to this has been carried on in the administration of the sugar quota under the Sugar Act.

Fourth, another feature of flexibility would allow imports of a particular product from a particular country to increase if the average wages paid in the foreign industry should increase a specified percentage in relation to our own wages. In other words, foreign countries could become entitled to a larger share of our market for particular products if by increasing their wages in relation to our own they narrowed the competitive gap.

This proviso in the bill throws a revealing light on the whole competitive trouble. It comes with few exceptions from the lower wages paid in other countries.

By offering other countries a larger share in our market it would show them the way to improve their wage and living standards. It would also tell them that the depression of wages as a means of lowering costs in order to sell at lower prices in this country would do them no good. They would not sell more goods here simply by lowering their wages. Their share of the market on the contrary could be increased more certainly by raising their wages.

There are still other provisions designed to assure flexibility of any import quota imposed. One provides for enlarging the quota if the domestic supply should fail to supply the market demand

and thus cause a rise in prices. Another provides for cutting back the quota if a burdensome surplus develops in any product, leading to a decline in prices and a mounting inventory.

All these provisions would make for a fair and effective means of regulating imports without subjecting our trade to rigid controls.

Besides providing for a flexible control of imports as described above, the bill would change the present administrative machinery. The imposition of quotas would become a function of the Tariff Commission rather than lodging ultimate and actual powers of regulating our foreign commerce in the Chief Executive and the executive departments, or more particularly in the Department of State, as is the case today.

The Tariff Commission in turn would be guided by the provisions of the bill that spell out the conditions under which a product would become eligible for a quota. If the conditions set forth were found to be present, a presumption of serious injury would be created; that is, a prescribed quota—tariff or absolute quota—would be imposed unless opponents could satisfy a majority of the Tariff Commission in a public hearing that no such limitation was justified.

There would be no Presidential veto. Indeed, there would be no occasion for such a veto. Except in those cases in which imports have already absorbed 33⅓ percent or more of the market, there would seldom be a cutback in the level of imports. This would happen only if in the most recent year imports had jumped considerably above previous levels. Even then the imports would be cut back less than half way to the previous level.

This proposal is a far cry from the manner in which quotas are used by other countries, often apparently arbitrarily. Its adoption would rob quotas of the objections usually leveled at them. At the same time the system would offer domestic producers a fair share of the market and free them of the ever-present fear that imports will shrink the market, undermine prices, cause unemployment, and rob domestic producers of the fruits of their efforts.

The proposed quota system would be free of sudden and unjustified trade blockages. It would assure a highly responsible and reasonable type of regulation; and would be free of most of the weaknesses of the tariff system alone. It would in fact retain the better features of the tariff system as well as the quota system without retaining their weaknesses and objectionable features.

STATES RIGHTS

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, we have heard a great deal lately about civil rights but very little about States rights. The President's message emphasized civil rights, but said little or nothing about

States rights. Our Founding Fathers emphasized States rights in writing the Constitution as much, if not more so, than civil rights. In my special order today, I expect to throw the spotlight on States rights, and I feel that it is very timely.

HOLDING DOWN INFLATION

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington?

There was no objection.

Mr. MACK of Washington. Mr. Speaker, the President in his State of the Union Message asked Congress and the country to hold back the forces of inflation. Some, since then, have said that price advances have been going on for some years. That is true. In the first 4 years of the Truman administration, the cost-of-living index, according to the Library of Congress, increased 32.3 percent. In the second 4 years of President Truman's administration, the cost-of-living index increased another 12.4 percent, according to the Library of Congress. In the 4 years of the Eisenhower administration, the cost-of-living index increased only 3 percent, says the Library of Congress. These figures indicate the Eisenhower administration has been doing a better job than preceding administrations in holding back the forces of inflation.

The gross national output of goods and services increased from \$345 billion in 1952, the last year of the Truman administration, to \$412 billion in 1956 under Eisenhower.

That the Eisenhower administration during a period of unprecedented prosperity held the cost-of-living increases to a mere 3 percent while the Nation's gross product increased \$67 billion is proof that the Eisenhower fiscal policies have been sound and statesmanlike. Congress should continue to follow President Eisenhower's leadership in the fight against inflation.

FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 50)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting herewith the 5th semiannual report on activities carried on under Public Law 480, 83d Congress, as amended, outlining operations under the act during the period July 1 through December 31, 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1957.

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT—NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC. NO. 49)

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of Public Law 507, 81st Congress, I transmit herewith the 6th annual report of the National Science Foundation for the year ending June 30, 1956.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1957.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HOUSING AND HOME FINANCE AGENCY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency:

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 802 (a) of the Housing Act of 1954, I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the ninth annual report of the Housing and Home Finance Agency covering housing activities for the calendar year 1955.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER.

THE WHITE HOUSE, January 14, 1957.

IMPORT QUOTAS

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, a year ago I introduced a bill providing for the establishment of import quotas on products that were being imported to the detriment of American industry and labor.

That bill called for the establishment of absolute but flexible quotas after determination of the supporting facts by the United States Tariff Commission.

This year I am again introducing a general import quota bill but it differs in some important respects from the previous one. Instead of relying on absolute quotas alone more emphasis is placed in the new bill on tariff quotas.

Let me explain the difference. The "absolute quota" sets a definite or definable limit on the volume or amount of imports of a particular product that may be imported during a given year or a part of such year. A tariff quota, on the other hand, offers a means of restricting imports without cutting them

off completely at a given level. A stated volume of imports would be permitted to come in at a low rate of duty. Imports beyond that level would be subject to a duty high enough to have a restrictive effect.

As in the case of an absolute quota, the limit line must be set somewhere, and the new bill provides as did the previous one that a certain share of the market be recognized as earmarked for supply by imports. Where the line would be drawn in the case of any particular product would be determined by the share of the market already captured by imports together with the trend of imports in recent years. Such determination would be made by the Tariff Commission. In the present bill this would be done very much as in the previous one and the guide would be the same, namely, the share of the market that could be supplied by imports in keeping with postwar performance of imports. However, instead of cutting off imports at a predetermined point, a higher and restrictive rate of duty would go into effect at that point.

In establishing the share-of-the-market and the trend-of-imports as measures of the importance or impact of import competition, the bill recognizes precisely those elements of injury inherent in some forms of import competition that domestic producers most fear and in the face of which they are most helpless.

The impact of such competition cannot be measured by a simple recitation of import figures. These must be related to the magnitude of the market and the volume of domestic output. What share of the market is being supplied by imports has some meaning in itself but in order to get the complete picture still more has to be known. For example it is important to know whether the share has increased in the past year or two. What is the trend? Is the share supplied by imports still increasing? How significant or heavy is this share?

Obviously if imports have been gaining on domestic production in recent years the reason must lie in some competitive advantage enjoyed by imports. Usually this will be found to reside in lower prices; and usually the lower prices reflect lower wage levels.

The effect on domestic industry as it sees an increasing share of the market supplied by imports is not difficult to picture. As imports gain, that is, as they not only increase if the market expands but rise faster than domestic production, or as they gain while domestic production stands still or declines, domestic producers are confronted with a gloomy outlook. Any plans looking toward plant expansion, product improvement, consumer advertising, sales promotion, and so forth, will have to be revised and perhaps even dropped. There is no point in expanding demand if imports will benefit more from the expansion in consumption than those who finance the campaign.

Also as imports begin to supply a greater share of the market stocks will

begin to accumulate in the warehouses of the domestic manufacturers and on the shelves of retailers unless the domestic producer reduces his production. In order to do the latter, that is, cut back his output, he will find it necessary to reduce the workweek of his employees or perhaps lay off some of them. If he does not do this, he will risk heavy inventory losses through falling prices. It would be unwise to keep producing at the same level if sales have declined as a result of rising imports. If sales could be maintained by cutting prices, it would still be necessary to curtail output in order to work off the high-cost inventory.

However, the result of doing the only thing that can be done in order to avoid heavy losses from price cutting, that is, curtailment of production, means unemployment or underemployment and a shrinkage of consumer purchasing power. The effects of this will not be confined to the plants where the layoffs occur but will spread to the entire community and will shrink every conceivable line of trade or service that sells food, clothing, medicines, or the like to the employees or equipment, supplies, repairs or other goods to the plants themselves. Thus the injury spreads to virtually every form of business or professional service found in a community; and as communities themselves are not economically isolated the distress extends far beyond their own confines.

And that is why rising imports that displace products of domestic origin are feared; that is why they cast a pall of gloom over the whole community and that is also why they prevent the kind of economic expansion that is necessary to keep workers employed and to make room for the additional work force that appears on the scene each succeeding year.

The best way to regulate imports is to shape the instrument to the ends that are to be accomplished. In my view these ends are two in the case of import competition. One is to prevent or remedy injury of the kind just described, caused by competitive imports. The other is to avoid restricting trade more than is absolutely necessary in the process of accomplishing this.

Import injury could easily be stopped either by throwing up a prohibitive tariff, by imposing an embargo, or by establishing a highly restrictive absolute quota. It is, however, not my purpose to stop imports any more than it is my purpose to interfere more than necessary with trade.

On the other hand, I do place a great deal of store by the health of our own economy and this includes a healthy market for the goods produced in our factories and mills. I place the health of this market above the right to ruin it by unrestricted imports. This means simply that when or where the line has to be drawn I will be found on the side of our own producers and our own workers as against foreign interests.

But as I have indicated, I not only have nothing against imports or foreign interests as such. I would let them enjoy as large a share of our market as can be

done without undermining our own industry and agriculture.

The present bill is designed to accomplish just this. While it is aimed at limiting imports where this is necessary and only where it is necessary, it is not intended as limiting them more than is necessary to assure the domestic producers a fair share of the market and freedom from open-end or unlimited destructive competition.

There would be nothing automatic about the administration of the bill. Its application would go through Tariff Commission procedures. The bill provides the guide lines for the Commission, to be sure; but individual industries would have to go before the Commission to make their case. Therefore there could be no stampede for quotas, but any industry that is or that would become hard pressed by import competition would be eligible to go before the Commission.

The present bill retains the feature of the original bill that offered to foreign countries an enlarged quota if the wages in the industry producing any product on which a quota has been imposed should rise significantly in relation to the wages paid in the American industry producing the same or directly competitive product. Much has been heard in recent years about the failure of our foreign aid to get down to the people in the plants and factories that have benefited from such aid. This legislation, while not making higher wages abroad a condition of selling in this market, does offer recognition to higher wages abroad and offers a bonus in the form of a higher quota when wages are raised in relation to ours. If nothing else were accomplished, it would at least make it clear that depressing of wages as a means of selling more goods in this country at lower prices would be of no avail.

No larger share of the market could be gained by lowering wages and prices.

It might be asked how this bill, if enacted, would overcome the aspects of import competition that do the most damage. It would do this by providing assurance that after a given share of the market had been absorbed by imports additional imports would be severely restricted or stopped, depending on how high a share of the market they had already captured.

If the share of the market already supplied by imports is less than 25 percent only a tariff quota could be established under the bill. No absolute quota could be imposed but the rate of duty could be raised to the 1930 rate on all imports beyond a certain level. If this did not sufficiently halt imports in excess of that level a surcharge of 50 percent could be applied to the 1930 rate on all imports in excess of a second specified level.

If, however, imports have already taken 25 percent or more of the market an absolute quota could be imposed on the product in question if in the judgment of the Tariff Commission this were necessary to overcome the injury.

We have in this bill a mechanism that would meet the problem of injury from

import competition without going to extremes. The bill would, if enacted, provide sensible protection to our industry, agriculture, and labor and at the same time cause the least interference with a large volume of imports. It would provide for an expansion in trade as our own economy expanded and would not put trade into a straitjacket. It provides what in my view is the most practical and suitable method of dealing with the troublesome problem of import competition that has been devised. It provides flexibility, recognition to the value of trade, and an open door to its expansion under the only condition in which trade in any case can be justified, namely, conferring benefits upon a part of the economy without hurting others to an equal or larger extent.

I strongly and sincerely urge the adoption of this measure. I believe that we need a bill of this kind for another reason.

We need it to prevent Congress from becoming a mere satellite of the White House in the matter of regulating foreign commerce.

The manner in which the President, advised by the Department of State, has taken over virtually all regulation of our foreign commerce has become alarming. If Congress is not to lose its power irretrievably to the greed of the State Department the time has come to act.

Just recently the President has rejected two unanimous recommendations of the Tariff Commission under the escape clause. In another case, that of velveteens, he has exceeded the time limit set by Congress in which to act. It is evident that the Executive has become completely oblivious of the constitutional function and responsibility of Congress in the regulation of our foreign commerce.

We should take steps during this session of Congress to set the record straight and to keep it straight.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL WEDNESDAY

MR. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next.

THE SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE

MR. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I wish to announce that there will be in this Chamber a conference of Republican Members of the House on tomorrow at 2 o'clock for the purpose of receiving a report from the committee on committees.

OUR PRESENT SUPREME COURT

THE SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Mason] is recognized for 60 minutes.

MR. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for 1 hour. I expect to use only about 20 or 25 minutes. I hope and expect that perhaps the reaction to my brief will occupy the rest of the time. I

do not propose to yield until I have completed my brief.

Mr. Speaker, from the adoption of our Constitution in 1789 until the New Deal era, appointments to the United States Supreme Court were made on the basis of the legal and judicial experience possessed by the person appointed. This insured Court decisions based upon legal precedents, previous Court decisions, and constitutional grounds.

That is as it should be. That is what the architects of our Constitution intended.

President Franklin Delano Roosevelt evidently was not too greatly impressed by the duties and responsibilities of the Supreme Court as envisioned by the makers of our Constitution. He first tried to "pack" the Court to obtain the decisions he wanted to implement his social and economic objectives. Failing in that attempt, he proceeded to "stack" the Court by appointing to every vacancy that occurred persons with social, political, and economic beliefs similar to his own—liberal ideologists who had little or no experience in legal or constitutional problems.

President Roosevelt's example was followed by President Truman, so that today a majority of the members of the Court are socially and politically minded instead of being legally experienced and judicially inclined. We therefore have Court decisions today based upon the social, economic, and political convictions of the Justices rather than upon legal precedents or constitutional grounds.

Mr. Speaker, Felix Frankfurter is an example of this new type of Supreme Court Justice. He has little respect or regard for the validity of laws enacted by Congress or by State legislatures. He is inclined to favor a strong and dominant Federal Government and to ignore or give scant attention to the rights of individuals and of the States—rights provided for and reserved to them by the Constitution.

Because the majority of our Supreme Court Justices today are of the Frankfurter school of thought, we have such decisions as the following:

First. The Steve Nelson decision:

In this decision the Supreme Court ruled that a Communist convicted and sentenced under the sedition law of Pennsylvania was—so the Court held—illegally convicted because the Smith Sedition Act passed by Congress preempted the field of sedition and deprived the States of all jurisdiction in that field.

Yet the Smith Sedition Act plainly and specifically stated the clear intent of Congress when it said:

Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the various States under the laws thereof.

Second. The Dr. Harry Slochower decision:

In this decision the Supreme Court ruled that Dr. Slochower had been fired illegally by the Brooklyn City College Board because "the due process of law" had not been followed in his case.

The New York City Charter contains a provision for the automatic discharge of any city employee who under questioning by an official investigating com-

mittee invokes the fifth amendment in order to avoid testifying. All authority for hiring and firing city employees in New York City comes from the city charter. Dr. Slochower invoked the fifth amendment; so—as provided in the city charter—he was automatically fired by the board. Neither "life, liberty, nor property" were involved in Dr. Slochower's dismissal.

Third. Segregation outlawed on local buses:

The decision outlawing segregation on local buses is another example of the Supreme Court's interference with the police powers of the various States. We all recognize the fact that the Constitution places the power to regulate and control Interstate Commerce in the Federal Government. That power gives the Federal Government jurisdiction and control over travel by persons crossing State boundaries. However, travel by persons wholly within State boundaries, or wholly within city boundaries, by no stretch of the imagination, can be considered under Federal jurisdiction. Jurisdiction over travel within the States, under the Federal Constitution, is left entirely within the control of the police powers of the individual States.

The decision outlawing segregation on local buses, therefore, is a flagrant example of infringement upon States rights—a deliberate interference with the police powers of the States.

Fourth. Segregation in the public schools:

In this decision the Court ignored a 60-year-old ruling, previously made by the same Court, that gave approval to separate but equal educational facilities and services for white and colored pupils in the public schools.

This recent decision was issued in the form of a thesis—a thesis supported almost entirely by citations from college professors, sociologists, and psychologists; but not supported by citations from eminent lawyers nor by previous Court decisions. In fact, in this case the Court not only completely ignored previous Court decisions, but it also ignored recent Congressional legislation having a direct bearing upon this problem.

In the legislation for the school-lunch program Congress specifically acknowledged and accepted the theory of separate but equal schools for colored children. In that legislation Congress stated that in dispensing aid through the school-lunch program in States that maintained separate but equal schools for white and colored pupils the school-lunch aid should be distributed equitably as between the separate schools.

In substance, therefore, this act of Congress was both an acknowledgment of and acceptance of the separate but equal ruling the Supreme Court issued some 60 years ago—before the Court was stacked with New Deal Justices.

Mr. Speaker, under the 10th amendment to the Constitution it is the function and the responsibility of the States to provide schools, to regulate them, and to have complete jurisdiction over them. Any local justice of the peace without legal training ought to know that much.

The 14th amendment to the Constitution contains the due-process clause

that protects the constitutional rights of the individual citizens. This due-process clause has become—under our present Supreme Court—a basket clause to be cited whenever the Court desires to go beyond the written wording of the Constitution and substitute so-called natural or moral law.

However, the 14th amendment also contains the following:

The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

This clause has been ignored or deliberately overlooked by the Court in the recent segregation cases. This clause places the sole power to implement the 14th amendment in the people's representatives—the Congress; not in the Executive, not in the Judiciary, but solely in the Congress. If Congress fails to act—and so far it has failed to act in regard to segregation in the schools and in regard to bus transportation within cities and States—can the Executive or the Judiciary take the place of the Congress in the implementation of this amendment?

Mr. Speaker, commenting on the recent school fiasco at Clinton, Tenn.—a result of the Court decision on school integration—David Lawrence had these pertinent things to say:

Is Tennessee still a State in the Union, or has it abdicated entirely to the Federal Government? Has it given up its exclusive right under the Constitution to maintain law and order, to insist upon trial by jury, and to punish through its own State courts all criminal cases of assault and battery and threats to the safety of an individual? . . .

The idea that a Federal injunction has "no limits"—as stated by the county attorney of Anderson County—and that it can punish anybody for speaking or urging a course of action that a Federal judge may not like, means that the Bill of Rights—which guarantees free speech, free assembly, and trial by jury—has been torn to bits in Anderson County, Tenn. It means also that the State of Tennessee and the county of Anderson, which have the primary duty to enforce law and order, have given way to a superior power—a Federal judge's arbitrary action. It is a tragic day in American history.

Those are strong words, harsh words, but true words, nevertheless. And they come from the mouth of one of the best known and most respected editors and publishers in America.

Mr. Speaker, the September issue of the American Bar Association Journal contains a well-written and thoroughly documented article entitled "Judicial Self-Restraint." That article was written by Mr. Ralph T. Catterall, for 25 years one of the leading attorneys of Richmond, Va., and now a member of the Virginia State Corporation Commission.

In that article the learned attorney warns that lack of judicial self-restraint leads to judicial despotism. The theme of the article is that in its recent segregation decisions the Court has substituted for the provisions of the written Constitution the economic, moral, and political convictions of the Justices; and this is done under the false assumption that the so-called natural-law formula is to be considered superior to and to supersede the written Constitution.

Mr. Catterall summarizes his article by asserting:

Never before have the personal predilections and moral convictions of the Justices ridden so roughshod over the written text of the Constitution as in these recent school segregation cases.

I am in complete accord with Mr. Catterall's position, and with the statement just quoted.

Mr. Speaker, there are today in Washington two schools of thought concerning the Constitution and the proper way to amend it or to change it to fit present-day conditions.

One school believes our Constitution has become a straitjacket that prevents Congress from doing what in its opinion should be done to improve social conditions, to take proper care of the general welfare, and to solve the industrial problems that are prevalent today. This school of thought, initiated by Franklin Delano Roosevelt, would expand and enlarge the Federal Government's powers in the field of general welfare by reading into the language of the Constitution meanings and powers that were never intended to be included—in fact, meanings and powers that were definitely excluded and very definitely left to the States.

New Deal officials—through the process of appointing their own kind to the Supreme Court as fast as vacancies occurred—have finally secured a majority on that Court who now implement their own social and welfare theories by means of Court decisions.

Mr. Speaker, the other school of thought in Washington contends that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land; that it is, if you please, a set of bylaws adopted by the people after due deliberation and debate; and that it should be used as a guide to direct, to control, and to limit the actions of each of the three separate branches of government.

This school of thought contends that whenever the Executive and the Congress may decide the Constitution should be amended to better meet present-day needs, it is the duty of the Congress to submit an amending resolution to the people for their action, as provided for in the Constitution.

This school of thought insists that the power to amend the Constitution is inherent in the people, and that it cannot nor should not be exercised by either of the three branches of Government.

Certainly it was never intended that the Constitution should be amended by so-called liberal interpretations or by liberal court decisions. Amendment by evasion or by subterfuge has become common practice by today's Supreme Court. Our present Justices are exercising powers they do not possess under the Constitution. By doing so they exalt themselves above both the people and the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker, as Members of Congress we dare not sit idly by while drastic changes are being made in our Constitution by subterfuge. If we do so we will be violating our oath of office. Quoting a great Democrat, Andrew Jackson:

Our Federal Constitution; it must be preserved.

This Congress faces trying and testing days. We would do well, therefore, to recall the words Thomas Paine uttered during the first great national crisis 175 years ago, the crisis that made necessary the historic Constitutional Convention that produced the supreme law of the land. Here are Paine's memorable words:

These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will in this crisis shrink from his duty; but he that stands it now deserves the love and praise of men and women.

I pray God a majority of the Members of this House—on both sides of the aisle—will not be summer soldiers or sunshine patriots when faced with today's issue: The preservation of our Constitution and the protection of States rights.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS of Georgia. During the long period of time the distinguished gentleman from Illinois has served in this body he has earned the reputation of being plain spoken. The address the distinguished gentleman has just delivered to the House will enhance that reputation.

I concur in what the gentleman has said. I made a speech to the Georgia Bar Association annual convention in Savannah last May along the same line, and I referred to the same decisions the gentleman has just referred to, the Steve Nelson case and the Slochower case, and I referred to some others which the gentleman has not mentioned which illustrate the pattern which the Supreme Court of the United States is now following.

I take this occasion to compliment the distinguished gentleman from Illinois on the learned, clear, and statesmanlike speech he has just delivered to us.

Mr. MASON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. LANHAM. I join my colleague from Georgia [Mr. DAVIS] in commending the gentleman from Illinois on his brilliant and very forceful presentation of the subject of States rights. He has pinpointed the very dangerous tendencies that exist in our Government today: First, the total ignoring of the rights of the States and of the people of the States; second, the assumption on the part of the Supreme Court of the powers and duties of the Congress to legislate and even, as the gentleman has said, to amend the Constitution; and last the assumption by the Chief Executive of the rights and privileges of Congress which we from time to time have, I think, surrendered without due consideration.

Again I thank the gentleman for his very splendid discussion of this most important subject.

Mr. FORRESTER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FORRESTER. I want to compliment the gentleman on the splendid dissertation he has made regarding our

Constitution. I am troubled about the fate of our Constitution; as a matter of fact, I think we are almost faced with constitutional bankruptcy in this country. I do not know of any higher or loftier purpose than the preservation of the Constitution of the United States. If the Constitution is saved, it is going to be because of gentlemen like the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON].

I was forcefully impressed with the gentleman's remarks concerning the schoolteacher case in the city of New York. I think the Members of this body may be interested in knowing too that in some of the hearings concerning the Justice Department before the Committee on the Judiciary of the House, and particularly when there was a charge—I believe it was a charge that the Police Commissioner, or at least the head police authority in the city of New York had made a statement that civil rights were designed only against the South, and in that particular hearing it affirmatively appeared that the law and the charter of the city of New York had been upheld for a long period of time, and that whenever there was a charge made by the pressure groups that policemen had violated some defendant's civil rights, the FBI and city groups immediately went to them, to question them, and if they did not talk and if they did not answer every question, they were ipso facto fired—fired immediately. And, there is no record of any court ever coming to the relief of a police officer of this country. Their discharges stuck. The decision that said that due process of law had been denied in such instances was one which was rendered in favor of a Communist. It is time for America to wake up.

Mr. MASON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield.

Mr. FLYNT. I wish to commend and congratulate the distinguished gentleman from Illinois on his scholarly statement, which he has just made to the House. I am particularly pleased and gratified that there is a substantial representation of the Members of this body present to hear the gentleman's remarks.

I am sure the gentleman shares with me my love of the profession of the law. I am equally sure he shares with me my utmost, profound, and complete respect for the law and for our courts. But, when courts—when men sitting on courts from the highest to the lowest, cease to base their decisions upon what the law has been for generations, even for centuries, then it is time for the people throughout America to call attention to these derelictions which have taken place. It is, indeed, refreshing to have remarks and thoughts such as have just been presented to this great forum, perhaps the greatest parliamentary forum in the entire history of the world. I again congratulate the gentleman on his scholarly remarks to this House.

Mr. MASON. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MASON. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it has been most refreshing to hear the

learned dissertation that the gentleman has given this morning in defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. I can remember when I first came to this body that there were a number of very able constitutional lawyers, and from time to time they would remind the House of some of the provisions of the Constitution and the tendency that, even then, was beginning to show its head, the wandering away from the strict interpretation of that document. We today are talking about the Constitution and I, for some time, have been wondering whether we have a Constitution. I find no tendency on the part of either the Federal judiciary or the Federal executive department to stop and pause and consider the fundamental of our constitutional system of government. The fundamental principle that yields only to this body, only to the executive and only to the Federal judiciary, such powers as the State governments have assigned to it. We have drifted a long way from that, Mr. Speaker, in the few years that I have been a Member of this body. I have seen gentlemen undertake to defend the Constitution of the United States from time to time. Generally everybody gets up and leaves. I have seen men ably discussing the Constitution of the United States, without a dozen Members present on the floor. This morning I see quite a number present, probably due much to the eloquence, the sincerity and the honesty of the gentleman from Illinois, who has made such an able speech on this subject.

There are so many things that are being ignored today, that are being done that are not countenanced nor authorized by the Constitution of the United States. Just remember that we are here representing our States. Are we expected to come here and sit idly by and see every sovereign power of the State, specifically preserved to the States in the Constitution, stripped away? It is rarely that we have had a discussion such as we have had this morning. I could name instances of departure from constitutional limitations that the gentleman in the time he has been given has not been able to mention. All of you can think of some. All of you wonder about others—things that are being done by the executive department, things that are being done by the judicial department, things that are being done by the legislative department of this United States, that the forefathers who inspired and wrote and adopted the Constitution of the United States never dreamed of. Yet we sit idly by and do nothing about it.

I am just wondering how long our people back home, our people who love and respect the Constitution, our people who think so much of the sovereignty of their own States, people who are imbued with the idea of Jefferson that the best governed people are the least governed people, those who believe in local self-government are going to stand for it. The Federal Government drags people from their homes and tries them for offenses that the forefathers never considered would ever enter into a Federal court. Where is this tendency going to stop? If we do not stop and think about some of these things and do something about

some of these things, we will live to regret it. For instance, we have immigration laws. I am wondering where does the power come to admit a horde of people as parolees to this country. Where is that power derived from? I have had occasion to give very close attention to the question of Federal courts' preemption doctrine in the last 2 or 3 years. It was mentioned by the gentleman from Illinois.

While I am on my feet I want to refer to the famous Steve Nelson case. That case was decided some 3 years ago. The Supreme Court of the United States held that when Congress enacted the so-called Smith Act, which provided punishment for subversive activities, although the Congress never said so and the Congress never intended so, under the so-called preemption doctrine the Congress had stripped everyone of the 48 States of the Union of any power to protect themselves or the Federal Government against subversion or treason. That is the law of the land today according to the Supreme Court of the United States. If you have a law in your State—and all the States have these laws against subversives—and you undertake to prosecute somebody under it, as they did in Pennsylvania with this notorious Steve Nelson, you will find that your State has been restricted by a paragraph of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, restricted in its use of its sovereign power to protect its citizens and itself.

What are we going to do about it?

I had a letter not long ago from the medical society of one of the larger States in the Union stating that they would like to inquire whether a certain bill to correct that situation that I had introduced, known as H. R. 3, had been passed. Their problem, they said, was this: A certain drug was being sold in the State which the medical profession thought was a narcotic and under their law they had been about to inspect this medicine and find out whether certain people were selling a habit-forming narcotic to the people of their State. The manufacturers of this article came in and defended on the ground that the Pure Food and Drug Act had repealed all State laws on the subject, and the State had no right to protect itself. Back of that trouble in that State was the sale of narcotics, mind you.

This Congress last year passed an antinarcotic law and if anybody in your hometown is caught selling narcotics you will be confronted with this court-made constitutional law: That you cannot prosecute a person for violation of the narcotics law because the Congress has passed a similar law.

Back of that was the decision in a case where the State of Alabama undertook to inspect renovated butter which they thought was deleterious to the health of their people. In that case, the Supreme Court said that Congress had passed a Pure Food and Drug Act and, therefore, the States had no power to protect their citizens against it.

All of that has been presented to the Congress. I have written a speech on it and put it in the RECORD. I have been before the Judiciary Committee and

gone over the subject, and yet I cannot get anything done about it. I have introduced a bill again this year. I am sure a few speeches are going to be made on the subject this year, and I think we will have some fine ones, such as the one just made by the gentleman from Illinois, but what concerns me is, What are we going to do about it? This all goes back, it is true, to the segregation case. Forget the segregation case. The South has been taking care of itself against the Federal Government for a hundred years, and I suspect they are going to prove equally able to take care of themselves this time, Supreme Court or no Supreme Court, and if that is treason, make the most of it.

But let us forget segregation for the purpose of the discussion this morning and consider the matter of the constitutional limitations on the Federal Government in its broad sense. You who today see no harm in the violation of a constitutional State right will find that what you do today may jump up and slap you in the face tomorrow on some other subject. Let us think about these things and let us do something about some of them without respect to political considerations.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

THE LATE HONORABLE PERCY PRIEST

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] is recognized for 60 minutes.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have permission to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD during the course of the tribute being paid to the Hon. PERCY PRIEST or later in the RECORD, if they so desire.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, it was with very deep regret and profound sorrow that I announced to the House of Representatives on the opening day of this session of Congress that our dear friend and distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Tennessee, the Honorable PERCY PRIEST, had passed away. He passed away in his home city of Nashville, Tenn., on October 12. He had an emergency operation and although he lived for several days after, finally succumbed.

Mr. PRIEST served with great credit and distinction as a Member of the House of Representatives for 16 years. For many years he occupied the very important and responsible position of Democratic whip of the House and made one of the greatest records in that important position that has ever been made.

He was a valuable member of the important Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and was chairman of that committee at the time he passed away.

Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to attend his funeral along with other

Members of the Tennessee delegation and many other Members of the House in his home city of Nashville. I was impressed by the opening remark made by his pastor on that occasion when he said: "Representative PERCY PRIEST loved his Bible."

Mr. PRIEST was a great student of the Bible, one of the greatest I have ever known. He loved his church and discharged many important duties in all of the activities of his church. He was an officer of his church and taught a Sunday-school class. Regardless of how busy he might be he always found time to carry on his church activities.

Mr. PRIEST was a man who possessed the highest attributes of Christian character and all of the sterling qualities of manhood, a man of great ability, outstanding courage and demonstrated devotion to public service. Certainly he enjoyed the confidence, the respect and esteem of all of the Members of the House of Representatives to as great an extent as any man I have ever known. I feel confident that I express the true sentiment and feeling of all Members who knew him and served with him here when I convey to his dear wife and little daughter and members of his family our deepest sympathy in the time of their great bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, at this time I yield to his successor in the House of Representatives, my colleague, the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. LOSER].

Mr. LOSER. Mr. Speaker, I am profoundly grateful for the opportunity to join with other Members of the House in paying tribute to the life and character of an outstanding Tennessean.

I was privileged to know PERCY PRIEST for more than two decades. I knew him as the managing editor of a great southern newspaper, the Nashville Tennessean; I knew him as a servant in the House of the Lord; a Sunday school teacher, a layman, active in all the activities of the church of his choice in Nashville, the Park Avenue Baptist Church; and I knew him as a statesman.

The people of the Fifth District of Tennessee had complete confidence in the honor and integrity of PERCY PRIEST. He had been elected to eight successive terms as the Representative of a great people in this House. He was the nominee of his party at the time of his passing.

He was a worthy successor to those distinguished Tennesseans who preceded him as the Representative of the Hermitage district.

I have the honor and the very great privilege to succeed him in this high office. I hope, and it is my prayer, that I may be able to measure up to the high standard of public service he has set before me.

I have a poem, by an unknown author, that seems to me to be descriptive of the life and character of PERCY PRIEST:

If I can do some good today,
If I can serve along life's way,
If I can something helpful say,
Lord, show me how.

If I can right a human wrong,
If I can help to make someone strong,
If I can cheer with smile or song,
Lord, show me how.

If I can aid one in distress,
If I can make a burden less,
If I can spread more happiness,
Lord, show me how.

If I can do a kindly deed,
If I can help a soul in need,
If I can sow a fruitful seed,
Lord, show me how.

If I can feed a hungry heart,
If I can give a better start,
If I can fill a nobler part,
Lord, show me how.

—Unknown.

I offer my heartfelt sympathy to his widow and family.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished majority leader, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK].

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, one returns to the Congress, this time the 85th, with a feeling of deep humility for the confidence the American people have shown for the Members of this House, and their faith in those who have been newly elected. But this thoughtful pride which fills the heart of so many of us today, is subdued by an overtone of sadness and bereavement. For one of the Americans who did so much through the years to help the House of Representatives win the confidence of the American people is not with us any more.

Congressman J. PERCY PRIEST, my fellow Democrat from Tennessee, died in Nashville on October 12, 1956, and is not here to see this 85th Congress. For me his passing has a particularly personal impact not only because we were colleagues for many years, but because we fought, so to speak, in the same legislative battalions, and because, above all, J. PERCY PRIEST was my friend—not just my political copartner—but what means so much more, my close and profoundly trusted collaborator.

When I think of the prestige which the Congress has achieved between 1940 when he began his first incumbency here and the present hour, I find it impossible to conceive of this honor, this dignity, this integrity, this strength, without thinking of the prominent service this American from Tennessee performed so patriotically for his district, for his State, for his party and, outstandingly, for his country.

If I had to define what it is that makes a citizen the very best kind of legislator I would provide the perfect definition by merely pronouncing the name: J. PERCY PRIEST. His background and his personality were deeply and unmistakably American. In this essential respect, this American identity, he was not unlike that other great Tennessean—Andrew Jackson—although their talents and their careers were of course dissimilar. His life as a patriot and a legislator cannot be evaluated without reference to this beloved State of his, without reference to his loyalty to the people he represented, and without reference to his Jacksonian convictions, and his complete understanding of the dedication he owed to the Nation as a unit.

The very place, names, and incidents of his life crackle with the language and the flora and fauna of America. He was born in a town in Tennessee called

Carters Creek on April 1, 1900. In his day he had been a rural school teacher and never altogether surrendered his quest for an education. Among his Alma Maters are included the elementary schools in Maury County, the Central High School in Columbia, the State Teachers College in Murfreesboro, the University of Tennessee, and the George Peabody College for Teachers in Nashville. Perhaps the greatest of all the schools he attended, the school where his education proved enormously beneficial to his own growth and the growth of his country, was the Congress of the United States.

Another school that explains something of the breadth of his thinking, the tolerance, the understanding, the passion for facts and the understanding that motivated him, as his career as a first-rate newspaperman. From 1926 until 1940—14 years—he was on the staff of the Nashville Tennessean. One can only guess how much his career as a country teacher, as a formally well-educated American, as a newsman, contributed to the success he enjoyed in this House as one of its most distinguished legislators and legislative leaders.

When he took his seat for the first time in this House with the 77th Congress in January of 1941 the world was already on fire. The district he represented was the sixth, or Davidson County, which included the State capital, and while he never for an instant forgot his district or his State, his conception of his role encompassed the vast problems agitating the United States and the world in that dramatic and tragic hour. It must be a divine providence that in crisis sends men like Abraham Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson, and Franklin Delano Roosevelt to the White House, and men like PERCY PRIEST to the legislative branch.

This great man from Tennessee threw himself totally into the maelstrom and helped, with every ounce of his individual strength and his leadership, to give legislative lucidity, order, and direction to the management of the great affairs that World War II developed upon the United States. Here was a strong right arm in the Nation's hour of need, an arm that contributed to unity, to solidarity to winning the war.

The imagination and the force, the genius for innovation in a perilously changing world, are illustrated by Congressman PRIEST's seizure of the right legislative weapons with which to meet the cascading series of national dangers. For example, he not only supported the war President on foreign policy, but also gave his vote to the selective service bill, the fifty-dollar-pay for servicemen, the Federal vote for soldiers, price control, and the Government reorganization bill.

There is a vast body of further legislation that illustrates the courageous and independent temper of his mind and the wisdom which for the most part, many of us will feel, supported the soundness of his views. When I speak of the wisdom of his thinking I have in mind, among other decisions, his vote with the administration on the mutual defense assistance legislation, and his votes and support for the Korean aid act,

the Marshall plan extension, and the point 4 program. In a position of leadership, as I can well testify, he recognized the meaning and the weight of his responsibility.

PERCY PRIEST was a progressive and a humane legislator. As an example, it was he who guided the National Mental Health Act through Congress in 1946. Here was the first major, all-out, federally backed attack on one of the worst scourges—mental illness—afflicting mankind in our time.

Congressman PRIEST was majority whip of the House from 1949 to 1950. He could have continued in that post when his party regained control of Congress in 1953. But it was characteristic of him to decline reappointment on the ground that it would distract his attention from his duties as chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. This was the chairmanship he held at the time of his death. I recall also his judicial poise when in 1946 he served as chairman of the House Campaign Expenditures Committee investigating alleged violations of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

Here again principle, conviction, tolerance dominated the position he took. What mattered to him was the underlying law of the land and our philosophy of government and their equal application to all groups in our country. The New York Herald Tribune spoke of the Priest committee as frank and energetic. The inquiry sought information without bias or partisanship from such a divergent miscellany of factions as, for example, industry, labor, the Communist Party and the Ku Klux Klan. But, as the Herald Tribune editorial said, the investigation was, I repeat, both frank and energetic. PERCY PRIEST was like that. The current concentration of interest upon the Federal Corrupt Practices Act, the demand for sharper scrutiny, the drive for reform, certainly stem in large part from Congressman's PRIEST's crusade against what he called the act's loopholes and against what the committee reported were—I quote—"widespread violations."

But the considerable talents and energy of PERCY PRIEST were not absorbed merely with the exposure of wrong and the repair of legislative damage. As in the case of the National Mental Health Act, which I have already mentioned, he gave wholly of himself in putting through the National Science Foundation when he served as chairman of a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. This Foundation, as you know, is an independent Government agency designed to make surveys of scientific needs. Through grants and fellowships it concentrates research projects in appropriate fields. It had the firm support of President Truman and passed both Houses in 1950. A budget of \$15 million a year has since been authorized. I wish it were possible to estimate, as with a farm surplus or a figure in the budget, what inestimable results have already flowed from this federally financed attack on human suffering, on disease, and on death. Here again posterity will feel the benefit of the heart and the hand of

PERCY PRIEST's leadership working within the framework of a Government created to serve the people.

PERCY PRIEST was the definition incarnate of the good legislator. I think his careers proves that this is because he exemplified the complete American. He was the complete American in terms of our own time. His beginnings were humble but not impoverished and his superior education reflected the progress of Tennessee and our country. This country schoolteacher, this newspaperman, this politician and legislator, this leader, had a mind and a heart deeply anchored in religious principle. He was, as a person, the product of democracy. That means that from the very nature of his environment through his 56 years he was independent and free. He spoke his mind. He acted finally on his own decision. He was a leader by virtue of merit and accomplishment. All these qualities were inherent in his identity as an individual; as much a part of his nature as the mechanism of walking.

PERCY PRIEST was a great man. He was also a good man.

Those of us who had the honor and pleasure of knowing PERCY PRIEST will always treasure his memory.

To Mrs. Priest I extend my deep sympathy in her great loss and sorrow.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS].

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, one of the great privileges of serving in the Congress is being brought into association with men and women, from all walks of life and all sections of the country, who by their ideas, their ideals, and their conduct enrich your mind and heart for better living. Each in his own way leaves his impression upon the others, like "footprints on the sands of time."

To have known and to have worked with PERCY PRIEST has indeed enriched my life. As the Republican whip, he was for many years my counterpart for the other side of the aisle. On many occasions we vigorously opposed each other on issues. But always he was my friend, and I say that with pride beyond measure.

At no time have I been associated with any man with higher ideals. In everything he did, in everything he said, he was motivated solely by the highest principles. He was not only a man of ability, serving with distinction as his party whip and subsequently as chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. He was a man whose every word and every act expressed his deep love for his fellowmen and understanding of their individual problems, seeking always to be helpful.

PERCY PRIEST was an inspiration to me. He will always be. If I were to describe him in one sentence I would say he was the outstanding example of a Christian gentleman. He is no longer with us, but his influence upon us for Christian living will be ever upon us.

There is a phrase in an old hymn which begins: "Are you ready, said the Master?" I know no one who could more truthfully say, "I am ready" than my dear friend, PERCY PRIEST.

I extend my heartfelt sympathy to his wife and daughter. I share their loss more than any words can possibly express.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. EVINS].

Mr. EVINS. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of our late colleague and friend, Congressman J. PERCY PRIEST, Tennessee and the Nation have lost one of their most useful public officials and this House, one of our most beloved and devoted Members.

As one who has known PERCY PRIEST for many years—before he came to the Congress—and who has served with him here for the past several years, I have lost a warm, personal friend.

The life of PERCY PRIEST was one truly dedicated to the public interest.

During the recess of the Congress, it was my privilege to speak last fall at Nashville in Congressman PRIEST's district, at a time when Percy was hospitalized, and I am happy that I was able to pay a tribute to him among his constituents during his lifetime. Later, I visited with Percy at the Mid-State Baptist Hospital, in Nashville. He had been listening to the World Series baseball game and his condition, at the time, was considered much improved. His untimely passing therefore was certainly unexpected and a great shock to everyone.

As one of the members of the committee attending his services, I must say that I have never witnessed such an outpouring of friends and floral expressions of sympathy as was witnessed at Nashville on this occasion. The tributes to his lifework, and his many worthwhile services, poured out from a host of friends because Percy was a friend of all.

These eulogies pointed out to everyone what we, his colleagues, knew—that PERCY PRIEST was a man of outstanding ability, unusual industry, and possessed of a warm and friendly personality. He loved his fellow man.

Among the pages of newspaper tributes to his life and memory ran one note that was outstanding which characterized PERCY PRIEST—and that was—he was a Christian gentleman—this, I am sure, was as PERCY PRIEST would have liked it for he was a devout man who lived by the Golden Rule and was motivated only by the highest principles. He had a deep and abiding faith in the goodness of the Supreme Architect and Ruler of the Universe and he endeavored to walk daily in His footsteps. I know of no man who had a more conscientious regard for the feeling of his fellow Members or who manifested a higher devotion to duty as a Representative in Congress than did Representative PRIEST, of Tennessee.

His outstanding record in this body and his service to Tennessee and the Nation earned for him the respect and admiration of all who know him, and his loss will be felt for many years to come.

As a Member of Congress he served with the highest distinction as chairman of the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. His

achievements were many and remarkable. Perhaps no layman or legislator has devoted so much time and energy to the betterment of the Nation's health than did PERCY PRIEST during the time he served as chairman of this committee.

There are many laws on the statute books today for the improvement of the health and welfare of our citizens because of the sponsorship and the passage of legislation by Mr. PRIEST. The improvement of the health of the citizens of this Nation burned brightly in Congressman PRIEST's heart. He wore his mantle as chairman of his committee with respect and distinction.

As a leader who rose high in the councils of his party—the Democratic Party—he served as whip of the House for a number of years and, as always, devoted himself faithfully to the duties of his office. As assistant leader he rendered many personal kindnesses, favors, and services to his colleagues daily. His record in this post was exemplary indeed.

As has been pointed out, prior to his coming to Congress, he distinguished himself as a public-school teacher and as editor of one of the truly great newspapers of this Nation—the Nashville Tennessean. In his direction of this great journal, PERCY PRIEST utilized the wonderful human qualities which he later brought to us in the Congress. He was a friendly and kindly man who drew to him men from every walk of life—men who were duly impressed by his quiet and genial manner. There was nothing about him or his personality that was sham or imitation. Everything he did was characterized by a deep respect for his fellowman, which to him meant preserving as much liberty as possible for those whose lives we share.

I shall always remember PERCY PRIEST as a man of personal merit and rare individual charm whose sincere, Christian character served as a guiding light of inspiration. The memory of his deep principles and high resolutions will always be fresh in the minds of those who were privileged to serve with him in the Congress.

While we, his friends, are saddened by his passing, our sadness may be lightened by happy reflections of his achievements and accomplishments—they were many—accomplishments of trust and confidence kept, deeds of unselfish public service and consecrated devotion to high ideals and statesmanship.

PERCY PRIEST fought for a better America, never pausing to rest on past laurels. He was a leader among leaders and we can certainly say in all candor that our country is a better place in which to live because PERCY PRIEST lived and served so faithfully and so well.

With the poet we can say—

The finest tribute we can pay
Unto our beloved friend today
Is not a rose wreath, white and red
In memory of the blood he shed
It is to stand for principles as warriors true
To carry on the work he tried to do
It is to hold high the flag of freedom as did
he

To keep our country strong and free
That freedom's flag shall bear no smear or
stain
And free men wear no tyrant's chain.

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To his lovely wife, Mildred, and little daughter, Miss Harriett, and other members of his family I extend my most sincere sympathy in the great loss which they have sustained.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished former majority leader of the House, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, in remembering our departed colleagues there always seems to be a single trait that we recall above all others.

My memory of PERCY PRIEST will always be that he was one of the gentlest men I have ever known. With that gentleness of character went a kindness that I feel certain touched the lives of all who knew him.

I think PERCY PRIEST was a man incapable of bitterness or ill will toward any of his fellow men and I know of no Member who enjoyed more widespread affection among the membership than he.

We knew him as a public servant of unquestioned integrity, dedicated to his responsibilities.

PERCY PRIEST was a credit to the district he so ably represented in the House; a credit to the great State of Tennessee, and, may I say, a credit to the Congress of the United States.

It is not possible to fully assess the impact of his influence for good that marked the career of PERCY PRIEST in the Congress.

But all of us who knew him well, and worked with him through the years, have a conviction, I am sure, that we ourselves are the better men for having witnessed the nobility of his character.

The world can ill afford to lose men of his caliber; we will never have enough of such people among us.

With the many others who shall miss him so much, I join in expressing my deep sympathy to his family in their bereavement.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. ALBERT].

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, the life and service of PERCY PRIEST cannot be discussed without using superlatives. Even these are inadequate. In his personal life and in his public service he was in all respects outstanding.

Of all the men I have ever known in and out of Congress, I have never known any man who was more beloved by those who knew him than PERCY PRIEST. He had rare and abundant qualities which won the affection of all his fellow men.

He was good; he was kind; he was fair; he was just; he was gentle. In many respects he was the most thoughtful and considerate person I ever knew. He always gave the benefit of the doubt to the other fellow.

PERCY PRIEST was intelligent. He was one of the ablest Members of the House. With all his gentle qualities, he was a man of tremendous courage and unwavering devotion to public service.

PERCY PRIEST was a Christian gentleman. He was devoted both to his fellow man and his Creator. He was a man of deep religious convictions.

In my opinion, PERCY PRIEST was one of the great Congressmen of our genera-

tion. He preceded me as Democratic whip of the House, in which capacity he served with rare distinction. During the 84th Congress he was my constant adviser. I leaned upon him heavily. I shall miss his wise and generous counsel. I loved PERCY PRIEST. He was indeed my friend.

The great service which Percy performed in the field of public health and elsewhere, first as a member and later as chairman of the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, will remain a monument to him for generations to come.

PERCY lived the full life. Here, Mr. Speaker, was a great soul. Here was a noble man.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished former chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the present ranking minority Member, who attended Mr. PRIEST's funeral services with us in Nashville, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON].

Mr. WOLVERTON. Mr. Speaker, it is with a very real sense of inadequacy that I seek to express in words my regard for our departed colleague, the Honorable PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee, and the high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him.

During the time that he served in the Congress of the United States he labored faithfully and well. His interest in the welfare of the constituency he had the honor to represent was exemplary and outstanding. Interested though he was at all times in the welfare of the people of the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee, which he had been privileged to serve continuously from the time of his election, November 5, 1940, until his decease, yet, he also had a wider vision that enabled him to see and understand problems of national and international significance. At all times he brought to the solution of domestic and world problems a strong sense of obligation to promote the welfare of the people. He loved people. He was conscious of their needs and his responsibility to them.

The life that was lived by PERCY PRIEST has left an indelible impression upon all who had the privilege of association with him. This was made manifest not only by expressions of his colleagues in the Congress of the United States, but, was particularly manifest in large, tremendously large, number of citizens of Nashville, Tenn., his home city, at the time of the burial services in that city. The church was crowded to the doors, and the streets were lined with sorrowing constituents who were unable to gain admittance because of the crowded conditions. At the cemetery likewise great crowds were gathered to pay their last tribute to this great man who was loved by all who knew him. It has made a lasting impression upon me. The memory of this outpouring of sorrowing friends will ever remain vividly before me as an unmistakable sign of the deep and sincere regard in which PERCY PRIEST was held by those who had known him intimately in his private as well as his public life.

In an hour such as this, it is appropriate to pay tribute to him for the fine service he rendered in the Congress. It

was always characterized by a high degree of sincerity. In the work of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which he was chairman, time and again, in fact, continuously, he gave evidence by word and deed of his great interest in the human side of the question. This was particularly evident in the great interest he took in all matters pertaining to the health of our people. His contribution to every phase of the jurisdiction of the committee dealing with health problems will ever stand forth as a tribute to his interest in the welfare of his fellow man. There is much that could be said in this respect, and, also with respect to his interest in all the other important subjects that form the legislative jurisdiction of this great committee of the House, but, the brevity of time prevents our dealing with these as fully as their importance would justify.

In conclusion of my personal remarks, may I also pay tribute to PERCY PRIEST as a Christian gentleman. In every sense of the word he was truly a Christian gentleman. At all times, in every activity and contact of his life, he exhibited those attributes that enables the characterization—"Christian gentleman"—to be applied to him with truth and honesty. Never did he make outward display by spoken words of his deeply religious inner self, but, without words it was so real that it was ever manifest in his attitude toward his colleagues in the House and to his fellow man in general. I know of no higher tribute that can be paid to him at this time than to say PERCY PRIEST was a "Christian gentleman."

I extend to his good wife and the little daughter, both of whom he loved so greatly and both of whom loved him so dearly, and to the other members of his family, my deep and sincere sympathy. In their hour of bereavement it must be comforting to them to know that he left such a host of sorrowing friends, and, died in a faith that gives assurance of life everlasting.

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES PERCY PRIEST, Democrat, of Nashville; born at Carters Creek, Tenn., April 1, 1900, the son of Harriet Hastings and George Madison Priest; attended the public schools in Maury County, Tenn., and Central High School, Columbia, Tenn.; attended State Teachers College at Murfreesboro, Tenn., George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tenn., and the University of Tennessee at Knoxville; taught school in Tennessee from 1920 until May 1926; member of editorial staff of the Nashville Tennessean from May 1926 until September 1940; Baptist, a Mason, and a member of the Civitan Club, National Press Club, and Elks Club; Shriner; married Miss Mildred Webster Noland on February 14, 1947; one daughter, Harriet Frances; was elected November 5, 1940, to the 77th Congress; reelected to the 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, and 84th Congresses as Representative from the 5th District of Tennessee, and at the time of his decease was chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Extracts from the magazine *Current Biography*, September 1950 issue, gives an interesting summary of the legislative activities of J. PERCY PRIEST, as follows:

An analysis of Congressman PRIEST's voting record made by the Congressional Quarterly in 1945, showed that he had voted with the Roosevelt administration on about 85 percent

of the measures supporting the President in foreign policy, the selective service bill, \$50 pay for servicemen (1941), the rescind salary limit (1943), the Federal vote for soldiers (1944), price control, and the Government reorganization bill. He was among the "nays" on the Smith-Connally Act veto, on the override of the tax bill veto (1944), freezing of social security taxes, and on a permanent Un-American Activities Committee.

In 1940 PRIEST voted against abolishing OPA, against nondiscrimination (amendment to H. R. 3370) on school-lunch program, but supported Federal aid for the program, against the passage of the tidewater land bill over President Truman's veto, and shelving the atomic energy control bill. He was with the "yeas" on draft extension, the passage of the Case labor bill over the President's veto, the passage of the first price-control bill over the President's veto, full employment bill, housing subsidies, and the President's strike-control bill. In the 80th Congress the Tennessee, in circumstances of a Republican majority in Congress, swung his allegiance closer to his party's line, though he voted for the passage of the Taft-Hartley labor bill over the President's veto. After becoming Democratic whip in January 1940, PRIEST supported all major measures of Truman's Fair Deal program with the exception of the anti-poll bill and the repeal of the Taft-Hartley labor law. He voted with the administration on the mutual defense assistance legislation, the Korean Aid Act, the Marshall plan extension, and the point 4 program.

One of the first bills framed by the Tennessee proposed "mandatory civilian war service for draft-deferred men." In 1943 PRIEST authored one of several resolutions introduced in Congress for a constitutional amendment on treaty power. The Congressional Digest (October 1943) quoted him as saying it was "a paradoxical procedure wherein a majority of both Houses could begin a war but in which two-thirds of one body alone can officially end it. * * * If we can trust a body to declare war,"—argued PRIEST, "can we not with equal * * * wisdom * * * trust it to ratify a peace treaty?"

Guiding the National Mental Health Act through Congress in 1946, PRIEST shared credit with Senator Claude Pepper for its passing. Called an epochal measure by PM's Albert Deutsch, it provided for a nationwide attack on the problem of mental diseases, which previously had been handled on a State or local level. The measure authorized appropriations for a National Mental Health Institute (under the administration of the United States Public Health Service) to serve as a coordinating center for research on mental diseases. Among other provisions were Federal grants-in-aid for psychiatric research in universities, hospitals, and other institutions, and to help finance the training of psychiatrists and other personnel needed to treat mental diseases.

A supporter of the administration's program for Federal aid to education, Congressman PRIEST, a Baptist, in July 1949 coauthored with Representative JOHN W. MCCORMACK, a Catholic, a bill as a compromise to Representative GRAHAM A. BARDEN's bill providing Federal aid to States for schools, exclusive of parochial and private schools. It was hoped that the Priest-McCormack bill, which called for \$35 million a year from Federal funds to be spent on health aid to all schools—public, parochial, and private—would appease the opponents of the major program. The Washington Post, pointing out that it was not a substitute for the aid-to-education program, called it a health bill, since it would be concerned with school lunches and children's health rather than contribute directly to school systems.

In 1948 PRIEST was chairman of the House Campaign Expenditures Committee investigating alleged violations of the Federal Corrupt Practices Act. (Among those questioned

at public hearings in the investigations were labor and industry groups, the Communist Party, the Ku Klux Klan.) The committee, whose investigation was praised by the New York Herald Tribune as frank and energetic, reported widespread violations of the act, which PRIEST said was full of loopholes, and recommended it be either more vigorously enforced or repealed. Under PRIEST's chairmanship, this committee investigated also alleged violations of the election laws in 1946 during the Kansas City (Mo.) Democratic primary and in New York City's 18th Congressional District. As chairman of a subcommittee of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee—to which he was appointed in 1943—PRIEST handled the bill which proposed the establishment of a National Science Foundation, an independent Government agency designed to make surveys of scientific needs and, through grants and fellowships, concentrate research projects in appropriate fields. Proposed first in 1946—repeatedly urged upon Congress by President Truman—the bill, after many delays, was passed by both Houses in the spring of 1950, with security provisions inserted by the House to insure loyalty of all workers in the Foundation. Expenditure in 1951 for its establishment in that year was set at \$500,000, and a future budget of \$15 million per year was authorized.

In January 1949 the Congressman from Tennessee was designated House Democratic whip in the 81st Congress. Assessing the temper of this Democrat-controlled Congress which yet failed to enact many of the measures of President Truman's Fair Deal program, Craig Thompson, in a *Collier's* article—August 27, 1949—quoted PRIEST as saying: "This is the most independent-minded bunch of Representatives in my time. Lots of them are war veterans who can't be stampeded. They work hard, study the bills, and make up their own minds." The House Democratic whip suggested in the summer of 1950 that, because of world developments, Secretary of State Acheson and Secretary of Defense Johnson resign in the interest of national unity, a feeling opposed by President Truman.

As evidence of the high regard in which PERCY PRIEST was held by departments of Government with which he had contact as member and chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I present the following resolution adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission October 15, 1956:

At a general session of the Interstate Commerce Commission held at its office in Washington, D. C., on the 15th day of October, A. D. 1956—present, Anthony F. Aprala (Chairman), Commissioners Richard F. Mitchell, Owen Clarke, Howard G. Freas, Kenneth H. Tuggle, John H. Winchell, Everett Hutchinson, Rupert L. Murphy, Robert W. Minor, Laurence K. Walrath, Donald P. McPherson, Jr.—it was unanimously voted that the following resolution be entered upon the minutes of the Commission, and that suitable copies thereof be prepared and sent to Mrs. J. Percy Priest, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to members of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce:

"With profound regret and a deep sense of personal loss, we record the death of the Honorable J. PERCY PRIEST at Nashville, Tenn., on October 12, 1956. As chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, House of Representatives, Mr. PRIEST was in close touch with legislative matters affecting the Interstate Commerce Commission. We came to know him as a devoted public servant with a thorough knowledge and sympathetic understanding of our problems. Unfailing patience, fairness, and helpfulness characterized his every action. With

that rarest of virtues, humility, his friendliness and kindness won our warm affection and abiding regard.

"Part of his eminent record of achievement has been a notable contribution to transportation. We deplore his untimely death as a great loss, not only to the Interstate Commerce Commission but to the Nation."

Attest:

HAROLD D. MCCOY,
Secretary.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA of Minnesota. Mr. Speaker, it is emotionally disturbing to us who have been so closely associated with PERCY PRIEST to take part in these memorial services today.

Percy was elected to the 77th Congress and both of us were assigned in the 78th Congress to service on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. In the 84th Congress Percy became chairman of that great committee.

We were close personal friends, and no person I know was more kindly and thoughtful and courteous to everyone in the House than was PERCY PRIEST. I am personally grateful to him for the many acts of kindness he extended to me.

The last time I saw Percy he stopped to visit me at my home, where I had been confined by reason of illness. No one was more saddened by his death than I was.

It is seldom that it could be said of one who held a position of responsibility such as whip of his party organization or as chairman of a great committee that a person charged with such responsibilities would not incur some enmity under the two-party system, but I think it could be honestly and fairly said that Percy had no enemies. His kind and generous Christian spirit never permitted him to speak or deal other than upon the highest plane.

With the multitude of responsibilities which were his, he never overlooked the fact that his colleagues were human beings sharing also grave responsibilities.

He was devoted to his country, to his family and to his church. To his wife, and daughter Harriet Frances, I extend my deepest sympathy.

The Fifth District of Tennessee and Tennessee have lost an able and distinguished representative, the country has lost a loyal, patriotic son, and an able and effective legislator, and I have lost a very dear and good friend.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. BOGGS].

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I, too, join with my colleagues in paying a brief tribute to a great American. As my distinguished friend from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] said, I, too, had the experience of coming here with PERCY PRIEST some years ago. I could not agree more with his appraisal of the man, particularly his friendship and love for all of the Members of this body. I know that Percy had no enemies, because he devoted himself not only to the welfare of this great country of ours, but also to the welfare of his fellow man and the welfare of those who served with him here in the House.

He had many qualities. I think one that all of us will agree upon was that in every sense of the word he was a gentleman and he was genuine. There was not one particle of the demagog in PERCY PRIEST. He was genuine in his friendship; he was genuine in his convictions; he was genuine in his patriotism, his loyalty, and his Christianity.

I had the good fortune of having my office midway between the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee room and PERCY PRIEST's office on the third floor of the new House Office Building. Each day as he diligently went to his meetings and as diligently returned to his office, I would almost invariably have a visit with him. Believe me, Mr. Speaker, I miss those visits this year. I know that all of us who have had the rare good fortune of enjoying the warmth of his friendship, the pleasantness of his personality, the inspiration of his character share with his lovely wife and that beautiful child the great loss in the passing of PERCY PRIEST.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maine [Mr. HALE].

Mr. HALE. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which I have been a member for the past 10 years has sustained some cruel losses since the adjournment of the 84th Congress. Six of the ten senior members of our committee have been taken from us, two by death.

Last Thursday we spoke in this Chamber of the loss of Carl Hinshaw who was certainly one of the ablest, most experienced and valuable of our members. Today we speak of the chairman of our committee through the life of the 84th Congress, PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee, who died suddenly last October. Everybody on the committee was completely devoted to Percy. The committee could not have had a better chairman. He was active, zealous, tireless and most high-minded in the discharge of his responsibilities as a legislator and as a committee chairman.

PERCY PRIEST had a remarkable mind. He was not a lawyer and the legal profession suffered on that account. He had a remarkable power of concise and lucid statement, a power that would do credit to any lawyer. I well remember his expounding the natural-gas bill before the Committee on Rules. This was a complicated, technical, and highly controversial piece of legislation. Percy's statement on the bill was a model which might have inspired the envy of any committee chairman. I can remember hearing him on other bills before the Rules Committee. I never knew him to do a job that I thought was anything less than superlative. His work for public health legislation was a major contribution to the Nation's welfare. And I mention only one of the many fields of his legislative service. The Congress and the Nation suffer a heavy loss in the death of a man like PERCY PRIEST. His personal qualities could not have been more lovable. He was devoted to his friends. Though he was a loyal Democrat he never let partisanship enter into his personal relations, a fact which I

think will be acknowledged by everyone who served on the committee.

I extend to Mrs. Priest and his young daughter my utmost sympathy.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished successor of Mr. PRIEST, as chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS].

Mr. HARRIS. Mr. Speaker, it is with a sad and heavy heart that I join with my colleagues in an effort to express a sincere tribute and a deep feeling of our respect and esteem to the fine and outstanding Christian life and splendid character, a feeling toward his fellow man, the public service rendered to his people and his country, and the peace and understanding for the welfare of mankind, of our departed colleague and good friend, the Honorable PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee.

It was several hours after he slipped from this world into that external life beyond that I learned of his passing. I had been away for a couple of days and on arrival at my home that morning, I was greeted by my wife with the sad message, which grieved me beyond expression.

I do not suppose anyone was more closely identified and associated with Percy than I, outside of his own family and the Tennessee delegation. We came to Congress at the same time, 16 years ago. We had adjoining offices in the Old Building. We became good friends and neighbors.

We were assigned to the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at the same time, and sat side by side and worked together on the committee for 14 years. We worked together on other committees and during the time that he was Democratic whip, he called on me as one of his assistants.

For the last 2 years I served under him as chairman of our committee. We were together in many other ways, in social life, civic, and religious activities.

We were very close friends and I learned to love and respect Percy for what he was and what he did. I shall ever cherish his friendship.

And yet, even though he has passed on from us, we cannot think of him as dead. We think of him being here with us now:

It is just a change from partial into fuller life; a grand relief from this world's cares, eternal peace succeeding strife.

It is not for us to understand the mysteries of life, no more than we can explain the beautiful fragrance of the flower under the influence of sunshine and shower. There is no limit to the power of the Almighty.

When I think of Percy, I think of the living message, as given to us by one of the great prophets:

For as the heavens are higher than the earth, so are my ways higher than your ways, and my thoughts higher than your thoughts.

For as the rain cometh down and the snow from Heaven, and returneth not thither, but watereth the earth and maketh it bring forth and bud, that it may give seed to the sower, and bread to the eater.

So shall my word be that goeth forth out of my mouth: it shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I

please, and it shall prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.

For ye shall go out with joy, and be led forth with peace: the mountains and the hills shall break forth below you into singing, and all the trees of the field shall clap their hands.

PERCY PRIEST was a good man of deep conviction. He was steeped in the finest traditions of a truly great American. He possessed the same kind of philosophy and thoughts as contained in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, and even more so, the Holy Bible.

Percy was a man of abiding faith as well as a deep conviction. As I have observed him during all of these years, never has he retreated from what he believed was right and the best for his people and for his country. Never has he showed impatience or the lack of faith in his fellow man. He was always tolerant, humble, and patient, but deeply imbued with the ideals and principles which have made this country great. He was ever vigilant for the welfare of his country and of people.

PERCY PRIEST was truly a Christian man with deep religious ties. In all of his public service, in his everyday life, in his dealing with his fellow man, he demonstrated the true character of a man steeped in the Christian principles in the life of Christ and belief in his God.

Percy was devoted to his family. He was a man of deep family ties. I remember when he and Mildred were joined together for a beautiful home. He believed that the strength of America, of this great country of ours is in our home life, a Christian environment that instills in us character, faith, and confidence.

Many years ago I came to the conclusion that when I shall come to the end of what we call the journey of life, and I shall look back on those things that I cherish most, they will be the warm, personal friendships that I have made while traveling along this journey of life.

These were the words of our departed friend, PERCY PRIEST. So expressive of him and in the kind of a friend and public servant we had in him. He often quoted the Chambered Nautilus, by Oliver Wendell Holmes. He said it had been of inestimable inspiration to him in all the years since first he learned the lines in grammar school. He selected it for his contribution to the Congressional Anthology, and certainly would be most appropriate to quote here:

Thanks for the heavenly message brought by thee,

Child of the wandering sea,
Cast from her lap, forlorn.

From thy dead lips a clearer note is born
Than ever Triton blew from wreathed horn,
While on mine ear it rings,
Through the deep caves of thought I hear a
voice that sings:

Build thee more stately mansions, O my
soul,

As the swift seasons roll.

Leave thy low-vaulted past,

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,
Shut thee from heaven with a dome more
vast,

Till thou at length art free,

Leaving thine outgrown shell by life's un-
resting sea.

This Congress has lost one of its most sincere and valuable members. We have

lost a most devoted friend. Tennessee and our country have lost one of its most able and outstanding true public servants. As my other colleagues, I want to express my deepest sympathy to his beloved wife and daughter.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH.]

Mr. CHENOWETH. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to PERCY PRIEST. I was greatly shocked and saddened when I heard of his untimely passing. PERCY PRIEST and I came to the House together. I soon recognized his admirable qualities and formed a very high opinion of him. As the years went by I realized more and more that he was an outstanding Member of this body, and truly a great American. We formed a close personal friendship, and I always enjoyed a visit with him. I had the great pleasure of serving with him on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce for 2 years, and I know of the valuable contribution he made to the deliberations of that very important committee. I have never met a more delightful person, a finer Christian gentleman, in or out of the House of Representatives, than PERCY PRIEST. I know of no man who was more devoted and consecrated to his church. All of us are aware of the valuable contribution he made to the religious and spiritual life of Washington. He never failed to respond to calls made upon him, and I am sure at times at great personal sacrifice. I was indeed happy and proud to have PERCY PRIEST as a friend. I shall always retain happy memories of our association together, and my life has been enriched because I knew PERCY PRIEST. I extend my deep personal sympathy to his wife and the other members of his family.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER].

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. Speaker, it was with profound sorrow that I learned of the death of our beloved colleague, PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee.

For 16 years he had served in this body as the Representative from the Hermitage district of Tennessee. During his long and distinguished career, he had endeared himself to the Members of the House on both sides of the aisle.

As Democratic whip of the House he was most efficient in the performance of the arduous duties of that office and most helpful to all the Members.

As chairman of the important Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, he was fair and considerate. He was an experienced and wise legislator and a most effective and convincing speaker. He will long be missed by his colleagues. I do not believe any man ever served in the House who was more universally respected and loved.

Above all he was a grand Christian gentleman; a devoted husband and father.

He served his Nation, his State, and his district with great distinction, and his wise counsel will long be missed in this body.

My heartfelt sympathy goes out to his beloved wife and daughter and to his constituents whom he served so faithfully.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER].

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I, too, loved PERCY PRIEST. Everyone who knew him loved him. When I first became a Member of this body, 6 years ago, one of the very first who offered counsel and friendship to me, a member of the opposite party, was PERCY PRIEST. Many times thereafter over the 6 years I would cross the aisle and sit with Percy and discuss legislation and ask his views. And I am proud to say that on several occasions he crossed the aisle to the Republican side and asked my advice on certain pending legislation. To me, that was a high tribute.

Many times I rode with him back and forth to work. Many times we discussed problems that had nothing whatever to do with Tennessee.

I know PERCY PRIEST today is in heaven with his Creator. There can be no question about that. He was a devout Christian gentleman and a statesman of the highest order. This Chamber does not seem the same to me without PERCY PRIEST. It is hard for me to realize that he is not here.

I attended his funeral. There were thousands and thousands of people there at the cemetery on a cold day. They stood for hours, and apparently had been standing there for hours before we got there from downtown.

There are no words in the English language that can fully state what a great man PERCY PRIEST was. He was humble. He was sincere. He was just. He was tolerant. I am proud to say that I numbered him among my dear friends.

I extend my deepest sympathy to his widow and daughter and the other members of his family.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. MATTHEWS].

Mr. MATTHEWS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to associate myself with my colleagues who have talked so eloquently and so feelingly in the views they expressed about our beloved friend, Percy Priest. I am sorry that the new Members of Congress will not have the opportunity of meeting this great man.

Before I came to Congress I read a book by a great columnist in America, and among other things he said that the most popular man in Congress was PERCY PRIEST of Tennessee. It was not the kind that is gained easily, it was the kind of popularity that was deserved.

PERCY PRIEST, in my opinion, was a great statesman. He was a true liberal. Sometimes I wonder if we really understand what the word "liberal" means. If my understanding is correct, it goes back to the British Parliament when a liberal was conceived to be one who did that which was right, who was not concerned about the political expediency of the moment.

In my short time in Congress I know of no Member of this great body who tried more earnestly to do that which was right than did PERCY PRIEST. He was

a great statesman. He was a great father. He was a loving husband. I hesitate to mention this, because I do not want to be accused of professional piety, but I knew him best as a member of our prayer group that meets weekly in the Vandenberg Room over in the Senate. There are 30 to 40 of us that meet there every week. Sometimes we have 50 or 60. PERCY PRIEST was one of the most consecrated members of that little group.

I remember one of the fine talks that Percy made to that group, and this was the idea that he gave us. He said,

Quite frequently when I worry about my own problems I notice people who are passing me and I see by the expressions on their faces that their problems are much greater than mine, so I have tried to make it the rule of my life as I come to work each day to pray for the people that I pass.

So certainly a man like PERCY PRIEST will be missed by all of us. I join with my colleagues in expressing my deepest sympathy to his loved ones, and reiterate the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER], "I know that PERCY PRIEST is in Heaven with the Almighty God who created him."

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT].

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, the passing of few Members has drawn such deep and heartfelt tribute as the loss of our friend and colleague, PERCY PRIEST. He and I came to Congress together on the same day. It was my privilege to serve with him for some years on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Like all the rest of us, I had frequent opportunities to visit with him, to be warmed by his personality, to feel a little bit better after a chance meeting and to recognize the qualities of friendship, personality, character, and piety which the presence of PERCY PRIEST embodied for all of us.

The tributes here have touched on his capacity for friendship, on the fact that he had, peculiarly in a body where controversy is so rife, such a capacity for friendship that he was one of whom it could be said he had no enemies.

In his service to the Nation, in connection with the national health bills, the National Science Foundation, and the myriad other good, substantial, and important contributions of his mind and heart, his name and his works will live forever as a Member of Congress who accomplished much.

He loved his fellow man, he was loved by him, and above all, he was one of whom it could be said that he never knew a stranger.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished and beloved Speaker of the House, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RAYBURN].

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, I believe, with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BAKER], that it is almost impossible for me to think of the House of Representatives without thinking of PERCY PRIEST. I have heard a good many of these remarks here this afternoon, and I do not think I have ever heard in all of the talks I have heard about departed Members that there were more people who knew a man than those who knew

PERCY PRIEST, really knew him. His was a gentle soul, yet a great soul. I remember when we were in some trouble here about selecting a whip of the House of Representatives. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] and I sat down and went over the names of many people. When we came to the name of PERCY PRIEST we both said, "That is the man. He will do a man-sized job in a difficult position, and many times in a position that may irritate people, but he will do a great job. He will never offend anybody and nobody will dislike PERCY PRIEST because he comes and asks him to do something." I have said myself, and I have heard it echoed here this afternoon that I believe PERCY PRIEST was the best-loved man in the House of Representatives of all the 435 Members—and he deserved it because he had the elements in him of patriotism, love of mankind, and devotion to its destiny. He represented one of the most engaging communities that I have ever visited. Nashville is a beautiful, a lovely city, and the countryside around it is fertile. It grows good crops. It grows big trees—it grows big men. Every time I go to Nashville I go to the Hermitage. I see that firm, stout, strong home of the great Andrew Jackson. I see the great and strong trees that grow on its lawns and up and down the highways—strength, character—even in trees and in the countryside. That neighborhood never reared, never nurtured, or never gave to America a greater and a finer soul than that of PERCY PRIEST. I shall miss him because his friendship was an enriching treasure to everyone to whom he ever gave it. I shall, with his loved ones, miss him terribly and always.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, the late and beloved PERCY PRIEST possessed all of the qualities of a godly man. Unpretentious and self-effacing, PERCY PRIEST was a man of deep religious convictions. PERCY PRIEST lived his religion, and always walked with his God.

There is little that can be said about PERCY PRIEST that has not already been said, and certainly I am at a loss for words and phrases with which to express my feeling over his loss.

But, I would like to say this—and perhaps this expresses it better than anything else that I might say—PERCY PRIEST was the kind of man that I would like to have my sons grow up to be. I shall always cherish his memory.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. ROGERS].

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it is with deep sorrow that we are here today talking about a man who contributed so much to this Nation, and who would have meant so much in the future. All of us are sad that he is gone.

I do not think it would be possible to talk about this situation without realizing the fact that America has produced very few men equal to PERCY PRIEST. All human beings have shortcomings, and I am sure PERCY PRIEST had some shortcomings, but the good points of that man

so far overshadowed any bad points he may have had that they faded into such insignificance that I never noticed them.

The only thing that worried me about PERCY PRIEST was that he was so kind that I was afraid people were going to take advantage of him. It was my honor to serve on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce under him as chairman. I do not know of any man that I have ever taken such a liking to as I did PERCY PRIEST. Every move that he made confirmed that first decision.

I never had a family tree, but I have known that many of my ancestors came from that part of Tennessee that PERCY PRIEST came from. If I ever have a family tree developed, I shall pray to God that PERCY PRIEST turns up as one of my kinfolks. He is the kind of man I would like to be kin to.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, we all know of the great contributions that PERCY PRIEST made to our country through his labors here as an untiring worker in the House of Representatives for so long a time. All of us viewed him as one of the real statesmen that this body has contributed to the Nation. These tributes that have been paid this afternoon and many others that were silently or less formally voiced when we heard about his untimely death, are primarily because we all knew that he was, without pretense or self-righteousness a good man.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ROBERTS].

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, as has been said this afternoon, words are very feeble instruments to use in trying to express one's appreciation for the life of PERCY PRIEST. It is hard to add much to the beautiful tributes that have been paid him this afternoon; however I am grateful for the honor of joining my colleagues in expressing my heartfelt sympathy at this loss to his family, to his State and to this great Republic.

I knew PERCY PRIEST quite well, having served on the committee with him for the past six years. He was my chairman, not only of the full committee, but he was chairman of a subcommittee on which I think he preferred to serve, because he loved the work of the Subcommittee on Health and Science.

Monuments to his memory, lasting forever, are to be found in expanded health services, medical research, a national nurses' program, the Salk vaccine, mental health legislation, and generally in every field for the prevention of disease and for improving the health and welfare of the people of America.

I have seen him in many situations which, if handled by a man of less caliber, might not have resulted in the public good that his handling brought. I have always known him to be completely fair. He was a Democrat in every sense of the word, but he was fair to our colleagues on the other side. He was a man of extremely fine character. He was friendly and courteous. I do not think he ever saw anything bad in any person. He always looked for the good.

He will be missed as few men who have served in the House of Representatives.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from California [Mr. YOUNGER].

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Speaker, I want to add my own personal tribute on the life of PERCY PRIEST. I concur in all that has been said and am firm in the conviction that no one is more deserving of the fine tributes that have been paid to a friend this afternoon than was PERCY PRIEST. I am also convinced that no one in war or peace ever more truly gave his life in the service of his country than did PERCY PRIEST, and I just want to add that my own life is enriched by the fact that I had the pleasure of knowing him.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BOYKIN].

Mr. BOYKIN. Mr. Speaker, I did not get to hear all that Speaker SAM RAYBURN said, but I will read it all tomorrow, because I know how he loved PERCY PRIEST.

I met Percy down in Tennessee when we met our leaders there. He was just as busy as he could be and just working for everybody, and he just looked like he owned all of Tennessee and he wanted to be sure that all of us had the best of care.

He was one of the finest men I have ever known in all my life. I think it is the worst thing that ever happened to all of us here when he left us, but I think it was the best thing that ever happened to him, for I know he is up in Heaven, where we all hope to meet him someday.

I can see Percy down here in the well of the House singing When It's Springtime in the Rockies with SAM RAYBURN sitting up there waiting to dismiss us as we were ending the session. And then we gave Sam a big party down on the river on a boat, Bud Delano's boat. He is gone and he is up there with Percy now. And I will never forget the many, many songs Percy sang and led us in. I have a recording of it, and a copy of it has been sent to SAM RAYBURN so he can hear what he had to say about one of the greatest men in the world.

There never has been and never will be a finer man in the United States or anywhere else than PERCY PRIEST. Of course, we all are going to miss him, but we will all get a chance to see him again, because we are going to work and get a little closer together here, and we will see him up there where he has gone, and we will all be praying that he is right there and will be waiting for us.

And we just want to say, "God bless his loved ones he left behind." And God bless every one of you here. You have said so many wonderful things about our beloved friend, PERCY PRIEST, one of the greatest men I have ever known. He was a thoroughbred here, and I know he will be a thoroughbred there.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT].

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, it was 12 years ago this month, my first month here, that I first met PERCY PRIEST. As so many have done before and as so many did after, I went to him for assistance. He gave it freely and understand-

ingly. He was very helpful to me then, as he was on so many occasions afterward.

PERCY PRIEST's record as a legislator was outstanding. His contributions to his district, to his State, and to the Nation were many, and some were of a high order of importance. But, in my opinion, it was the other qualities which have been alluded to here this afternoon by other speakers which set PERCY PRIEST apart and which will cause his memory to live in the hearts of all of us who knew him. I refer to his great human qualities. He was a fine man. I admired him and I respected him. I considered him a friend.

All of us will deeply miss him. My sincerest sympathy goes to his widow and his daughter and all those close to him.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, on all occasions like this it is usual to use superlatives in paying tribute to a departed colleague. We are moved to say the very best when a person whom we have known and are close to is taken from us. But the thing that troubles me today is that there are no superlatives adequate to describe this truly fine man, PERCY PRIEST. Some words have lost part of their strength by use for men who were indeed good and able, but still of lesser stature than PERCY PRIEST. Even the superlatives fail us when we try to express what we who had the privilege of working with and knowing so godly a man felt toward him. As a legislator, he was capable, smart, able to grasp difficult situations and deal with them effectively. He had no superior in this House. When it came to his ability to include within the circle of his friends and loved ones every person of whatever rank or station or color or party, I think I have never known his equal.

He was a man of kindness and true nobility of character. Along with his steadfastness of purpose went an unflinching cheerfulness, even gaiety. He was strong, but always with gentleness. No one could talk with PERCY PRIEST, or even meet him casually, without feeling better. The flowers seemed to bloom more brightly and people smiled when Percy spoke to them as he went by.

His passing is, of course, a great loss to our country, as well as to his State and to his party. But to everyone who knew PERCY PRIEST it is, first of all, a personal loss—as if one of his own immediate loved ones had been taken.

The best tribute we can pay to his memory is not with halting words; it is to try, with our more limited capabilities, to emulate him. I think we can hear his Master saying to us, "Go and do thou likewise."

My very deepest sympathy goes to his wife and family.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. FLYNT. Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the distinguished Member from Tennessee [Mr. COOPER] for yielding to me so that I might add a few brief words

of tribute to the memory of Hon. J. PERCY PRIEST, late a Representative from the State of Tennessee.

It was a rather unique privilege and pleasure for me to be closely associated with PERCY PRIEST and to serve under him on the great House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of which he was chairman during the 84th Congress. When I first came to Congress in the very last days of the 83d Congress, PERCY PRIEST was one of the first Members of Congress from outside my own State of Georgia whom it was my pleasure and my privilege to meet. At that time it was reasonably certain he would assume the chairmanship of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce when the 84th Congress convened. In his office I expressed to him the hope that I might be selected to serve on his committee under his chairmanship. Fortunately for me, at least, I was selected to serve on that committee. I feel I received great and wonderful benefits from my service on that committee under that great Christian man, that great American, the late Representative from the Fifth District of the State of Tennessee.

He was the most generous man in his contacts with the younger Members of Congress that I have ever known. He was indeed a source of true inspiration to every one of us, young and old alike, who were privileged to serve with him and to call him our colleague. He truly exemplified in his daily life, and a noble life it was, the thought which prompted some unknown author to write these words:

I shall not pass this way again. Any good, therefore, that I can do, or any kindness that I may show to any human being, or any happiness that I may scatter along the road of life to my fellow men, let me do it now. Let me not defer it nor neglect it, let me not put it off until next year, next month, next week or even until tomorrow, for I shall not pass this way again.

I think that by his life and his example he made his community of Nashville, Davidson County, Tenn., his congressional district, and this body in which we served together a better place because of his having been a member of that community in which he lived and in this House of Representatives in which he served. Along with the gentleman from Tennessee and others gathered here this afternoon I journeyed to Nashville, Tenn., last fall to attend his funeral rites. I have never seen a more genuine feeling of sorrow and of respect and of love than was displayed in the capital city of Tennessee: People from all walks of life, people literally by the thousands, gathered to solemnly, respectfully, and reverently pay their respects to him whose soul had drifted to the world beyond. Everyone there was unanimous in their love and respect for him who had recently departed this life. Every one of us there, I think, took renewed hope and inspiration, indeed encouragement, for the life which remains to us here and for the eternity which is to follow in the hope that we might live our lives so as to command the respect and friendship of our fellow man as PERCY PRIEST did. I join with

the others who have preceded me this afternoon in extending my deepest and sincerest sympathies to Mrs. Priest and her little daughter.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BASS].

Mr. BASS of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, by way of preface to my own remarks, I would like to say that I have never heard more laudatory terms used about any man than I have for the hour and a half that I have been listening to my colleagues pay tribute to PERCY PRIEST. But, I do not believe that I have heard a single thing that did not come from the hearts of the people who have said them, and every one of them was true.

Mr. Speaker, the personal sadness and deep sense of deprivation which each Member of this body felt upon learning the sad news last fall of the passing of that great and humble servant, PERCY PRIEST, comes to us again today as we strive to put into words the tributes which we hold in our hearts.

I have known good men in my lifetime, Mr. Speaker, but I believe none more transcendently captured the essence of true goodness and Christian stewardship than PERCY PRIEST. It falls within the privilege of most of us to sometime perform an act of generosity or selfless service. The privilege seemed to come to PERCY PRIEST more often than to others of his fellow men—and I have wondered if that were not because PERCY PRIEST seemed to seek out in his quiet, gentle way means of making opportunities for service come to him. I believe that it was, Mr. Speaker, such was part of his life of devoted Christian service—looking for the opportunities to serve and seeking out ways in which he could perform a helpful task.

We memorialize the great and powerful in marble. Such as PERCY PRIEST can only be enshrined in hearts.

JAMES PERCY PRIEST was born in the small community of Carter's Creek, in Maury County, in the Sixth Congressional District, which I am privileged to represent. He also lived in the small community of Theta, in Maury County, where I lived and was privileged to know him first some 25 years ago. Although I was young at the time, I learned to love PERCY PRIEST because of his complete goodness and his unselfish attitude toward his fellow. At that early time of his life his unswerving devotion to high Christian principles was already apparent to those who knew him. This lasting and growing characteristic of Percy was a thing that made people refer to him as one of God's chosen people.

He was educated in the public schools of Maury County and, later, aided by his own determined efforts, attended Tennessee State Teachers College, at Murfreesboro, and Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville, and the University of Tennessee, at Knoxville.

Six of his early years, following the completion of his education, were spent in the schoolrooms of his native State. His departure from the schoolroom, where he was a true teacher of the youth of his State, was a great loss, but it was a distinguished gain for the high profession of journalism when his path

led to the hurly-burly of the city room of the Nashville Tennessean.

And while the Nation profited richly when his fellow citizens of Davidson County, Tenn., urged upon him the higher service as a Member of Congress it was journalism's loss when he laid down his pen and came to Washington.

PERCY PRIEST's service in the Nation's Capital is well known, and a repetition here would add no luster to his record. I can only say from a heart that would emulate him if it could that he served his constituency, his party, his Nation, and his God with able devotion and with a dedication which, we all recognize, contributed in great measure to the decline of his never robust health.

We loved PERCY PRIEST, we revered him, and I think we may say we envied the quiet confidence and containment which his Christian conscience and his noble spirit gave him.

This son of Tennessee has left behind him the deep respect and affection of many, many friends—many of whom he knew personally but vast thousands of whom were his friends only through admiration of his devoted service and Christian character. He was a worthy son of Tennessee and a worthy son of our Nation—the humble, Christian strength and fortitude of our pioneer fathers found a noble and worthy son in JAMES PERCY PRIEST, whom we mourn.

God's Kingdom is a richer place with PERCY PRIEST there.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BEAMER].

Mr. BEAMER. Mr. Speaker, as a Member of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee for 6 years, I not only knew but respected J. PERCY PRIEST. As a chairman, he was one of the fairest and most generous men that I ever knew. On our committee, there did not seem to be a political division under his leadership. Rather, there seemed to be a desire to consider legislation on its merit and on its value to the community at large.

His Christian leadership was an inspiration to those who knew him and it also won the respect of his friends.

A long time ago, Shakespeare referred to life in the following words:

Out, out, brief candle. Life is but a walking shadow, a poor player that struts and frets his hour upon the stage and then is heard no more. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

The life of PERCY PRIEST proved the fallacy of the statement of the Bard of Avon. His life was one of peace and offering. It has brought memories which are shared by his colleagues and all who knew him.

I join his many friends who today express sympathy to his family, and pay tribute to a noble character.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. MORRIS].

Mr. MORRIS. Mr. Speaker, I agree wholeheartedly with all of the wonderful tributes that have been paid to our late colleague, J. PERCY PRIEST.

I wish to say that when I came here as a freshman Member of the House the beloved PERCY PRIEST helped me per-

sonally in so many, many ways. He was so rich in experience then and he was so kindly disposed that I always enjoyed asking him for help because I knew that he gave it from a contrite and humble heart and always with a desire and a disposition to help me personally and all others with whom he came in contact.

In addition to his great, outstanding and distinguished service here as a Member of this Congress and as a servant of our Nation, I wish in these few words, in this very brief statement, to point out one thing in particular that I believe has not up to this point been emphasized.

PERCY PRIEST loved to sing, as much as any person I ever knew in my life. He had a most remarkable tenor voice. His singing has been mentioned but I want to emphasize it for just a very few moments, and I shall conclude.

It was my honor, my privilege, and my great pleasure to appear with Percy Priest, the gentleman from Arkansas, Oren Harris, and the gentleman from Texas, Frank Wilson, a former Member of this House, on several occasions, two of which as I recall, were on Ted Mack's program in New York, as a public service for the blood bank and two here in Washington for similar purposes. We appeared as a quartet from this body. I want to say to you distinguished colleagues who are here today that with that wonderful voice and personality of his it was one of the most pleasurable moments of my life to see him in rare good tune on those occasions.

I have seen him doing much hard drudgery work here in Congress, and keeping a song in his heart and on his lips even then; but at the end of the day when the labors of the day had been finished and he was able to relax just a little bit and enjoy harmonizing with the rest of us, I believe I have never seen a happier man in my life.

May God rest his soul as a great Christian gentleman and as one who has enriched the lives of all of us and of this great Nation.

This little jingle I give because Percy liked it very much, and to my mind it fits Percy as well as any person I have ever known in my life.

If a bit of sunshine hits you,
After passing of the cloud,
If a fit of laughter gets you
And your spine is feeling proud;
Don't forget to up and fling it
At some soul who's feeling blue,
For the minute that you fling it,
It's a boomerang to you.

That is why, in my judgment, Percy had a song in his heart and on his lips always, because he continually was flinging sunshine on others, and it rebounded back on him.

I extend to his wife and family my most sincere sympathy.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. ANDREWS].

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, one of the first Members I met when I came to Congress in 1944 was PERCY PRIEST. I never served with a finer man than he. He was my friend and I enjoyed his friendship through the years.

PERCY PRIEST possessed what I consider are the essential qualifications of a good

public servant. First and foremost, he was honest; second, he was able; third, he had courage, and above all he was sincere.

I shall miss him, and I extend to his lovely wife my heartfelt sympathy.

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, PERCY PRIEST was a great American and his memory will linger long in the Halls of Congress. There was not a contemptible thought in his whole makeup but he was always sincere and honest in what he thought and did. His sense of humor and his ideas of companionship were gentle but lasting and he had many friends among those he associated with. In addition he was a man of ability with a deep sense of loyalty to the highest ideals of public service.

Such a character makes life a better place for all of us. It drives away doubts and cynicism, it inspires with a new zeal for service and it strengthens and renews our faith. The times we live in demand men with the principles that PERCY PRIEST had and while he will be sorely missed he has left us the example by which we may attain the true and the good.

My sincere sympathies go out to his family and loved ones and may they be comforted by the loving thoughts and prayers of his many friends.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I returned to Washington with a saddened heart at the thought that our distinguished and beloved colleague, PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee, would not be here to greet us as he used to do so faithfully at the beginning of a new session.

Mr. Speaker, I came to this Chamber for the first time on January 3, 1949. One of the very first to greet me and to offer me his assistance and help was our late friend and colleague, PERCY PRIEST. From that day onward, I regarded him as a friend in the truest sense of the word.

Until the advent of the 84th Congress, when he assumed the chairmanship of one of the great committees of this House, Percy served as whip on our side of the aisle. I worked closely with him in this respect since the leadership on our side appointed me as regional whip for the Rocky Mountain States. In his dealings with his colleagues, Percy was always most courteous, considerate, and helpful.

The State of Tennessee—indeed the Nation—has lost a great public servant—a true champion of the people's interests. He led and participated in many a legislative battle to obtain congressional approval of legislation that would enhance the health and welfare of our people.

Mr. Speaker, those of us who had the privilege and the opportunity to have known him and to have worked with him are better for it and we shall always remember and cherish such memories. To his family, to his district, and to the people of his home State of Tennessee, I wish to offer my heartfelt sympathy in their and our great loss.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, PERCY PRIEST has been called to his heavenly reward.

He served in this House for close to 16 years, and so he became a part of our

own lives and our own experience. Although he has gone, he lives on in our fond memories of him.

Teacher, newspaperman, Congressman.

Devoted to his State and to his country.

His conscientious dedication to his duties earned the respect of all his colleagues. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee will miss its able chairman.

Our regard for him which we put off saying during his busy days among us we now express in tribute to the memory of him, and for the consolidation of those loved ones who survive him.

We who enjoyed working with him were impressed with the quality of his mind and character. And his many kindnesses to ourselves and to others.

The memory of good men comforts us with the faith that death is not an end but a beginning. As we recall PERCY PRIEST when he was active among us we know that he has just gone on ahead and that someday we will meet him again.

Meanwhile, we mourn this separation from our friend. And, in eulogizing his personal worth and his distinguished services to the Nation, we keep him close to our hearts.

May God grant him eternal peace and happiness.

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Speaker, I want to share with my colleagues in the House of Representatives this moment in which honor is being paid to the memory of the late PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee.

Many fine and beautiful things have been said here today about our departed colleague. It would be difficult to exaggerate the virtues of PERCY PRIEST. He was fair, clean, wholesome, a Christian gentleman, truly one of God's noblemen to the marrow of his bones. We do ourselves honor when we pay tribute to the memory of our departed friend.

Mr. LONG. Mr. Speaker, I am sure every Member of this House of Representatives feels as I do—a very keen personal loss in the passing of PERCY PRIEST. There have been few to surpass him in ability, energy, devotion to duty, and his many contributions to his constituency, his State, our Nation, and the Congresses in which he so ably served since he was first elected in 1940 to the 77th Congress.

As an able and effective Representative of his district, he was respected and admired by all who knew him; as Democratic whip for many years, PERCY PRIEST performed outstanding service; as chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, PERCY PRIEST did a wonderful job which we all recognize as outstanding in its accomplishment.

PERCY PRIEST's life was a full and generous one, marked with success all along the way. One of the greatest tributes I can say is that he will be sincerely missed by all who knew him. I extend my deepest sympathy to his wife and family.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I join with my colleagues in the House in deep regret in the passing of our colleague, PERCY PRIEST, of Tennessee.

He served his fellow citizens as a teacher, as an editor, and as a Member of this House for 16 years.

Those who served with him will recall his ability as Democratic whip and as chairman of the important Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

I served with him at one time on a special investigating committee of this House. I have always valued his friendship.

I know that his many friends on both sides of the aisle join in deepest sympathy to his family and those close to him.

Mr. DURHAM. Mr. Speaker, JAMES PERCY PRIEST ranked among the best. A model of dignity and propriety, he set an example for all the Members of this body to emulate. Always courteous, kindly, and cooperative, he made one proud to be an associate of his. He was a loyal man to all his friends and associates and to his own profession in the field of journalism.

PERCY PRIEST has left us, but he left a memorial to himself and to Christianity here in the Capitol of the United States. He was a prime mover in, and probably contributed more than any other individual to the opening of the Prayer Room in order that the Christian influence, which he so well exemplified, could continue to grow. He believed deeply and sincerely that no nation of people can survive without spiritual motivation. His religion he lived from day to day. It is my fervent prayer that rising among us and coming to us here in these halls there may be many more men of the type, character, and ability of PERCY PRIEST.

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join with my colleagues in paying tribute to the memory of the former chairman of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the late Representative PERCY PRIEST.

It has been my privilege to serve with Mr. PRIEST since my election to the House of Representatives. He was an outstanding legislator, and a capable representative of his district and his State.

As the chairman of an important standing committee of the House, Mr. PRIEST had earned the respect and admiration of his colleagues. His judicious bearing, his wide experience, and his gentlemanly conduct served as a splendid example to his younger colleagues.

Chairman PRIEST will be missed in these halls, and I am certain that he will be missed even more by the people of the Fifth District of the State of Tennessee, who selected him for 16 years to represent them in the Congress of the United States.

I want to express my deep sympathy to his widow and his family. May they derive some consolation from the thought that we all share in their deep loss.

Mr. DOYLE. Mr. Speaker, all these 10 years that it was my privilege and exceeding honor to be a Member of this House with Hon. PERCY PRIEST, the late distinguished Representative from Tennessee, he was always most considerate and generous with his counsel solicited

by me; he was always square as a box on all of his dealings with me and I recognized him as a living, daily illustration of what a man could attain to as he daily sought to live a Christian life and, of course, we all knew Percy made no bones about the fact he did so endeavor to live. I concur in each and every word of praise and appreciation that has been made about him on this floor by all of you colleagues who have preceded me. I especially appreciated the appraisal of him by our distinguished Speaker, Hon. SAM RAYBURN. It is crystal clear to me, growing out of 10 years of service with him, and now that he has been so untimely removed from our midst, that his life, and such lives as his, not only benefit those of us who have the pleasure of associating day by day, but leave an indelible print upon us after they pass on which makes us better men and truer representatives of our American way of life as a result of their having served on this earth. This is what PERCY PRIEST's life will be sure to do for me. Mrs. Doyle and I extend our understanding sympathy to his widow and daughter and those of his immediate family.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida. Mr. Speaker, our country is stronger and better because PERCY PRIEST served it so well in Congress. His State and congressional district were helped immeasurably by his efforts. But his passing is felt by all of us not simply because of his great deeds but also because we each lost a close personal friend. The gift of friendship is a wonderful one and no one here ever blessed more of his fellows with it than PERCY PRIEST. He was an inspiration to all of us to do our very best at all times, because he set us a perfect example.

Mr. DAGUE. Mr. Speaker, it seems that this Chamber, and indeed this historic edifice, has not been the same since the word came that our beloved colleague, PERCY PRIEST, had been called to eternal rest.

Shortly after coming to Congress I developed a close friendship for Percy, and the high regard engendered by his heartwarming personality quickly earned for him a place in my affections and esteem which has not been matched among my many valued friends in this body. PERCY PRIEST is one of the few men I have encountered who acted out his profession of service to his fellow men and who, by his daily example, taught us the practicality of the Golden Rule. Like all of those who watched Percy during floor debate or who marveled at his restraint and forbearance during that period when he fulfilled the arduous duties of majority whip, I can only say that here was a man who believed in brotherhood and who lived by his deepest convictions.

I wish that I were as sure of a place beyond the horizon as I am of that which I am persuaded the Master has reserved for this sweet and lovable friend. May an all-wise providence extend to his loved ones the strength and courage they will need so sorely as they face a future made dark by his untimely passing.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, I had many special ties with our departed friend and colleague, J. PERCY PRIEST.

As has so well been said this afternoon, PERCY PRIEST was able, sincere, understanding, religious, diligent, dependable, and true. He was a leader, and yet he had the quality of making one feel that he went along as a companion rather than as being led.

When I came to the 81st Congress, PERCY PRIEST was one of the first people with whom I became acquainted. I early became his fast friend, and he mine. Throughout our 8 years of service together in the United States House of Representatives, there was never a time when I did not feel that I could consult with PERCY PRIEST as a friend.

PERCY PRIEST was a fine party leader. He was one of the great Democratic whips. He possessed the ability to reconcile conflicts in the field of the non-essentials, yet he was broad gaged enough to recognize and respect differences of viewpoint in matters of great import. I do not think I ever saw a man with a greater or more healthy respect for an opposing viewpoint than that possessed by PERCY PRIEST.

PERCY PRIEST and I often talked about my native county of Franklin in northwest Alabama. We talked about the beauty of the city of Russellville, Ala. He knew many people there, because Russellville was the home of his devoted wife, Mildred Noland Priest.

Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to describe the value to free people of having men like PERCY PRIEST with the ability to iron out the complexities of congressional action by personality, by persuasion, by a deep sense of what is right, and by the respect and the affection which they command from their fellows. These great qualities which PERCY PRIEST had in abundance will be sorely missed by all Members. They will be missed by all the people of our Nation.

As I contemplate the life of PERCY PRIEST, I feel the challenge of it.

Let us do our work as well,
Both the unseen and the seen;
Make the house where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire, and clean.

—Longfellow.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Speaker, for some 10 years I had the privilege of having an office across the hall from that of PERCY PRIEST.

There is a quiet eloquence in a congressional office. Somehow the very character of the Member whose name is on the door is reflected in the demeanor, the industry, the cheerfulness, the loyalty, and that inscrutable quality we sometimes call spirit of his staff. This subtle and quiet eloquence lived in and radiated from the office of PERCY PRIEST.

His devotion to his district, to the House of Representatives, and to the Nation—as all have so well attested—leave to his widow and to his family a legacy beyond price.

Mr. LOSER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to include in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a resolution adopted by the Tennessee Nurses' Association expressing sympathy and condolence to the family of the late Congressman J. PERCY PRIEST and re-

questing that the resolution be made a part of the RECORD:

TRIBUTE TO MR. PRIEST

RESOLUTION

The members of the Tennessee Nurses' Association, now in convention assembled, wish to pay tribute to the late Hon. J. PERCY PRIEST, Congressman from the Fifth District of the State of Tennessee and chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and Welfare of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

In his death the nursing profession throughout the entire country has lost a sympathetic and understanding friend whose knowledge of the health needs of the American people was profound.

His untiring efforts in behalf of health and welfare legislation most recently culminated in passage of Public Law 911, which especially enables nurses to increase their contribution to the health of the Nation.

VIOLET M. CROOK, R. N.,

President, Tennessee Nurses' Association.
CHATTANOOGA, TENN., October 18, 1956.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to include in the RECORD a resolution adopted by the Democratic Women's Club of Davidson County expressing sympathy and condolence to the family of the late Congressman J. PERCY PRIEST, and requesting that the resolution be made a part of the RECORD.

Whereas the untimely death of Congressman J. PERCY PRIEST shocked and grieved not only the people of his constituency, the Fifth Congressional District of Tennessee, but the Nation as a whole; and

Whereas Congressman PRIEST has served the people of his district and the Nation for a decade and a half as a conscientious, loyal, and dedicated Democratic Party leader; and

Whereas Congressman PRIEST's devotion to duty and service was manifested by his continuous and close interest in the welfare of the people of his district; and

Whereas this devotion and interest was manifested by his sponsoring legislation for the health and welfare of the people not only of his district but for the Nation as a whole; and

Whereas Congressman PRIEST numbered many outstanding achievements among his accomplishments such as House whip, chairman of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, and numerous service committees: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic Women's Club of Davidson County go on record in expressing their sympathy and condolences to the family of Congressman PRIEST; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Member of Congress from this congressional district requesting that it be made a part of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD when appropriate memorial services are held for Congressman PRIEST in the Congress.

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the House of Representatives will not seem the same without the genial, gentle PERCY PRIEST among us.

His untimely passing is a great loss to all of us and to his State and the Nation.

I enjoyed his friendship and association very much and especially his jovial attitude and his vigorous leadership in the singing parties we always have on the day of adjournment.

I have never seen anyone who enjoyed singing and leading a chorus more than PERCY PRIEST.

He was a man of great spiritual vigor also. He believed in Christianity and practiced it.

He was a fine legislator and had the courage of his convictions.

My sincere sympathy and condolence goes to his wife and family.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I wish to join my colleagues in paying tribute to PERCY PRIEST. I was greatly shocked and saddened when I heard of his untimely passing last October.

No one was more kindly and thoughtful and courteous than PERCY PRIEST. I have had the privilege of working with him for many years as my nursing bills were considered by his committee and subcommittee, and always he was very helpful and considerate, giving his time and patience unstintingly to the examination and study of the many facets of the problem of the adequate care of our sick. The Health Amendments Act of 1956—Public Law 911—is on the statute books today largely because of his love of people, his consciousness of their needs and his responsibility to them. The people of the Fifth District of Tennessee at all times claimed his special interest and he had been privileged to serve them continuously for 16 years. But he also had a wider vision, a vision that enabled him to see and understand national and international problems.

Devoted to his country, to his family, and to his church, he was in every sense a Christian gentleman. I recall how we all enjoyed Percy's singing and his rare capacity to start everyone else singing. It was my privilege to play the accompaniment for the quartet of which Percy was a member, here in the House for several memorial services. We who had the pleasure of knowing this warm, friendly man miss him very much. To his lovely wife and little daughter we extend our deepest sympathy.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with deep appreciation to the beautiful tributes to our friend. The admiration and affection which the Members entertained for PERCY PRIEST knew no bounds. He was indeed one of the wisest and best ever to serve in these halls. The news of his death brought great personal sorrow to me. For my country I mourned the loss of his statesmanship, for myself the loss of a loved friend and trusted counselor. Anything that I might say, Mr. Speaker, in tribute to his legislative service would be repetitious. I can only attempt a sincere expression of my grief and an intention to retain in the recesses of memory the splendid example that he constantly set for us.

Undergirding his leadership was an outstanding spiritual philosophy—eloquently described by those who have spoken. It was exhibited without ostentation or display. He was one of the most modest men I ever knew. He exemplified so well the lines of Van Dyke which I heard him apply to a departed colleague that I wish to conclude with the words which Percy himself quoted:

Four things a man must learn to do,
If he would keep his purpose true;
To think without confusion clearly,
To act from honest motives purely,
To love his fellow man sincerely,
To trust in God and heaven securely.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. DEMPSEY (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) on Wednesday next for 1 hour.

Mr. WOLVERTON (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) on Wednesday next for 1 hour.

Mr. KEATING asked and was given permission to have the special order assigned to him for today transferred to Wednesday of this week following special orders heretofore entered.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to extend remarks in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, or to revise and extend remarks, was granted to:

Mr. ZELENKO (at the request of Mr. SISK).

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York and to include a tribute to a former distinguished Member of the House of Representatives.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. McDONOUGH in two instances and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. SCRIVNER and to include a table of figures.

Mr. BOSCH (at the request of Mr. THOMSON of Wyoming), and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BLATNIK (at the request of Mr. ALBERT) and include extraneous matter.

Mr. DINGELL (at the request of Mr. ALBERT)

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Wednesday, January 16, 1957, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

292. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting proposed supplemental appropriations and other authorizations for the fiscal year 1957, and for other purposes, in the amount of \$383,067,500, for various agencies (H. Doc. No. 48); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

293. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a report on the Department of the Army aviation personnel above the rank of major and listing such personnel by rank and age group, with the average monthly flight pay for the period July 1 through December 31, 1956, pursuant to the First Supplemental Surplus Appropriation Rescission Act, 1946 (60 Stat. 20; 37 U. S. C. 118a-1); to the Committee on Armed Services.

294. A letter from the Administrator, Small Business Administration, transmitting a proposed amendment to section 204 of the Small Business Act of 1953 (Public Law 163, 83d Cong.), as amended, to increase the legislative limitation on business loans outstand-

ing from \$150 million to \$215 million; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

295. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "A bill to provide for the issuance of checks and continuation of accounts when there is a vacancy in the office of the disbursing officer for the Post Office Department, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Government Operations.

296. A letter from the President, Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to the act approved June 11, 1878 (20 Stat. 108); to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

297. A letter from the Chairman, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report listing the names and salaries of all employees and officers of the National Labor Relations Board for the year ending June 30, 1956; a list of cases heard during the period July 1, 1955, to June 30, 1956, and a summary of the Agency's obligations and expenditures for the fiscal year 1956, pursuant to section 3 (c) of the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

298. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on saline water conversion for the year 1956, pursuant to Public Law 448, 82d Congress; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

299. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report of revolving credit fund transactions for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956, pursuant to section 10 of the Indian Reorganization Act of June 18, 1934 (48 Stat. 984, 986; 25 U. S. C. 470); to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

300. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill to provide permanent authority for the Postmaster General to establish postal stations at camps, posts, or stations of the Armed Forces, and at defense or other strategic installations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

301. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill relating to contracts for the conduct of contract postal stations, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

302. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill to revise the law relating to the dispatch of mail from post offices, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

303. A letter from the Acting Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill to further amend section 14 of the act of March 3, 1879, as amended, to permit publications printed in imitation of typewriting to be accepted as second-class matter, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

304. A letter from the Deputy Postmaster General, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill to provide for amounts contributed by the Post Office Department to the civil service retirement and disability fund to be considered as costs of providing postal service for the purpose of establishing postal rates, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

305. A letter from the Acting Director, Administrative Office of the United States Courts, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation entitled "a bill to establish uniform qualifications for jurors in the Federal courts"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MOSS:

H. R. 2767. A bill to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. DAWSON of Illinois:

H. R. 2768. A bill to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. R. 2769. A bill to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records; to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. ADAIR:

H. R. 2770. A bill to provide that no application shall be required for the payment of statutory awards for certain conditions which, prior to August 1, 1952, have been determined by the Veterans' Administration to be service connected; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ALBERT:

H. R. 2771. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to include grazing land in the soil-bank program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois:

H. R. 2772. A bill to create a distinguished decoration to be known as the Washington Order of Merit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. R. 2773. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to extend the period of time, during which naturalized citizens of the United States may reside in certain foreign countries without losing their nationality; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2774. A bill to establish in the Bureau of Customs the United States Customs Port Patrol and the United States Customs Border Patrol in order to improve the enforcement of the antismuggling laws; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2775. A bill to place in the classified (competitive) civil service the position of deputy United States marshal; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BAILEY:

H. R. 2776. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2777. A bill to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between ports in southeastern Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in southeastern Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

H. R. 2778. A bill to provide for the appointment of one additional district judge for the third division of the District of Alaska, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BASS of Tennessee:

H. R. 2779. A bill to include the fees for issuing money orders as a part of the gross postal receipts of post offices; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. R. 2780. A bill to provide for improved methods of stating budget estimates and estimates for deficiency and supplemental

appropriations; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H. R. 2781. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to enlarge existing water-supply facilities for the San Diego, Calif., area in order to insure the existence of an adequate water supply for naval installations and defense production plants in such area," approved October 11, 1951; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BENTLEY:

H. R. 2782. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer who sells or exchanges an automobile in connection with the acquisition of another automobile to deduct an amount equal to 25 percent of the depreciation which he has sustained on the automobile so sold or exchanged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2783. A bill to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the free importation of amorphous graphite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 2784. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to donate to Indians certain federally owned personal property no longer required by the Department of the Interior or other Federal agencies; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2785. A bill to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of South Dakota for National Guard purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2786. A bill to amend the act of August 5, 1947, to grant to owners of property adjacent to lands to be leased by the Secretary of the Army for agricultural or grazing purposes, certain rights with respect to the leasing of such lands; to the Committee on Armed Services.

H. R. 2787. A bill to alleviate and adjust the heirship problem involved in Indian trust or restricted allotments, promote the economic use of Indian lands, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2788. A bill to provide direct aid to States and Territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BYRNE of Illinois:

H. R. 2789. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CHAMBERLAIN:

H. R. 2790. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow an individual to deduct, for income-tax purposes, the expenses incurred by him for transportation to and from work; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COLLIER:

H. R. 2791. A bill to authorize the State of Illinois and the Metropolitan Sanitary District of Greater Chicago, under the direction of the Secretary of the Army, to test, on a 3-year basis, the effect of increasing the diversion of water from Lake Michigan into the Illinois Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. CRETELLA:

H. R. 2792. A bill to provide for the appointment of two district judges for the district of Connecticut; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Iowa:

H. R. 2793. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the States to make refunds of the Federal tax on gasoline in cases where such gasoline is used on a

farm for farming purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM of Nebraska:

H. R. 2794. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall investigate and report to the Congress as to the advisability of establishing Fort Atkinson, Nebr., as a national monument; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS of Georgia:

H. R. 2795. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income-tax exemption for the taxpayer if he or his spouse has lost (or lost the use of) an arm or a leg; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DEMPSEY:

H. R. 2796. A bill to amend title II of the Housing Amendments of 1955 (relating to public facility loans) to authorize additional financial assistance in connection with public projects made necessary by certain activities related to the national defense; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DOYLE:

H. R. 2797. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of a military department to furnish stevedoring and terminal services and facilities to commercial steamship companies, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. ENGLE:

H. R. 2798. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Auburn unit, American River division, Central Valley project, California, under Federal reclamation laws; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FENTON:

H. R. 2799. A bill to increase annuities payable to certain annuitants from the civil-service retirement and disability fund, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2800. A bill to establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 2801. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit a taxpayer who sells or exchanges an automobile in connection with the acquisition of another automobile to deduct an amount equal to 25 percent of the depreciation which he has sustained on the automobile so sold or exchanged; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN:

H. R. 2802. A bill to establish a program of financial assistance to students in higher education, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. GUBSER:

H. R. 2803. A bill to establish a system for the classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. R. 2804. A bill to establish a system for the classification and compensation of scientific and professional positions in the Federal Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. HALEY:

H. R. 2805. A bill to provide that the highway running from Tampa, Fla., to Miami, Fla., shall be a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2806. A bill to provide for national cemeteries in the county of De Soto, State of Florida; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY:

H. R. 2807. A bill to amend the act of June 21, 1950, relating to the appointment of

boards of medical officers; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. R. 2808. A bill to amend section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 2809. A bill to amend the Natural Gas Act to authorize the Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural-gas companies; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOFFMAN:

H. R. 2810. A bill to amend section 161 of the Revised Statutes with respect to the authority of Federal officers and agencies to withhold information and limit the availability of records to the Committee on Government Operations.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. R. 2811. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Columbia Basin Project Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HUDDLESTON:

H. R. 2812. A bill to provide authority for the reassignment of officers of the naval service restricted in the performance of duty to an unrestricted duty status, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 2813. A bill to establish in the Executive Office of the President a National Freedom Board which shall direct the activities of the United States in promoting the cause of freedom; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 2814. A bill providing that the Secretary of the Army shall loan a Bailey bridge to Lawrence, Mass.; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. LANHAM:

H. R. 2815. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified conditions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LONG:

H. R. 2816. A bill to provide for the conveyance of Esler Field, Louisiana, to the parish of Rapides in the State of Louisiana, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MCINTIRE:

H. R. 2817. A bill to provide a preliminary examination and survey of Stave Island, Maine, in the interest of navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2818. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt homeworkers in rural areas from the minimum-wage and maximum-hours provisions of that act in certain cases; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. MACK of Washington:

H. R. 2819. A bill to grant an additional income-tax exemption to a taxpayer supporting a dependent who is blind or otherwise permanently and totally disabled; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2820. A bill to amend section 12 of the act approved February 22, 1889 (25 Stat. 676), relating to the admission into the Union of the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington, by providing for the use of public lands granted to the States therein for the purpose of constructing, reconstructing, repair, renovation, or other permanent improvement of public buildings at the capital of said States; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MASON:

H. R. 2821. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establish-

ing import quotas under specified conditions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 2822. A bill to repeal certain provisions of title 10, United States Code, relating to professional examinations for promotion of medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Army and Air Force; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. R. 2823. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2824. A bill to provide for the distribution of the land and assets of certain Indian rancherias and reservations in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H. R. 2825. A bill to increase the rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in the field service of the Post Office Department; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2826. A bill to establish a plan and appropriate procedures for the promotion of employees of the Government on the basis of merit; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2827. A bill to provide for increases in annuities of annuitants under the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 2828. A bill to provide for the establishment of the Cape Cod Canal National Park, in the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 2829. A bill to amend the Classification Act of 1949 with respect to the exclusion of crafts, trades, and labor positions therefrom; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2830. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to place a maximum limitation on the 3-percent tax on the transportation of property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2831. A bill to amend the act of October 14, 1940, so as to permit the off-site sale of Lanham Act housing projects under certain conditions; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PERKINS:

H. R. 2832. A bill to increase from \$600 to \$800 the personal income-tax exemptions of a taxpayer (including the exemption for a spouse, the exemption for the dependent, and the additional exemption for old age or blindness); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 2833. A bill to amend the act of May 17, 1910, with respect to the composition and activities of the Commission of Fine Arts; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 2834. A bill to amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to remove a limitation on grants for construction of treatment works; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 2835. A bill to provide means of further securing and protecting the civil rights of persons within the jurisdiction of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SEELY-BROWN:

H. R. 2836. A bill to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States by establishing import quotas under specified condi-

tions and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 2837. A bill to authorize the preservation of the United States ship *Olympia*, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SISK:

H. R. 2838. A bill to provide for the distribution of the land and assets of certain Indian rancherias and reservations in California, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2839. A bill to provide that the Secretary of the Army shall purchase certain oil paintings of Nez Percé Indian leaders for display at the site of the Chief Joseph Dam in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. R. 2840. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. VAN PELT:

H. R. 2841. A bill to provide for the disposal of federally owned property of the upper Fox River, Wis., and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2842. A bill to amend the Tariff Act by including tanning-material extracts on the duty-free list; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON:

H. R. 2843. A bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to provide for the transfer of commissioned officers between the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marine Corps; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. VURSELL:

H. R. 2844. A bill creating the City of St. Francisville Bridge Commission; defining the authority, power, and duties of said commission; and authorizing the commission and its successors and assigns to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Wabash River at or near St. Francisville, Ill., and Knox County, Ind.; to purchase and operate a ferry at such location; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. WESTLAND:

H. R. 2845. A bill to amend the public-assistance provisions of the Social Security Act to permit the inclusion, in computing Federal payments to a State under the applicable State plan, of the cost of certain services provided by an agency other than the State agency administering such plan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of New York:

H. R. 2846. A bill to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 2847. A bill to amend section 303 of the Career Compensation Act of 1949 to provide that allowances may be paid thereunder for the transportation of dependents in connection with a permanent change of station whether or not a change of residence is involved; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WILSON of Indiana:

H. R. 2848. A bill to prevent discrimination against fiscal year taxpayers with respect to depletion allowance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. YATES:

H. R. 2849. A bill to prohibit the introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into interstate commerce of switch-blade knives, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZELENKO:

H. R. 2850. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide increased deductions for employers who employ individuals who are 45 years of age or over; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ABERNETHY (by request):

H. R. 2851. A bill to amend the act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. R. 2852. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Air Force to acquire certain real property in the vicinity of Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, S. Dak.; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 2853. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOSCH:

H. R. 2854. A bill to amend section 601 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to require the Civil Aeronautics Board to issue certain regulations concerning air traffic at La Guardia and New York International (Idlewild) Airports in the State of New York and Newark Airport in the State of New Jersey; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2855. A bill to amend section 902 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, so that the penalties provided therein will apply to violations of civil aeronautics safety regulations; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H. R. 2856. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to prohibit jet-propelled aircraft from using airports located in densely populated areas; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROYHILL:

H. R. 2857. A bill to amend the act for the retirement of public school teachers in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. R. 2858. A bill to amend section 165 of the Revised Statutes to eliminate a provision thereof which operates to discriminate against women in connection with appointments to Government positions; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2859. A bill to exempt from taxation certain property of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, Inc., in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DIXON:

H. R. 2860. A bill to establish a national grazing reserve by providing assistance to livestock producers who carry out certain range conserving practices on privately owned grazing lands or on grazing lands under jurisdiction of the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2861. A bill to authorize the sale for feeding purposes of limited quantities of wheat of less desirable milling quality; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2862. A bill to further amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all the wheat crop is fed or used for seed on the farm, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FASCELL:

H. R. 2863. A bill to provide that the highway running from Tampa, Fla., through Bradenton, Fla., Punta Gorda, Fla., Fort Myers, Fla., Naples, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to Homestead, Fla., shall be a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. FERNOS-ISERN:

H. R. 2864. A bill to establish a money credit for certain property of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico brought into the Federal service in 1940; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FINO:

H. R. 2865. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to provide that full benefits thereunder, when based upon the attainment of retirement age, will be payable to men at age 60 and to women at age 55; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. GREEN of Oregon:

H. R. 2866. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon, and for related purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 2867. A bill to repeal the tax on the transportation of persons and property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2868. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide an additional income-tax exemption for each individual (the taxpayer, his spouse, and each child who is a dependent) who is a student and has attained the age of 16; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOLFIELD:

H. R. 2869. A bill to amend the Immigration and Nationality Act with respect to certain aliens born in Mexico; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE:

H. R. 2870. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the construction of a dam on the Potomac River; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. JENNINGS:

H. R. 2871. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to include grazing land in the soil-bank program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 2872. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to permit wheat and corn producers outside the commercial areas to participate in the acreage reserve; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KARSTEN:

H. R. 2873. A bill officially designating the first earth satellite; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 2874. A bill authorizing the construction of a project for improvement of Port Townsend Harbor, Wash., for navigation; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2875. A bill to amend certain provisions of the Columbia Basin Project Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MATTHEWS:

H. R. 2876. A bill to provide for a survey of feasibility for water conservation in the Etonia Creek and Rice Creek Basin and vicinity; to the Committee on Public Works.

H. R. 2877. A bill to amend the Soil Bank Act so as to make acreage removed from production by quota programs eligible for the acreage reserve; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 2878. A bill to amend section 6 of the act of August 24, 1912, as amended, with respect to the recognition of organizations of postal and Federal employees; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

H. R. 2879. A bill to amend section 213 (52 Stat. 1067, as amended by 53 Stat. 1266) of title 29 of the United States Code, the same being a section of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, so as to eliminate the exemption of small telephone exchanges from the overtime and minimum-wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards

Act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 2880. A bill to require the use of humane methods in the slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 2881. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase from \$1 to \$1.25 the minimum hourly wage prescribed by section 6 (a) (1) of that act; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. R. 2882. A bill to provide that the highway running from Tampa, Fla., through Bradenton, Fla., Punta Gorda, Fla., Fort Myers, Fla., Naples, Fla., and Miami, Fla., to Homestead, Fla., shall be a part of the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways, to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts (by request):

H. R. 2883. A bill to define service as a member of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps as active military service under certain conditions; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROOSEVELT:

H. R. 2884. A bill—

DECLARATION OF PURPOSE AND POLICY

To reaffirm the national public policy and the purpose of Congress in the laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "antitrust" laws, which among other things prohibit price discrimination; to aid in intelligent, fair, and effective administration and enforcement thereof; and to strengthen the Robinson-Patman Anti-Price Discrimination Act and the protection which it affords to independent business, the Congress hereby reaffirms that the purpose of the antitrust laws in prohibiting price discriminations is to secure equality of opportunity to all persons to compete in trade or business and to preserve competition where it exists, to restore it where it is destroyed, and to permit it to spring up in new fields; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUTHERFORD:

H. R. 2885. A bill to provide that in determining the amount of retired pay, retirement pay, or retainer pay payable to any enlisted man, all service shall be counted which would have been counted for the same purpose if he were a commissioned officer; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 2886. A bill to provide direct aid to States and Territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H. R. 2887. A bill to provide direct aid to States and Territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2888. A bill to provide direct aid to States and Territories for public schoolroom construction; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 2889. A bill to provide direct aid to States and Territories for public schoolroom construction; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. SCUDDER:

H. R. 2890. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal the tax on the transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 2891. A bill to establish a National Monetary and Financial Commission; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TEAGUE of California:

H. R. 2892. A bill to repeal the cabaret tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2893. A bill relating to the income-tax basis, in the hands of a surviving spouse, of certain property previously held as community property; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UDALL:

H. R. 2894. A bill to provide domestic and community sanitation facilities and services for Indians, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 2895. A bill to modify the basis upon which the Veterans' Administration benefit awards to women as widows may be made; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SCHWENGEL:

H. R. 3005. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit the States to make refunds of the Federal tax on gasoline in cases where such gasoline is used on a farm for farming purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. J. Res. 152. Joint resolution to promote the economic development of the general area of the Middle East and to promote the peace and security of that area; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ANFUSO:

H. J. Res. 153. Joint resolution to establish December 15 of every year as Bill of Rights Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY:

H. J. Res. 154. Joint resolution to establish the second Friday in October of every year as Indian Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. J. Res. 155. Joint resolution designating the Saturday before Palm Sunday in each year as Crippled Children's Day; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HYDE (by request):

H. J. Res. 156. Joint resolution to provide for the recognition of the services of the civilian officials and employees, citizens of the United States, engaged in and about the construction of the Panama Canal; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LONG:

H. J. Res. 157. Joint resolution placing certain individuals who served in the Armed Forces of the United States in the Moro Province, including Mindanao, and in the islands of Leyte and Samar after July 4, 1902, and their survivors, in the same status as those who served in the Armed Forces during the Philippine Insurrection and their survivors; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. ROGERS of Texas:

H. J. Res. 158. Joint resolution to provide that Thanksgiving Day shall be the last Thursday of November in each year; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. J. Res. 159. Joint resolution to provide direct aid to States and Territories for educational purposes only; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SELDEN:

H. J. Res. 160. Joint resolution to create a commission to study and make recommendations for the security of American foreign investments and the prevention of claims against the United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ULLMAN:

H. J. Res. 161. Joint resolution to direct the Secretary of the Interior to determine the best means of eliminating the hazards within the city of Klamath Falls, Oreg., caused by a canal under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ZABLOCKI:

H. Con. Res. 63. Concurrent resolution to express the sense of Congress on major policy

objectives in the general area of the Middle East; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURLISON:

H. Con. Res. 64. Concurrent resolution expressing the sense of the Congress with respect to the admission of certain Hungarian and other refugees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNETT of Florida:

H. Con. Res. 65. Concurrent resolution providing for the drafting of legislation for combat pay and recognizing the importance of the frontline fighting forces; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. JUDD:

H. Con. Res. 66. Concurrent resolution establishing a Joint Committee on Intelligence Matters; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. Con. Res. 67. Concurrent resolution to establish a Joint Committee on Central Intelligence; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mrs. CHURCH:

H. Res. 98. Resolution expressing the condolences of the House of Representatives to the Serbian people on the death of Bishop Nicholas; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HARRIS:

H. Res. 99. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain matters within its jurisdiction; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RAY:

H. Res. 100. Resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate governmental contributions to the spread of communism; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS:

H. Res. 101. Resolution to authorize the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to investigate and study the causes of the large increase in traffic accidents in the United States during recent years; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROGERS of Florida:

H. Res. 102. Resolution to amend the rules of the House of Representatives, so as to permit two or more Members to introduce jointly any public bill, memorial, or resolution; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR:

H. R. 2896. A bill for the relief of Anastacio de Vega; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALLEN of Illinois:

H. R. 2897. A bill for the relief of Margherita Alongi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AYRES:

H. R. 2898. A bill for the relief of Juana Sanchez de Lopez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2899. A bill for the relief of Alexandra Lazarides; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2900. A bill for the relief of Sally Ann Zweifel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT:

H. R. 2901. A bill for the relief of Ralph H. Weeks; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOGGS:

H. R. 2902. A bill for the relief of Harry Alexander; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BREEDING:

H. R. 2903. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Elfriede Martha Hedwig Bruce; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWN of Georgia:

H. R. 2904. A bill for the relief of the Knox Corp. of Thompson, Ga.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BYRD:

H. R. 2905. A bill for the relief of Chieko Shinohara; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK:

H. R. 2906. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Filippina Huber; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUDERT:

H. R. 2907. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Georgia S. Politis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2908. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Marina Frolov; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 2909. A bill for the relief of Louisa Der Hacobian Bost; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2910. A bill for the relief of Ching-Sheng Shen and Lee-Ming Chow Shen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FARBERSTEIN:

H. R. 2911. A bill for the relief of Chow Liang Ting-Wei; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2912. A bill for the relief of Maria Crocitto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2913. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Inga; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2914. A bill for the relief of Francesco Di Lorenzo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2915. A bill for the relief of Dina Handlarski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2916. A bill for the relief of Rajendra Paul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2917. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Faraci; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2918. A bill for the relief of Antonetta Fede Garretto; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2919. A bill for the relief of Maria Rodriguez Gomez Garcia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2920. A bill for the relief of Khanbaba Fatoullah; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2921. A bill for the relief of Letterio Versace; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2922. A bill for the relief of Pavol Jozef Olas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2923. A bill for the relief of Girolamo Badalante; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2924. A bill for the relief of Illuminato Achacoso; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2925. A bill for the relief of Jose M. Fernandez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2926. A bill for the relief of Giacomo Tremul; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2927. A bill for the relief of Ng Hing; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2928. A bill for the relief of Harry and Sadie Wonteller; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2929. A bill for the relief of Stephanina Hnatiw and Maria Hnatiw; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2930. A bill for the relief of Beniamino Rocco Giordano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2931. A bill for the relief of Michele Pepi; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2932. A bill for the relief of Amabile Vella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2933. A bill for the relief of Philip Lee, also known as Lee Yat Hua, and Joan Lee, also known as Faung-jean Lee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERNOS-ISERN:

H. R. 2934. A bill for the relief of Tomas Clemente Gonzales; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2935. A bill for the relief of Apolonia Quiles Quetglas; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2936. A bill for the relief of Emiko Umedo Alonso-Virella; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAYS of Arkansas:

H. R. 2937. A bill for the relief of Clarence L. Harris; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2938. A bill for the relief of Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HERLONG:

H. R. 2939. A bill for the relief of Finn Bache; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HESELTON:

H. R. 2940. A bill for the relief of Rosa Mazzolini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 2941. A bill for the relief of Rafael Portugal-Cabrera; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2942. A bill for the relief of Vartuhi Parseplan de Carpenter (also known as Rosa Carpenter); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2943. A bill for the relief of Victoria Medina-Vasillas vda de Viramontes, also known as Estela Medina; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2944. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Rosa Ayala de Ortiz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2945. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eloisa Valdez-Rizo de Cervantez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2946. A bill for the relief of Hideo Konya; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2947. A bill for the relief of Jose Vargas-Mercado; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOLMES:

H. R. 2948. A bill for the relief of Arnold Franz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2949. A bill for the relief of Jessie Blake; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JACKSON:

H. R. 2950. A bill for the relief of Lt. Col. Emery A. Cook; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2951. A bill for the relief of Walter E. Durham; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2952. A bill for the relief of Mario Angelini and Mrs. Anna Maria Sodani Angelini; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2953. A bill for the relief of Eric Forsyth Burtis; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2954. A bill for the relief of Mabel Dorothy Hoffman (or Clarke); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McDONOUGH:

H. R. 2955. A bill for the relief of Hiroichi Hamasaki and Shizu Hamasaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. METCALF:

H. R. 2956. A bill for the relief of Fethi Hepcakici; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER of California:

H. R. 2957. A bill for the relief of Felix Zepeda Zarate; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2958. A bill for the relief of Lorenzo Ramirez-Jimenez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2959. A bill for the relief of Miguel Segundo-Estrada; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MORRISON:

H. R. 2960. A bill for the relief of Josefina V. Guerrero; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOSS:

H. R. 2961. A bill for the relief of Mukhtar Mohammed; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MULTER:

H. R. 2962. A bill for the relief of Sarina Goldman Tawil; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NICHOLSON:

H. R. 2963. A bill for the relief of Edwin L. Lincoln, widow of W. Irving Lincoln; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATMAN:

H. R. 2964. A bill to confer jurisdiction on the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Jefferson Division, to hear, determine, and render judgment on certain claims of George W. Edwards, Jr., against the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PELLY:

H. R. 2965. A bill for the relief of Bror Henrik Johansson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2966. A bill for the relief of Harry F. Lindall; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PHILBIN (by request):

H. R. 2967. A bill for the relief of Gray Television & Research, Inc., of Boston, Mass.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RAY:

H. R. 2968. A bill for the relief of Giovanni Castelli, Mrs. Francesca M. Castelli, and Angelo Castelli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2969. A bill for the relief of Bernhard Elmers; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIEHLMAN:

H. R. 2970. A bill for the relief of Donato Severino Spensleri; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REUSS:

H. R. 2971. A bill for the relief of Scott-Carl Koepke; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2972. A bill for the relief of Mary Derzay and Anton Derzay; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBESON of Virginia:

H. R. 2973. A bill for the relief of the estate of William V. Stepp, Jr.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROGERS of Colorado:

H. R. 2974. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Pete Haberkorn and Charles J. Haberkorn; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHENCK:

H. R. 2975. A bill for the relief of Carmen Munoz Orozco; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCRIVNER:

H. R. 2976. A bill for the relief of Zdenka Snelzer; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHELLEY:

H. R. 2977. A bill for the relief of Francisco Pena Angulano; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD:

H. R. 2978. A bill for the relief of Maria Rosa Largioli; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California:

H. R. 2979. A bill for the relief of Mary Hummel; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Kansas:

H. R. 2980. A bill for the relief of Ryoichi Izawa; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALLE:

H. R. 2981. A bill for the relief of Lino Aguilon Reyes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TELLER:

H. R. 2982. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Paula Lantos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TOLLEFSON:

H. R. 2983. A bill for the relief of Miguel Barrenechea; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2984. A bill for the relief of Pero Corak; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2985. A bill for the relief of Alton B. York; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2986. A bill for the relief of Choong Hi Kim; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. VORYS:

H. R. 2987. A bill for the relief of Agatha Eccleson; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WAINWRIGHT:

H. R. 2988. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Barbara Gluck Reuger; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WHARTON:

H. R. 2989. A bill for the relief of Cemal Guler; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WRIGHT:

H. R. 2990. A bill for the relief of William N. Scocos; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of California:

H. R. 2991. A bill for the relief of Francisco Carapia Gaytin; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2992. A bill for the relief of Maria del Socorro Garcia Ballesteros; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2993. A bill for the relief of Armando Dumas Guillen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2994. A bill for the relief of Jang Ngoon Tom, also known as Doon Wee Tom; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2995. A bill for the relief of Desmond Bryan Boylan; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2996. A bill for the relief of Yuen Q. Low; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2997. A bill for the relief of Tsuruchi and Hatsu Shibata; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2998. A bill for the relief of Ermenia Pisotti; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 2999. A bill for the relief of Maria del Carmen Toro de Hess; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3000. A bill for the relief of Nicholas Sandoval-Flores; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3001. A bill for the relief of Manuel Santana; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3002. A bill for the relief of Carl C. Petersen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3003. A bill for the relief of Raul Banuelos-Felix; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 3004. A bill for the relief of Ismael Carrillo-Robles; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

36. By the SPEAKER: Petition of Lorena Ballard and others, Winnsboro, Tex., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to stabilizing the broiler industry on a permanent basis; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

37. Also, petition of M. S. Dickey and others, Sunland, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting a statement as to how much money from the United States Treasury has been paid or loaned to Britain and France during the past 11 years, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

38. Also, petition of Florence M. Baird and others, Sunland, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting a statement as to how much money from the United States Treasury has been paid or loaned to Britain and France during the past 11 years, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

39. Also, petition of Myrtle D. Peasley and others, Tujunga, Calif., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to requesting a statement as to how much money from the United States Treasury has been paid or loaned to Britain and France during the past 11 years, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Subcommittee on Housing of House Banking and Currency Committee

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, I urge a favorable vote by the House on the extension of the Subcommittee on Housing of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Having been a member of this committee during the 84th Congress, I believe the committee can render a very valuable service by investigating all facets of the complex housing problems in the United States.

The pertinent investigations and studies of the committee include the following:

First, mortgage credit. Mortgage credit in the United States is in a state of near crisis. Although the full committee plans to give short-term relief to the FNMA secondary market immediately, a full and complete study on mortgage credit is essential in order that recommendations for necessary legislative relief may be presented to the full committee. Among the subjects to be considered are the use of the national service life insurance fund, possible large-scale use of the FNMA special-assistance program to support FHA and GI loans, and the advisability of liberalizing FHA downpayments to take over in place of the GI-loan program when it expires in 1958.

Other important areas which will need special study are the use of pension funds to supplement the availability of mortgage credit; and the desirability of extending the voluntary home mortgage credit program.

Second, other important areas of study:

(a) Community facilities: The development of a community facilities program to help municipalities and builders finance facilities vital to new subdivisions, such as sewer and water installations.

(b) Housing for the elderly: Further study and exploration of a program which will more effectively meet the requirements for the development of adequate housing for the elderly.

(c) Military housing: The progress and development of military housing under title VIII of the National Housing Act, including the interest rate question, and the need for more FNMA special assistance funds, and a thorough review of the Wherry acquisition program enacted in the 2d session of the 84th Congress.

(d) Slum clearance and urban renewal: Continue a study on the implementation of this program, particularly in the area involving FHA insured mort-

gage programs. Study should also be made of the high cost of land acquisition in site clearance operations.

(e) Farm housing: A thorough study to develop an effective program which will enable farm families to acquire housing on a comparable basis with the programs available to urban families.

Ninetieth Birthday Anniversary of Dr. Francis E. Townsend

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, January 13, Dr. Francis Townsend, the man who for many years has been espousing the cause of the Nation's older and needy folks, celebrated his 90th birthday. I know I need not remind any Member of this Congress of the hard, persistent fight carried on by Dr. Townsend throughout the years in behalf of the betterment of his fellow man. His has been a true crusade, and one which, I feel certain, will someday bear the fruits of victory.

When Dr. Townsend first started forming groups throughout the Nation to carry on the fight for his Townsend plan many considered him a mere dreamer. The Social Security System, which was as much an answer to the Townsend plan in an effort to head it off than anything else, was even being called a "cruel hoax" by some. Today social security is universally accepted on both sides of the aisle and many of the improvements made in the System, especially during the past few years, are very much like the original suggestions made by Dr. Townsend many years ago. He has seen a shift, however gradual, toward his philosophy. I know that on this, his 90th birthday, he is still working toward the day when his dream of a truly adequate, universal pension program will become a reality.

His work, and that of the many Townsend plan clubs throughout the country is more important today than ever before. The longer life spans and better health of the population has resulted in an ever greater responsibility on society and the Government than at any time in our history. The problems of the aged can no longer be ignored. They must be faced, and faced squarely. Dr. Townsend and his followers have done just that for many years. He has done more than any other single individual to help the Nation's older and needy citizens by calling attention to their problems and organizing the older people themselves to work in their own behalf. I have worked closely with Dr. Townsend on many occasions. He is an inspiration to all who come in contact

with him. He does not look back—only forward to those new horizons we all dream of, that day when poverty and insecurity will be gone from the land and all people will be able to enjoy the marvels of this 20th century. I know that my colleagues here in the House as well as millions of folks throughout the country join me in wishing happy birthday to a grand gentleman—Dr. Francis Townsend.

Aid to Education—Simply and Directly

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ERRETT P. SCRIVNER

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. SCRIVNER. Mr. Speaker, aid to education is a local and State responsibility, a responsibility, I am sure, the States would shoulder if they were financially more able to do so.

Despite the fact that every State in the Union is far more nearly solvent than Uncle Sam, these States are "strapped" financially because of the huge amount of locally generated wealth syphoned off by Federal income taxes. There are few, if any, new sources of revenue to be tapped by the States.

The classroom and education situation is not a temporary problem. It is permanent and will continue to grow as our population grows through births and immigration.

Permanent problems need permanent solutions.

As a permanent, simple, direct solution, I have introduced legislation applicable to education and school construction. These bills are H. R. 2886, H. R. 2887, H. R. 2888, H. R. 2889, and House Joint Resolution 159.

My proposal, simply stated, provides that the collector of internal revenue in each State or Territory, shall remit, each quarter, for educational—or school construction—purpose, to the State treasurer, a sum equal to 1 percent of the personal and corporate income tax collected during that quarter—or as an alternative, but less direct, an appropriation of that amount.

Mr. Speaker, my proposal eliminates all possibility of Federal control, would call for no new Federal employees, and eliminates all elements of "share the wealth."

In substance, it merely leaves the dollars where they were earned to be used for educational purposes, or school construction, just as State funds are used, just as the people themselves, through their elected State representatives decree.

Mr. Speaker, careful analysis proves that Federal aid is a myth. It really is taking money earned in one State and

spending it in another State, quite often for things the latter State should do for itself if it is to accept State responsibility while seeking State rights.

Comparison of my proposal to the Kelley bill of the 84th Congress brings out quite startling facts, as shown by the following table of figures:

Scrivner plan—Aid to education

States	1955 Kelley bill States will pay in—	1955 Kelley bill States will get back—	Income and cor- porate tax col- lections fiscal 1956	Retained by States under Scrivner plan
Alabama	\$2,172,000	\$8,968,658	\$428,121,000	\$4,281,100
Arizona	928,000	2,537,686	174,547,000	1,745,470
Arkansas	904,000	5,313,957	168,357,000	1,683,570
California	30,480,000	27,545,819	5,255,898,000	52,558,890
Colorado	3,588,000	3,611,322	711,563,000	7,115,630
Connecticut	7,364,000	4,782,562	1,141,175,000	11,411,750
Delaware	5,152,000	835,050	790,853,000	7,908,530
Florida	3,868,000	7,623,902	799,257,000	7,992,570
Georgia	4,008,000	10,237,501	643,358,000	6,433,580
Idaho	612,000	1,691,790	114,649,000	1,146,490
Illinois	32,912,000	20,247,262	5,202,922,000	52,029,220
Indiana	9,148,000	10,226,637	1,349,669,000	13,496,690
Iowa	3,020,000	6,420,128	538,648,000	5,386,480
Kansas	2,876,000	4,750,027	450,087,000	4,500,870
Kentucky	7,800,000	8,317,970	482,227,000	4,822,270
Louisiana	3,096,000	8,090,229	513,147,000	5,131,470
Maine	976,000	2,244,876	166,369,000	1,663,690
Maryland	10,904,000	16,202,148	1,541,014,000	15,410,140
Massachusetts	10,876,000	10,573,691	1,770,209,000	17,703,000
Michigan	34,844,000	17,058,887	5,378,497,000	53,784,970
Minnesota	6,064,000	7,699,816	997,464,000	9,974,640
Mississippi	800,000	6,506,886	153,892,000	1,538,920
Missouri	10,128,000	9,174,710	1,554,304,000	15,543,040
Montana	668,000	1,594,187	120,241,000	1,202,410
Nebraska	2,340,000	3,220,909	343,254,000	3,432,540
Nevada	484,000	466,327	84,049,000	840,490
New Hampshire	712,000	1,279,688	129,216,000	1,292,160
New Jersey	11,776,000	11,343,672	1,884,102,000	18,841,020
New Mexico	608,000	2,320,790	115,786,000	1,157,860
New York	74,996,000	82,794,708	12,612,648,000	126,126,480
North Carolina	8,824,000	12,178,549	755,800,000	7,558,000
North Dakota	364,000	1,724,325	66,214,000	662,140
Ohio	26,936,000	20,236,416	4,154,769,000	41,547,690
Oklahoma	3,576,000	5,715,215	557,861,000	5,578,610
Oregon	2,444,000	3,893,287	469,421,000	4,694,210
Pennsylvania	30,448,000	25,105,737	4,627,820,000	46,278,200
Rhode Island	1,696,000	1,778,549	277,196,000	2,771,960
South Carolina	1,444,000	7,005,748	252,233,000	2,522,330
South Dakota	408,000	1,724,325	75,118,000	751,180
Tennessee	2,916,000	9,174,710	518,121,000	5,181,210
Texas	12,480,000	21,982,431	2,157,833,000	21,578,330
Utah	1,696,000	2,168,962	159,301,000	1,593,010
Vermont	432,000	965,188	65,678,000	656,780
Virginia	6,156,000	9,207,244	738,707,000	7,387,070
Washington	4,736,000	6,355,059	780,757,000	7,807,570
West Virginia	1,676,000	5,747,750	291,918,000	2,919,180
Wisconsin	7,428,000	8,740,918	1,183,119,000	11,831,190
Wyoming	324,000	780,826	52,707,000	527,070
Hawaii	776,000	1,409,825	131,466,000	1,314,660
Alaska			41,368,000	413,680
Puerto Rico			(13,648,000)	(136,480)
Total	398,664,000	400,000,000	62,972,969,000	629,729,690

¹ Figures for Maryland include those for the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

NOTE.—Income tax includes collections for old-age insurance. Actual benefits would be somewhat less than shown in the Scrivner plan after adjustment for that factor, an average of 7.2 percent.

It should be noticed that under the 1955 Kelley school construction bill, States must pay in their pro-rata share of the tax cost to get back part—or in some instances, more—of what must be paid in for the program. The net figures are what counts. All of the money under the Scrivner plan is net to the States for it stays right there.

Some complaint may be made that the so-called rich States will retain more. Every one of them has just as great, if not greater, school problems than the so-called poor States. For example, what State, with its unbelievable population growth has a greater school or education problem than California? It needs, deserves and must have more, and should be enabled to retain some of its wealth to solve its own problems.

Others will say this is a new departure. For the 48 States, yes, but it is substantially what is done for the government of Guam where 100 percent of the tax on incomes earned by United States citizens there is retained for use of the Island government. If 100 percent for

Guam is good, why is not 1 percent for each State good?

This "Scrivner plan," Mr. Speaker, will allay the fears of those who want, and properly so desire, no Federal controls of schools. It meets the goal of those who are searching for a simple, direct plan. It satisfies those who desire that States accept and fulfill their proper responsibilities. Those who seek economy can take note of the fact that not one new Federal employee would be necessary.

It should fulfill the goal of all those who feel as Mr. Eisenhower so aptly stated:

When financing of schools is turned over to the Federal Government you get bureaucracy, and this is the approach to statism.

Mr. Speaker, this program will help States and local communities help themselves in the solution of their school and education problems.

Mr. Speaker, this proposal deserves the serious study—and I hope approval—of every person who desires a simple, direct, practical program.

House Joint Resolution 159, which follows, summarizes and restates, not only the basic proposal, but also the reasons for the proposal:

Joint resolution to authorize transfer of a percentage of tax collections from individual and corporate income taxes to the States and Territories for use for educational purposes only, and for other purposes

Whereas the Government of the United States, through taxes, is siphoning a great part of the wealth of our Nation out of the several States and Territories into the Federal Treasury; and

Whereas the Government of the United States is collecting taxes from nearly all sources of revenue, including taxes on individual and corporate incomes, admissions, beverages, communications, gifts, luxuries, transportation, and from excises and other taxes, leaving to the States little but real and personal property and consumer sales as sources of tax revenue; and

Whereas, at rates approaching confiscation of property, States are still not able to raise revenue sufficient to carry the rising costs of State and local governments, and especially not to meet the demands for needed improvements and higher salaries for the training of our youth; and

Whereas it has been proposed that the Federal Government grant aid to the States for educational purposes; and

Whereas it is neither economical nor efficient to withdraw huge sums out of the States and Territories and redistribute funds under bureaucratic regulation from the Federal Treasury; and

Whereas it is desirable that such aid be accomplished by a simple, easy, direct, and efficient method, not hampered with bureaucratic restrictions, directions, or dictation: Therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That 1 percent of all income taxes collected on individual and corporate income under Federal statutes shall be deemed to be revenue for the State or Territory within which it is collected, for use, for educational purposes only, without any Federal direction, control, or interference.

SEC. 2. District directors of internal revenue are hereby authorized and directed to transfer to the treasurer, or corresponding official, of the State or Territory within which their respective internal-revenue districts are situated, at the end of each quarter, an amount equal to 1 percent of the taxes from individual and corporate incomes collected within such State or Territory during said quarter.

SEC. 3. For purposes of information only, district directors of internal revenue shall report the amounts transferred to State treasurers, or corresponding officials, as authorized in section 2, to the Department of the Treasury, accompanying such report with receipts from the proper State officials verifying the amounts received by said State official.

Exempt Social Security Benefits From Tax

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN D. DINGELL

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. DINGELL. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced a bill today which would exempt the benefits received by social security pensioners from all taxation.

The law at present is that such benefits are exempt from execution. This results

in a rather confused tax status in that Federal, State, and local governments cannot reach the proceeds of social security payments to pensioners, but nevertheless can place social security pensioners in jail for nonpayment of taxes on these benefits. Because of this muddled status few governments attempt to tax social security benefits. Of course, with the very low level of income that social security pensioners receive the amount of tax which could be recouped by any tax on social security benefits is extremely small. In fact, so small as to be administratively hardly worth the trouble.

At the present these benefits are exempt from Federal taxation through an interpretative ruling. Since there is no specific provision in the Internal Revenue Code exempting social security benefits from taxation, it is entirely possible that a different ruling could be made at some future date.

This matter has been brought to my attention by a recent attempt by the government of the District of Columbia to tax the payments received by social security pensioners in the District of Columbia. The various inequities in the law as well as the fact that social security payments are presently so small as to verge on pauperism make me feel that introduction of such legislation as this and its passage at a very early date is necessary, not only to benefit social security pensioners but to help clarify an unclear state of law on this subject.

Legislative Proposal Encourages Industry To Employ Older Workers

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. HERBERT ZELENKO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. ZELENKO. Mr. Speaker, I have today introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code, authorizing a 10-percent increase in certain employer tax deductions for trade or business expenses, as an incentive for the employment of workers over 45 years of age.

The problem of finding and retaining employment for older workers is becoming increasingly acute. This widespread industrial prejudice against the employment of people in the over-45 age group has developed a serious nationwide threat to the security of millions of workers at the peak of their job performance capacity.

In the past, we have appealed to the employer's social consciousness and to his capacity for logical thinking. In neither of these instances have we achieved any notable degree of success. A great many employers hold fast to the mistaken and disproved notion that younger people, *per se*, are more efficient and productive workers than those who have passed the mythical 45-year age barrier.

Since so many employers have been reluctant to use the frequently superior

services of older people, I believe we can best overcome the problem by making it financially attractive for them to do so.

Whatever might be lost to the Government in taxes under this law would be saved to it by the cost of administration and payments under unemployment and social-security benefits which the employed older workers would not require.

This proposed measure would limit the maximum increase in authorized deductions to \$1,000 per taxable year per employee.

I urge early action on this measure by this Congress in order to alleviate the serious problems of older people in industry before these problems reach proportions which may weaken the Nation's economic structure.

Former Congressman Frederick M. Davenport an Outstanding Public Servant

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. WILLIAMS of New York. Mr. Speaker, December 26, in Washington, there died one of the great public servants of our day—Frederick Morgan Davenport. I think only 18 of you were here when he was in Congress, and only 11 of you were his contemporaries during all of those 8 years of the distinguished service which he rendered in the House from 1925-33. You will remember him at that time as active on the Ways and Means Committee, wise in counsel and effective in his speaking.

It is my privilege and honor today to represent the district in central New York which he then represented, and also to come from Oneida County of which he was then a resident and in which he retained his voting residence to within a year or two of his death. To this day, the memories of him are keen and clear in the communities that heard his voice, and with thousands of our people among whom he was a born leader. We respected him and we loved him.

It is fitting that in these Halls there should be recorded a brief account of his rich and varied life.

Frederick Davenport was born August 27, 1866, in Salem, Mass., son of Mr. and Mrs. David Davenport. Soon after his birth the family moved to New Milford, Pa. While there he attended Wyoming Seminary in Kingston. After graduation he went to Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn. and was granted his A. B. degree with academic honors in 1889. He then returned to Wyoming Seminary for a few years as teacher of Greek. He was always a deeply religious man, and from teaching Greek he went into the ministry, serving pastorates in Yonkers and Kingston. When he subsequently left the active ministry, it was only because he felt that his deep Christian motives could find an even better expression in his case in teaching and public

life. While at Yonkers he met and married the former Edith Jefferson Andrus, daughter of John E. Andrus—at one time also a Member of this House. Shortly thereafter he decided to become a scholar in politics. Preparatory to this, he entered Columbia University as a graduate student, specializing in law, economics, and political science, taking his doctorate in these fields. In 1904 he was appointed professor of law and political science at Hamilton College, Clinton, and from then until his resignation in 1924 he was outstanding as a teacher and effective as an inspirer of young men, moving hundreds of them to take an interest in politics and public service.

His own entry into public life dated from 1908, at which time he was elected to the New York State Senate from Oneida County. During his early years in the senate he was a vigorous supporter of Gov. Charles Evans Hughes, and as the result of the friendship then developed he later played a considerable part in the Hughes presidential campaign of 1916. During his years in the senate he was chairman of the important special commission on taxation and retrenchment which made a substantial contribution to the reorganizing of the finances of the State. He was also a leader in the fight for the adoption of the direct primary system. During these years he came to be an ardent admirer of Theodore Roosevelt, and in the campaign of 1912 he followed Roosevelt into the Progressive Party and was the party's candidate for Lieutenant Governor of New York. In 1914 he was nominated for Governor by the party. Following the dissolution of the Progressive Party he returned to the Republican Party and was again elected to the State senate. In 1924 he was elected to Congress from the then Thirty-third District. For a short time after leaving Congress he devoted himself largely to writing and speaking, but his commitment to the public service was strong. About this time interest throughout the country was growing in careers with the Government. The increased role which Government was playing was making it clear how important it was that Government should attract some of the very finest of our young men and women to its service. Dr. Davenport gave sustained attention to the problem, and founded and for fifteen years directed the National Institute of Public Affairs. This Institute brought to Washington highly selected graduate students from American colleges and universities and gave them a year of internship and training preparatory to administrative posts in the Federal Government. So successful was it in its program that its methods of recruiting and training were made a permanent part of the work of the United States Civil Service Commission.

In 1939 the Federal Personnel Council was organized. In effect this was a conference of the heads of the personnel divisions of our various departments and agencies. President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Dr. Davenport as its first Chairman. Although 73 at the time, he gave it vigorous leadership during the entire course of its existence. He re-

tired from the post in 1953 at the age of 86 when the functions of the Council were absorbed by the Civil Service Commission. During these years he worked ceaselessly for the development of an ever sounder system of personnel management in the years in which the administration of our tremendous Government establishment had become the No. 1 administrative problem of the age. From 1953 till his death in the closing day of last year he lived in retirement.

The following universities have recognized his achievements with the honorary degree of doctor of laws: Wesleyan, 1915; Hamilton, 1933; Ohio Wesleyan, 1939; Middlebury, 1943; University of Southern California, 1950; Syracuse, 1952; Cornell; Iowa. Seven in all. He served as trustee of Wesleyan University. As advisory counsel of the School of Citizenship and Public Affairs of Syracuse University, he contributed greatly to the development and standing of this school. In 1951 Dr. Davenport was one of the three men of the Nation presented with the Roosevelt Distinguished Service Medal by the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association. He also was awarded, in 1950, the Stockberger award.

May I close by quoting an editorial of the Washington Post, December 28, which summarizes, better than anything I can say, his contribution to our Nation:

Frederick M. Davenport, who died Wednesday at the age of 90, left an indelible imprint on the character of the United States civil service. Most of his mature life was devoted to raising the caliber of the Government personnel and development of conditions under which Federal employees could best realize their own potentialities and most effectively contribute to the public service. A pioneer in this field, he was a founder of the National Institute of Public Affairs and served for 14 years as chairman of the Federal Personnel Council. No other individual can be said to have done so much to recruit gifted young men and women for Federal employment or to make the civil service a prized and respected career.

Dr. Davenport brought to the field of Government personnel management a rich experience in political life and a warm interest in helping young people along in life. He was a man of extraordinary gentleness and patience, tolerant of frailties in others despite his own exalted rectitude, and respectful of views that differed from his own. Yet he was a man of formidable strength, tenacity, and incisiveness, moving with a kind of single-minded devotion toward the goals he set for himself. Presidents of varying political persuasion have counted him as friend and adviser, and several generations of public employees have thought of him as kind of patron saint. The American people owe him an immeasurable debt of gratitude for lifting the civil service to a level commensurate with the needs of a great democracy.

Sportsmanship at Its Best

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. STUYVESANT WAINWRIGHT
OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. WAINWRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to call to the attention

of the Members an incredible exhibition of sportsmanship in Australia last year. John Landy, the famous miler, was way ahead and on his way to another 4-minute mile. Suddenly the runner alongside of him tripped and fell. Landy stopped running and helped his fallen comrade. With the fellow up, Landy went on to win in 4 minutes, 4.2 seconds.

It would be wrong not to take note of a similar incident which occurred during the Olympic games. A member of the American team, Arne Sowell, showed the true spirit of the Olympics in the third heat of the 800 meters. He was running against Australia's Jim Bailey. Bailey had recently suffered an injury which he thought might put him out of the games, but he decided to run away. About 50 yards from the tape, Sowell, who was leading by better than 50 yards, deliberately slowed down until Bailey came abreast, then shouted to him, "Take it, Aussie, it's your country."

Bailey went on to win the heat. Only those beside the track heard what Sowell had said but 100,000 people saw the gesture and roared their approval of Sowell's action.

Both men qualified for the semifinals and Sowell went on to take fourth place.

Here, again, is sportsmanship at its best. America is proud of Sowell. Incidentally, those urging segregation in our southland should know that sportsmanship has no color line. Sowell is a Negro.

Address by Hon. Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania, Before 42d Annual Meeting of American Association of State Highway Officials

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. EDWARD MARTIN
OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. MARTIN of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD an address which I delivered before the 42d annual meeting of the American Association of State Highway Officials, at Atlantic City, N. J., on Tuesday, November 27, 1956.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF SENATOR MARTIN OF PENNSYLVANIA BEFORE THE 42d ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF STATE HIGHWAY OFFICIALS AT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., NOVEMBER 27, 1956

Mr. Chairman and my fellow Americans, I am highly honored by your invitation to come to Atlantic City, this wonderful recreational metropolis of the United States.

In my home State of Pennsylvania we are proud of our good neighbors who have made New Jersey one of the outstanding leaders among the States of the Union. New Jersey has many shrines of historic importance. Its cultural institutions are among the finest in the Nation. The diversity of its industrial and agricultural production has made

the economy of New Jersey one of the strongest in the United States.

I want to take this opportunity to express my high regard for my distinguished colleagues who so ably represent New Jersey in the United States Senate, H. ALEXANDER SMITH and CLIFFORD P. CASE. I admire them greatly as sincere and patriotic American statesmen.

To appear before this association is a great honor. Your membership has been placed in a position of the highest responsibility, not only for the present but for many years in the future.

Into your hands has been committed the greatest public construction program ever proposed in all history. It is the largest and costliest project, except for war, ever undertaken by any nation in the world.

In the presence of men who are qualified by training and experience to plan and execute this gigantic undertaking I feel humble indeed as I realize how little I can contribute to your vast knowledge of highway development.

One of the most gratifying achievements in recent years has been the widespread recognition of the value of a modern highway system to the future of the United States. The general public has been made aware that better and safer transportation is the key to American progress and that highways are the backbone of transportation.

We have a magnificent program, covering not only the Interstate System but providing also accelerated development of all other Federal-aid highway systems. We are off to a good start on a program that will remove one of the great barriers to progress. It will remake our cities. It will stimulate cultural development. By bringing the various sections of our country closer together it will strengthen unity and better understanding among our people. It will reduce the tragic toll of death and injury on our highways.

All the benefits I have mentioned are extra dividends. They are in addition to the direct benefits that will grow out of better and more economical access to raw materials and markets, which will mean the expansion of business and industry. They are likewise in addition to the importance of the Interstate System in terms of national defense.

It is quite likely that time and experience will bring up new difficulties—new problems to be solved. But we can arrive at the right decisions if there is cooperation among the different levels of government and the civic leaders of large and small communities.

Above all, the objectives for which we are working are too important to be made the football of selfish political advantage.

We must be constantly on guard against any attempt to play politics with the highways. It is obvious that the maximum benefits cannot be realized if highway planning and construction is brought under political influence.

As an example of what I mean I can point to something that took place during the recent national campaign in many States of the Union. Cities and towns in many parts of the Nation were promised in campaign speeches that political influence would be exerted to have their roads included in the Interstate System. They were told that Uncle Sam would pay 90 percent of the cost.

These promises were made in the hope that grateful citizens would vote for certain candidates, even though they were impossible of fulfillment.

As a matter of fact, if it were possible to make good on all the promises of interstate highways, a substantial portion of the entire 41,000-mile system would be located in a few States.

I am proud to say that political considerations were completely put aside—when the Federal-aid highway bill of 1956 was before the Public Works Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Let us keep it that way.

One of the important jobs that remain before us is educational. By that I mean a public-relations job in regard to limited or controlled access on the Interstate System.

It appears that the advantages of limited access are not sufficiently understood in many areas.

In my opinion this is most important because experience with existing limited access highways has demonstrated that accident rates are reduced about two-thirds as compared with roads having unlimited access. Limited access makes possible the free flow of heavy traffic without congestion, and provides a safe and efficient method for vehicles entering or leaving the highway.

Among the provisions of the 1956 act which I regard very highly are those directing that certain studies be made by the Bureau of Public Roads in cooperation with the State highway departments and other agencies.

These studies when completed will guide the authorized highway program toward its completion and will give a basis for further development.

First and most important of these studies calls for revised estimates of the cost of completing the interstate system within each State. Another extremely desirable study has to do with sizes and weights of vehicles that should be permitted to operate on the Federal-aid highway system.

Another study will aid Congress in determining policy with respect to reimbursement for existing free or toll roads which meet interstate standards. The promotion of highway safety is another subject to be studied. And finally, the act directs that an analysis be made to furnish Congress with a basis upon which to determine equitable rates of taxation on all classes of highway users.

When these studies are completed Congress will have a guide for future legislation based on accurate and comprehensive information of our highway needs and how to meet the problems that are involved.

We now have in the United States almost 3½ million miles of roads. Each mile of road is of importance to a certain community. They must all have proper attention.

The interstate system now totals 41,000 miles of which 39,990 miles have been designated. The primary system consists of 234,907, including the interstate mileage. The secondary system consists of 520,371 miles. All three, as you know, are supported by both the State and Federal Government. The total mileage in which the Federal and State Governments are interested is 779,553 miles. In addition to this there are 2,638,661 miles under State and local authorities.

We have already hurriedly sketched over the magnitude of the great undertaking of the interstate and defense highway system.

What it really means to the economic strength of the Nation can be illustrated by a few figures.

It has been estimated that the highway program will create at least 300,000 new jobs on direct highway construction alone and twice as many in related industries. It will take many thousands of additional workers to produce the steel, cement, asphalt, stone, sand, and gravel that will be required. The production of road building machinery and equipment will have to be greatly expanded.

Each billion dollars worth of new highway means an additional 16 million barrels of cement, 76 million tons of sand and gravel, 510,000 tons of steel, 100,000 tons of asphalt, and \$500 million outlay in new construction equipment. In a single year, the Federal highway program will require over 5 million tons of steel and 112 million barrels of cement.

These figures are most impressive, but of equal importance is the fact that the whole plan will be carried out in each State of the Union under the authority of the State and in accordance with the American plan of free enterprise.

The number of engineers and other professional men that are required is enormous. These professional men must be of the highest type. In addition, they must appreciate the importance of the job that they are undertaking. As I said before, it is the greatest project, outside of war, in the history of nations.

This great program touches so many industries.

Steel, wire, pipe, cement, bituminous material, lumber, petroleum products, and explosives are only a few of the basic materials that will be used.

The following are some of the things which I feel must be considered in carrying out this important program:

1. We must consider the interstate and defense highway system the backbone of American transportation facilities. The original plan of connecting great communities must not be deviated from. We must bypass cities and great centers of population. The urban roads will connect the cities. The other roads, including farm-to-market roads, must act as feeders to the great Interstate System.

2. Design for this great system must be adequate in the number of lanes and the strength of the base to take care of traffic needs in the foreseeable future.

3. The number of political subdivisions of government involved should be considered.

For a long time I have been convinced that the number of governmental units dealing with highways should be reduced. In the 48 States of the Union we have more than 46,000 civil subdivisions having some jurisdiction over streets and roads. These include townships, boroughs, counties, and cities.

Our first objective—one that should be a must for all government officials—should be the elimination of every needless or non-essential expenditure. We should cut away all waste, all overlapping and duplication in government. All functions and services that we can do without—even if desirable—should be wiped out.

4. For the first time in our history we have a program that points the way to orderly progress and avoids the haphazard methods by which many of our roads were developed in the past.

For many years roads were built—not where they were needed most—but where the strongest political pressure was exerted. I need not elaborate on the folly of continuing that kind of costly blundering and bungling in road construction.

5. There will be much opposition to limited-access roads. The Interstate Highway System is designed to serve traffic. It is not proposed to serve adjacent landholders. It cannot efficiently serve both. It will take real courage to refuse access to an interstate highway where the applicant or group have much local influence.

6. There must be the closest cooperation between the States and the Federal Bureau of Public Roads. There must not be any passing of the buck. There must be no political maneuvering in the changing of the Interstate System or adding mileage thereto.

7. There should be full and complete cooperation among State governments and the Federal Government to establish uniform regulations covering the weight and size of trucks and buses and the speed of the same.

8. Highway planning to reduce traffic congestion around our big cities should be coordinated with the needs of civilian defense. Rapid dispersion by means of an adequate system of good, wide roads is the best defense against any attack on civilian population.

9. Interstate roads should be carefully marked.

The people are behind this great road-building movement. Great men in every generation have advocated better transpor-

tation facilities. They include William Penn, Benjamin Franklin, General Washington, Colonel Roosevelt, President Eisenhower, and so many others.

An interesting editorial entitled "A Good Roads Year," was given to me recently by a great good-roads man, Paul Reinhold. It was published January 22, 1897, about 60 years ago.

It reads as follows, and I quote:

"It becomes more and more apparent that what was formerly a public request for good roads is now becoming a public demand. Where the people were once satisfied to make a suggestion, they are now disposed to dictate. What is good for everybody, nobody should oppose."

"It is now pretty well understood that good roads are the most economical investment a people can put their money in. How to improve the public highways is now the topic of discussion. There is no longer any question that they should be improved."

"There is a getting together of all the forces interested in the subject that warrants the prediction that 1897 is to be a notable year in highway improvement. The law makers and the road makers are being encouraged by all classes and ages to do something of a practical nature. Are you doing your share?"

It is our share of the job to locate and build these roads honestly and economically. The Nation is fortunate to have a group of men like yourselves to do this job.

Amending the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALBERT H. BOSCH

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. BOSCH. Mr. Speaker, I have today reintroduced three bills providing for amendments to the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. During the last session of Congress hearings were had on the previous bills before the Subcommittee on Transportation and Communications, Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, on July 12, 1956, and the testimony printed. No report or action was taken on said legislation.

Briefly said bills provide as follows:

One will by amendment of section 601 (a) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938—title 49 United States Code, section 551 (a)—raise the visibility minimums now in effect for aircraft having more than 2 engines from 200 feet to 600 feet and for aircraft having 1 or 2 engines from 400 feet to 1,200 feet in their ingress and egress at the airports. I am informed that the ceilings as set forth in the bill could, depending on wind velocity and other weather conditions, permit an horizontal vision of from 3 to 6 miles. I know, Mr. Speaker, that my colleagues are well aware of the tragic accidents which have occurred all over the country and that they will agree with me that many are, to a great extent, caused by flying in bad weather. In New York City, at La Guardia and Idlewild Airports, there have wrought devastation and tragedy, usually during heavy fog, when planes are on instrument flying.

Recently in testimony before a Senate committee, in answer to a question put by Senator HOLLAND, J. H. Tippets, Director of the Office of Federal Airways of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, stated:

Since 1950 instrument approaches to airports have increased 195 percent.

And the two main causes of air crashes are increased flying in bad weather and structural failures. At this same hearing Arvin O. Basnight, of the Civil Aeronautics Administration, stated:

If the airlines are to meet their schedules they have to fly under weather conditions that are both good and bad.

Is it not reasonable, Mr. Speaker, to endeavor to set up the best regulations possible to prevent the increase in the number of accidents and the number of lives lost? The record is clear that the increase in instrument approaches greatly exceeds that of any other phase of air operations. It has been said that the enactment of this bill would substitute the arbitrary determination of an inflexible statute for the expert judgment of the Federal agencies responsible for regulating aviation. I ask, Mr. Speaker, what are we to do when these agencies fail to act—we have a responsibility which I trust we will not shirk for fear of offending the Civil Aeronautics Administration or the Civil Aeronautics Board. I do not agree that this legislation will curtail civil air transportation but to the contrary contend that it will make for better and safer air transportation.

One will by amendment of subsection (a) of section 902 of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938—title 49, United States Code, section 622 (a)—provide that criminal penalties of the Civil Aeronautics Act will apply to violations of civil air safety regulations. The purpose and effect of this legislation would be to make willful violation of any provision of title VI of the Civil Aeronautics Act or of any order, rule, or regulation issued thereunder a Federal crime. This would be in addition to the sanctions currently in effect, to wit, the civil penalties. I need not point out, Mr. Speaker, that there have been in the past and undoubtedly will in the future be cases of what is commonly referred to as hedgehopping and buzzing. These acts are separate and apart from violations of flight patterns and approach landing patterns in the various airports. The record of complaints to the National Air Transport Coordinating Committee and other agencies convincingly substantiate the fact that, in spite of all assurances to the peoples affected in the areas surrounding La Guardia and Idlewild, approach patterns, directly contrary to those approved, have been and are being used. Present civil penalties are no deterrent. I believe, if criminal sanctions are imposed, they will prove helpful in avoiding cases where activities involving the operation of aircraft have been so callous and so in disregard of the rights of others as to be intentional and deliberate wrongful acts.

One will, by amendment of the first section of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938—title 49, United States Code, section 401—prohibit jet-propelled aircraft

from using airports located in densely populated areas and located wholly or partially within the boundaries of any city having a population of 1 million individuals, or more. This legislation does not apply to military aircraft.

I want to begin my discussion on this bill by saying that I and all who favor this legislation are well aware that jet transportation is well on the way—we make no mistake about that. The problem, however, is to manage it so that life on the ground will be undisturbed. Admittedly, the jet of today is still in its infancy as far as use in commercial air transportation is concerned. In the latter part of 1955, the Port of New York Authority denied permission for a Comet III, the British experimental jet airliner, to land in any of the New York airports, primarily because of the noise. There have been assurances that every effort will be made by the various manufacturers to meet this challenge by the time they expect to have jets in operation, in 1959. While in the experimental stage, this legislation will serve a useful purpose in preventing use of airports in densely populated areas. It was recently admitted that jet-age planes fly too fast for the Civil Aeronautics Administration Air Control System. If this be so, and there seems to be no question but that this problem has been at least superficially studied, we should not risk the possibility of serious consequences in loss of life and property. It has also been found that hazardous noises are a new problem for Uncle Sam. Hearing loss and diseases of the ear—many caused by jet engine noises—cost the Federal Government more than \$54 million last year, according to Army-Navy-Air Force Journal. To put it another way, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

Mr. Speaker, there are several motives which prompted the introduction of this legislation, and my colleagues should know of them.

First. In my congressional district is located the largest international airport in the country, to wit, Idlewild Airport. This airport is used almost exclusively for international transportation of both freight and passengers.

Second. There have been many tragic accidents all over the country which have to a great extent been caused by flying in bad weather when visibility was almost nil, but I will confine myself to those in the vicinity of the airports, to wit, La Guardia and Idlewild, in the city of New York, which bear mute evidence of the devastation and tragedy which I know these bills I have introduced will go far in correcting.

Let us remember, Mr. Speaker, that in April 1952, 5 persons were killed and 4 houses were destroyed when a plane crashed in Jamaica, Queens County, N. Y., after it missed its landing at Idlewild Airport. Again in October 1953, two persons were killed and others injured when a plane crashed while taking off in fog at La Guardia Airport. Then, the most tragic of all, on December 18, 1954, when an Italian DC-6-B airliner roared low over homes and densely populated areas in the vicinity of Idlewild Airport, not once but three times, and finally on

a fourth approach ripped into a Jamaica Bay pier, burst into flames and sank in the water—the toll, 26 persons killed. It is not hard to imagine that this plane, lost in the fog, could just as easily have fallen and crashed into homes with all of the devastation and destruction of both people and property.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, let it be distinctly understood that this legislation was not introduced to impede progress in aviation but has as its purpose, wholly and solely, the creation of greater safety for the air travelers and for the safety of men, women, and children who make their homes near airports. It is our duty to adopt this legislation.

Influence of Congress on Military Strategy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

OF TEXAS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a very thoughtful address delivered by the senior Senator of New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ] to the Air War College. The address deals with the relationship of Congress to military strategy. Out of his long experience the Senator from New Mexico presents a viewpoint which should be studied carefully by those seeking to understand a complex matter.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INFLUENCE OF CONGRESS ON MILITARY STRATEGY

General Giffin, faculty, and members of the Air War College, I consider it a very real honor to be invited to address the members of the Air War College. In my position on the Senate Appropriations Committee, my connection with the Board of Visitors of the Air Academy, and as a private citizen I have always been an avid supporter of our Air Force and have long felt that the greatest security of this country lies in having the strongest and finest air force in the world. The select group to whom I am speaking represents, I know, the pick of the men whose ability and courage in their chosen field are unequalled in any other nation.

Thus, knowing a little about your own backgrounds, I confess I was a bit startled when asked to speak on the subject of military strategy.

But since I shall not discuss military strategy but relationship of the Congress to military strategy, perhaps I shall be on safe ground.

MILITARY STRATEGY DEFINED

When we speak of the influence of Congress on military strategy, the first question which comes to mind is what is meant by the term. Obviously, I will use it in its broadest sense. It will not mean, for example, strategy as Clausewitz defined it, "the use of battles in furtherance of war," but rather, the most effective use of our military machine for the general welfare.

CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

The Founding Fathers of this Nation realized from the start the necessity of providing a military force sufficient to repel or

discourage foreign invasion and suppress possible civil insurrection. Madison pointed out that public force must be used, when resistance to the laws required it, otherwise the society itself must be destroyed. And Justice Joseph Story was later to state that the surest means of avoiding war is to be prepared for it in peace. To these men, then, a standing military force was recognized as essential to the continued safety of our country.

At the same time, the men who wrote the Constitution were profoundly aware of the need for safeguards against the misuse of such a force once it was created. Their recent experience with the redcoats of King George reminded them, as we find in the Federalist papers, that the people might well find themselves crushed between standing armies and perpetual taxes, and that the liberties of Rome proved the final victim of her military triumphs.

With this in mind, the Constitutional Convention placed in the hands of the Congress the power to provide for the common defense and the general welfare of the United States; the power to declare war; and the power to raise and support armies and a navy.

They did this with the knowledge that the Congress was to be the expression of the will of the majority of the people. It gave them assurance to provide that one branch of the Congress and one-third of the other branch were to be elected every 2 years.

With even greater caution they provided that the President—another elected official—but separate from the Congress—shall be the commander in chief. They even added a further safeguard against the Congress itself: that no appropriation of money for the support of the Army shall be for a longer term than 2 years.

Then, in article I, section 8, the Founding Fathers further stated that the Congress shall have the power to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

It is on these constitutional provisions, in dealing with defense matters, that the power of the Congress rests.

Obviously this is both a responsibility and a sacred trust. What is involved here are the peace and security of our country and the welfare of our people. It is no wonder, therefore, that more time is spent by Congress in dealing with matters relating to defense than with any other single problem area.

Writers on the subject of the constitutional powers of the Government agree that the power of the National Government in wartime is clear, but there is doubt as to which branch—the executive or the legislative—may exercise that power. Thus Madison found that Congress was given the right to declare war rather than to make war because the latter might be understood to conduct it, which was an executive function. And the courts have stated that "the President cannot, under the disguise of military orders, evade the legislative regulations by which he in common with the Army must be governed; and Congress cannot in the disguise of rules for the government of the Army impair the authority of the President as commander in chief."

Down through the pages of our history we will find both the executive and the legislative jealous of their prerogatives. That our Government has emerged stronger and better balanced through the years is a tribute both to the wisdom of the initial planners of the Constitution and the willingness on the part of both branches to place the welfare of the country above personal convictions.

BASIC DEFENSE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CONGRESS

In the discharge of its constitutional responsibilities for the Armed Forces, the Con-

gress is faced with three fundamental mandates. These are as follows:

1. To provide the basic legislation necessary for the operation of the Defense Establishment;

2. To provide adequate funds for the maintenance and operation of that establishment; and

3. To ascertain, through the investigative process, that the substantive laws and the appropriation acts are carried out according to the intent of the Congress.

The problems arising from this congressional responsibility are many and complex. Some of the major areas I have grouped for convenience sake into what may be called the four "M's." These are money, men, materiel, and management. Let us examine each briefly.

Money: For the present fiscal year the Congress appropriated for the Department of Defense a little over \$36 billion dollars. This is 58 percent of the total amount appropriated for the operation of the whole Government. It is 20 times the amount appropriated for defense in the last peacetime year of 1940, and it is 40 percent of the amount appropriated in 1944, when our defense appropriations reached an all-time high. Present defense efforts and commitments from past wars take almost 90 percent of the annual budget.

To equate the needs of the military to the capacity of the Nation to absorb these vast expenditures has no easy solution. One Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff stated the matter simply: "If we do not have war, I am asking for too much money; if we do have war, I am not asking for nearly enough." The Congress would like nothing better than to appropriate much larger sums for defense, if needed, than it does. So would the departments, the Secretary of Defense, the President, the Bureau of the Budget. Yet each of these control groups makes reductions in worthwhile requests because, in the overall picture, the total of the requests would strain the economy of the country.

I am sure that the general public does not realize that congressional cuts of appropriations for the Armed Forces are almost negligible when compared with the reductions made by the executive branch. Furthermore, at no time in my memory has Congress cut Defense Department requests so as to impair the carrying out of the overall strategic concepts of the establishment. On the other hand, the Congress has made very sizable increases in appropriations—over and above the President's request—not once but repeatedly. Of this I shall speak later.

We believe strongly in economy, but we do not place it above national security when we vote.

2. **Men:** Next to the problem of adequate funds is the manpower problem. You are as familiar as I with many of its aspects.

Not only is the Congress concerned with actual levels of forces, but we are required to be intimately familiar with a myriad of details such as promotion procedures and policies, retirements, pay scales, commissaries, and exchanges, dependents schooling and a host of others.

These problems associated with manpower are frequently the most perplexing, dealing as they do with human values as well as defense objectives.

3. **Materiel:** Because of the tremendous advances in the sciences in recent years, this is a relatively new problem which has engrossed the Congress, along with much of the scientific brains of the country. Basically it poses the question, "Are we progressing rapidly enough in the development and procurement of modernized weapons and materiel?" This subject is probably the source of more congressional inquiries than any other.

Because of our interests, we have actually forced the acceleration in the research and

development program on new weapons and weapons systems. We continue to push the production of the most modern military aircraft and are intimately concerned in assuring accelerated missiles development and production.

4. **Management:** Congressional problems related to this subject include most of the investigative work of congressional committees. The subject matter is varied, and includes such items as the economical and efficient use of funds, manpower, and materiel; the question as to whether the Departments are well organized and well prepared for their functions; and the problem of inter-service rivalries.

It is through the search for satisfactory answers to these questions that the Congress has entered into the field of military strategy.

CAUSES OF CONGRESSIONAL INTEREST IN MILITARY STRATEGY

I believe that at no time in our history has the Congress taken as much interest in the policies of the military establishment as it has since World War II. One reason for this has been the introduction of thermonuclear weapons. Another war, if it comes, will dwarf other wars by comparison. It is the responsibility of the Congress to assure itself and the American people that we are preparing ourselves properly for our defense. If we are ever caught napping, it will be a permanent sleep for democracy.

Another reason, I believe, is the end of isolationism. In terms of heavy bomber speed, the world has shrunk to one-third its size 10 years ago. We no longer have two great oceans as bastions of defense. The safety of nautical miles has been destroyed by the supersonic power of the jet thrust.

From another viewpoint, isolationism died with the beginnings of foreign aid. The billions of dollars we have poured into friendly hands around the globe for military defense have tied our strategic concepts with those of foreign countries. The necessity for the Congress to make a thorough examination of these vast sums yearly has of itself brought about interest in our unified defense.

Still another reason is the complexity of modern warfare. You gentlemen are familiar with the mechanical labyrinth which is the foundation of the modern war machine. But its effect on the economy of the country, on the taxpayer, on a multitude of contractors and workers, on our youth and schools and universities are responsibilities of the Congress.

Congress has asserted this responsibility largely when it has believed phases of defense planning are lagging behind current military requirements, when controversies have occurred, and when weaknesses of policy or individuals have revealed soft spots which require remedy.

Gen. Omar Bradley, when he was Chief of Staff, stated, "under our form of government, the military policy of the United States is shaped by the Congress, not by the Armed Forces . . . because the Congress controls the appropriations which in the final analysis control the military policy."

The realization of this does not lie lightly on the heads of congressional leaders.

EXAMPLES OF CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

I should like now to give you a few examples of congressional awareness of its responsibility in maintaining a strong defense.

The Armed Services Committees, which handle substantive legislation, the Appropriations Committees, the Committee on Government Operations and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy have all assumed important roles.

From the Armed Services Committees came the National Security Act of 1947. This was the legislation which created the National Security Council, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Unified Department of Defense, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. No legislation

has ever had more lasting strategic effect on military policy.

Since then the Congress has delved into the B-36 controversy, the cancellation of the 65,000-ton carrier, the question whether strategic bombing furthered the national objectives, the reduction in strength of the Marine Corps and the Marine air arm, the problem of planning for partial mobilization, the use of inactive reservists, the reasons for the ammunition shortage in Korea, procurement policies, the Nike-Talos controversy, and, of course, the adequacy of our airpower.

THE MACHINERY OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

You will note that most of the instances just referred to were either legislative or investigative in character. This brings us to the fiscal relationship of the Congress with the Defense Establishment, which is handled by the Appropriations Committees through the machinery of hearings. Despite the many commitments of Senators, hearings on the defense bill are usually long and exhaustive. This past year our Senate hearings began on May 8 and did not conclude until June 12. They ran to over 1,300 compact pages of testimony from every branch of the services from the Secretary of Defense to the smallest of units.

Tremendous masses of material are utilized by the Members in their consideration of the defense bill. In addition to the budget itself, the Members have the testimony, including prepared statements, to refer to. Constant reference is made to the so-called justifications, the Air Force alone last year presenting over 50 volumes of these justifications which were examined by the committee and its staff.

Most of the members of the Defense Subcommittees have served for many years reviewing defense requirements. This is also true of the members of the Armed Services Committees. To give a few examples, Chairman HAYDEN of the Senate Appropriations Committee has been dealing with defense appropriations since 1927, Senator RUSSELL, also chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, since 1933, Senator BRUNDES since 1937; Senator SALTONSTALL since 1947; Chairman MAHON, of the Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, has worked on defense appropriations since 1940, Congressman CANNON, chairman of the full committee, since 1929, Congressman TABER since 1923. Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, Congressman VINSON, has been studying defense legislation since 1917. I cannot equal Mr. VINSON's long record. I have been associated with the defense budget for only 18 years.

In addition many Members of Congress have backgrounds of military service. Of the 23 members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, 17 have served in the Armed Forces.

The members are constantly adding to their knowledge by visiting field installations during the time when Congress is not in session. Staff members are at work 12 months of the year reviewing defense problems and preparing information for the use of the committees.

This impressive record, I believe, speaks for itself. Certainly no stone is left unturned by the members to make themselves as well informed on defense matters as is humanly possible.

SENATE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ACTION IN 1940

During my own congressional life I have been closely associated with the Senate Appropriations Committee and that committee's relationship to the Department of Defense. I believe that it will help provide a fuller understanding of the role of the Congress in securing a strong Defense Establishment if I recount certain highlights of those years.

I came on the Senate Appropriations Committee in January of 1939. Eight months later Hitler marched into Poland and World War II began. The following April the War Department came before our committee to defend its budget for the fiscal year 1941.

After hearing several days' testimony, the committee was not satisfied with the nominal amounts included in the additional request. As one member stated, "Anyone who reads the hearings will note that the principal discussion is not what was in the bill, but what ought to be in the bill in order properly to meet the situation which confronts us."

As a result of this committee dissatisfaction with the amounts requested, a confidential letter was sent to the War Department. Departmental officials were told that although they might feel bound by budget limitations, the committee was not. The letter requested full information as to what changes should be made in the bill to accomplish a stronger defense.

After the letter was sent, but before a reply was received, Holland, Belgium, and Luxembourg were invaded.

Six days after the reply was received, the Senate committee reported a bill which increased the amounts to be provided for the War Department by 100 percent. Subsequent events were ample proof of the wisdom of the Senate's position.

For the most part through the years the Congress and its committees have accepted military policies as initiated by our defense planners. But the Congress has not hesitated on occasion in voicing its doubt as to the adequacy of certain phases of our Defense posture.

SEVENTY GROUP AIR FORCE

As long ago as in April of 1948—2 years before Korea—the Congress sensed the inadequacy of our air power, and over the objections of the administration increased funds for the Air Force by over \$100 million to provide for an air force of 70 groups. You will recall that these funds were subsequently impounded.

IMPOUNDMENT OF FUNDS

The question often is asked, "Is the role of Congress limited to accepting or reducing Defense budget requests since it is the prerogative of the executive to impound the funds appropriated when they exceed the amount of the President's request?"

My answer to that is a vehement "No."

It is true that the President has on occasion impounded funds appropriated by the Congress. It is also true that the President has refused to obligate funds included in his own request. He impounded funds in 1948, as I mentioned, for the 70 group Air Force. He did so, in effect at least, in 1956 with funds to maintain the Marine Corps at the then present strength. I shall speak about this in a moment.

The responsibility for these reductions in potential power lies then with the Executive, and not with the Congress. And the effect of moral suasion, public pressure, and an open mind may yet bring the Executive around to the thinking of the Congress. Certainly, the Congress was proved right in regard to the need for more Air Power subsequent to 1948. We can only hope that future events will not give it further justification.

DIFFICULTY IN ELICITING WITNESSES' CONVICTIONS

When the Congress doubts that the funds requested by the Executive are sufficient to provide adequate defense, it finds most witnesses extremely reluctant to venture their own opinions.

During and after the Korean emergency, the hearings before congressional committees were replete with such questions as "do you have enough money?" Many times we have

despaired when the answers have been guarded and equivocal "yesses," couched in ambiguous language. Sometimes the answer will be, "within the limits of the budgetary ceilings imposed upon us, and short of all-out war, we believe the funds to be sufficient," or more briefly: "We stand by the budget estimate." These answers are understandable, human, and predicated upon the rule that requires support of policies laid down by a higher command, but they do not ease the problems of the Congress in determining the adequacy and the correctness of the Executive's strategic concept. I might add that notable exceptions to this has been the candid and forthright testimony of Generals Vandenberg, Twining, Ridgway, and LeMay.

1956 MARINE AMENDMENTS

There are a number of recent examples of congressional action when the adequacy of the budget was questioned.

A little over a year ago, my subcommittee felt that the administration's cuts in Marine Corps strength were ill advised and untimely. As a result, funds were provided which would have maintained the Marine Corps at a constant strength. But these funds were never allocated to the Marine Corps.

1956 AIR FORCE SPENDING

In another instance, during the consideration of the 1956 budget, many Members of the Senate expressed grave doubts as to the adequacy of the Air Force production goals. These doubts became very real alarm when the Defense Department released information previously unpublished, about recent advances in the Soviet's air capabilities. The resulting furor was only quieted when the Secretary of Defense came before our committee, requested, and received increase of \$356 million over the amount previously provided. This additional sum permitted the Air Force to increase the production rate of the B-52 bomber by 35 percent over the previously planned production rate, and permitted the conversion of the B-36 heavy bomber wings to B-52 jet aircraft at an earlier date than contemplated. Although it cannot be proved, there is no doubt in my mind that the grave alarm voiced by Congress over the unlooked for advances in Russian capability had a very real influence over the rightful decision of the Department to ask for additional funds immediately.

1957 BILLION-DOLLAR AMENDMENT

Again, in this past session of the Congress, I believed that the funds requested for the Air Force were far short of providing us with an air strength necessary to our needs in such troubled times. At my insistence, we invited General LeMay to testify on the requirements of the Strategic Air Command. In addition, the high-ranking officials were searchingly questioned regarding related aspects of our defense needs. As a result, I offered an amendment which added a billion dollars to the Air Force appropriation for strategic bombers, tactical aircraft, tankers, and research and development. The amendment passed and some of these funds have, I understand, been utilized.

ANOTHER BATTLE LOOMING?

And now in this coming year it looks as though another fight is shaping up. The Secretary of Defense in a memorandum to the members of the Armed Forces Policy Council on November 26, last, stated that: "It is evident that the tactical air forces programed for Army support should be reconsidered and the Joint Chiefs of Staff have been requested to furnish me—the Secretary of Defense—with their recommendations for specific adjustments as to the number and types of planned Army guided missile and unguided rocket units and with the number of Air Force tactical wings which may be eliminated as a result of these decisions."

If this is another attempt to reduce the 137-wing Air Force goal, I, for one, shall do everything in my power to defeat that purpose. I do not believe that in this time of world stress it is practical to reduce production goals in this essential weapon of defense. I stated when I first learned of this proposal that Congress has a responsibility here. I think we will win out on this matter as we did before.

CONCLUSION

I and my committee know that materiel resources are not the sole determiner of military effectiveness. In the last analysis our real strength lies in the caliber of men within the services. I know of your problems in recruiting and retaining skilled manpower. Our action to provide medical care for your dependents, to improve the survivors' benefit program, to increase reenlistment bonuses, to provide for increased military housing, to authorize increased mileage and temporary duty allowances, to improve retirement benefits, just to cite a few, were all designed to improve your life in a military career. I also recognize that more must be done and I visualize the need for a readjustment in the rates of military pay for technical personnel.

This country and all the free world are today threatened by a force which is as strong as it is evil. Men like yourselves stand ready to make the necessary sacrifices so that our country and our way of life shall endure.

You are the military planners of the future. As such, you can expect the Congress to continue to play an active role in evolving those programs which so profoundly effect our daily life and our national safety.

If the efforts of the Congress at times appear laborious it is because of the complexities involved. But in our concern for effective military forces we are just as cognizant of our responsibilities to you and your families as we are of our responsibilities to the American people—those whom you serve.

Through a clearer understanding of our mutual convictions and our mutual problems we can work together toward the common goal of peace and security.

Zoological Gardens To Be Constructed in Portland, Oreg.—Suggested Animal Exchange Program

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RICHARD L. NEUBERGER

OF OREGON

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. NEUBERGER. Mr. President, no feature of a community is more important to children than a zoo. My home city of Portland, Oreg., is soon to have magnificent zoological gardens which will be without peer in the Nation. This zoo represents what truly will be a community undertaking. Its creation was authorized by the people at the polls. New buildings are being erected at far below normal costs, because both labor and industry are offering their services and materials either for nothing or at less than going rates.

In December my wife and I toured the lovely West Side Hills, where the zoo will be located. It will be nestled among towering fir trees and green ferns and other natural shrubbery. A half-size train, much larger than the ordinary

miniature, will wind and twist through ravines and dells, and it will switchback its way up slopes and hillsides. This model railroad, alone, will be a feature of national attraction. Former railroad men, now in retirement, are advising and counseling on its construction.

Mr. President, as a gesture toward international amity with other lands, I have written to the Ambassadors and Ministers who represent friendly nations in our Capital, at Washington, D. C. I have suggested to them an exchange program between their countries and ours, so that animals can be provided for Portland's new zoo. I have proposed that big game and other creatures native to those countries be traded for animals which make their habitat in the State of Oregon, such as Columbian black-tail deer, black bear, elk, cougar or mountain lion, and mule deer. Because animals are such important symbols to children, this kind of program would serve to establish bonds of understanding that might endure for decades.

Mr. President, so that Members of the Senate can appreciate the wholehearted spirit of Portland's participation in the establishment of its outstanding new zoological gardens, I ask unanimous consent that four items dealing with this zoo appear in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

They are: my letter proposing the animal exchange program to the Ambassadors and Ministers stationed in Washington; an excerpt from the newsletter Washington Calling, prepared by Mrs. Neuberger and I for November 1956, dealing with the pioneer interest demonstrated in the Portland Zoo by the late State Senator Austin F. Flegel; an article from the Portland Oregonian, of November 25, 1956, entitled "Designs Finished for Children's Train, Railroad Through Zoo," and an article also from the Portland Oregonian, of December 9, 1956, entitled "Barn Raising Methods To Cut Museum Costs."

I believe a study and examination of this material will lead to the inevitable conclusion that the forthcoming zoo in Portland, Oreg., will be an attraction of national and even international proportions and magnitude.

There being no objection, the letter and articles were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
December 20, 1956.

DEAR MR. AMBASSADOR: The city of Portland, largest metropolitan center in the State which I help to represent in the United States Senate, is undertaking the construction and development of a modern zoo which will be one of the finest in North America.

This is a community undertaking, with labor and management and municipal government cooperating to create a zoological garden that will be known throughout the world. Location of the zoo will be in the beautiful West Side hills of fir and other evergreen trees, which serve to make Portland unique among cities.

As a contribution to better understanding among nations—for animals are an eternal source of interest to children, who will be the next generation of citizens in all lands—I have a suggestion to propose.

Might it not be possible for our State of Oregon to exchange some animals for place-

ment in zoological gardens in your own nation in return for native species from your country for exhibiting in the new Portland Zoo? Such an exchange would be of mutual benefit to both nations, and particularly to children in the two nations.

The new Portland Zoo will be most in need of these animals: Sun bear, kinkajou, spider monkey, coatimundi, maraw, caribou, musk ox, dromedary, hippopotamus, hyena, Cretian ibex, rhinoceros, European bear, giant panda, ocelot, aardvark, rhea, and many other animals, waterfowl, and birds.

Our State of Oregon can offer from its native habitat and feeding grounds such big-game animals as Columbian black-tail deer, black bear, elk, cougar, mountain lion, coyote, antelope, and many smaller animals such as beaver, fox, porcupine, and others. Should further information be desired by you or your staff at the embassy, I shall be happy to go into greater detail. The Portland Zoo Commission and the Oregon State Game Commission are sources of additional data of a technical or biological nature.

It is my hope that this suggestion of mine will meet with a favorable response.

With warm regards for the Christmas season, I am

Respectfully,

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER,
United States Senator.

[From Washington Calling of November 1956]

AUSTIN F. FLEGEL: 1880-1956

(By Richard and Maurine Neuberger)

In the Oregon State Senate, my desk was next to that of Austin Flegel. His sometimes brusque manner hid a warm heart and affectionate nature. He had a genuine capacity for friendship. Had he been victorious in 1950 I believe firmly he would have made one of Oregon's greatest governors.

Yet there are other ways to endure in the memory of one's community than through politics. On the day before Austin Flegel's funeral, I was taken to the site of the new Portland Zoo by Edward M. Miller of the zoo commission. We also strolled to the tiny old zoo. Most of the exhibits were empty, but one teemed with people. Above a packed throng of little boys and girls towered the gray head and trunk of a baby elephant. This was Rosie, sent from the jungles of Thailand by Austin Flegel as a gift to the children of Portland. The children squealed with pleasure as Rosie raised her long trunk in the air and begged for peanuts.

To live on in the hearts of children is perhaps the best tribute of all. I hope this can be made official by naming the new project the Austin F. Flegel Memorial Zoo.

[From the Portland Oregonian of November 25, 1956]

DESIGNS FINISHED FOR CHILDREN'S TRAIN,
RAILROAD THROUGH ZOO

Design for the half-size streamline train which will travel a scenic route around Portland's new zoo has been completed and the city zoo commission has asked that the city council hasten construction of the train and its mile-and-a-quarter track system so that it may be ready for planned opening of part of the new zoo late next summer.

At the same time the zoo commission revealed a hope that the railroad system included in zoo cost estimates can later be extended an additional mile and a half to provide a rail connection between the new zoo and Washington Park.

Estimated cost of the train of a diesel locomotive and 4 cars is \$64,457, but the zoo commission has a plan it hopes may cut this cost by \$10,000.

On the basis of experience of zoos elsewhere, the zoo commission is confident the train—which it believes will rank "as one of

the finest recreation trains in the Nation"—will be a moneymaker and an important source of income for operation of the zoo.

REFUGEE DESIGN'S TRAIN

The train was designed by John Flaschner, designer for Northwest Marine Iron Works, who before his flight from his native Hungary 12 years ago helped design full-scale trains for a great Hungarian locomotive and car works. Many of the trains he helped design are still in service on South American and African railroads.

The zoo train will be a half-size replica of regular streamline trains in almost everything except interior accommodations. Its locomotive, powered by an industrial type diesel engine, follows in general appearance the General Motors "Aero Train" locomotive. Its consist will be 3 standard cars and 1 club car. The 4 cars will seat 132 children or 99 adults.

The coaches, each 6 feet 3 inches high, 5 feet wide and 21 feet long, will be divided into compartments by the cross-car seats, each entered by separate doors. The eight doors on each car will be provided with safety latches, controlled from the engine cab, so that the doors may not be opened except when the train is stopped.

In the standard coaches all the seats face forward, but in the club car they will be arranged back to back with small tables between the facing seats. Bottled soft drinks and confections will be available in the club car.

Window openings at each side of each seat will be unglazed.

There is even provision to give children, probably at a slight increase in fares the thrill of riding in the locomotive. The locomotive design includes a premium seat compartment at the rear, giving a view into the engineroom and of the engineer at his controls in the cab.

AIR BRAKES PLANNED

The locomotive, almost 24 feet long, will weigh 12,000 pounds to develop necessary tractive effort. It is equipped with all standard and most modern features. It will have dead-man control which brings the train to a gentle stop if the engineer should faint or suffer a disabling attack. The engineer will control the locomotive with push buttons. A governor will hold speed to a 15-mile-an-hour maximum.

The diesel engine's 140-brake horsepower will be transmitted to 4 driving wheels through a hydraulic transmission and worm gear axle drive units.

A conventional automatic air brake system working on all cars and the locomotive, will provide safe and positive stops.

The train will operate on 80-inch-gage track.

COST PLAN LAID

In its letter to the council through City Commissioner Ormond R. Bean, commissioner of parks, the zoo commission urged a negotiated contract with the designing firm, Northwest Marine, for construction of the train, which is willing to accept the job on a nonprofit basis as a civic project.

The zoo commission pointed out that the firm has spent hundreds of hours of research in designing the train and has information gained from consulting scores of manufacturers in effort to include available stock parts in the specifications wherever possible.

Under the tentative plan submitted by the zoo commission Northwest Marine would do the mechanical work and the H. Hirschberger Sheet Metal Co. would do the body work under a similar nonprofit arrangement.

The zoo commission paid tribute in its letter to Harry Mendenhall, vice president, Elton Clark, chief engineer, and Flaschner, in contributing heavily of their own and the Northwest Marine Co.'s time in preparing the train design.

Herb Ketell, who heads the zoo commission's railroad committee, observed that valuable design advice was also given by L. R. Smith, division superintendent, and F. R. Olds, master mechanic, of the Southern Pacific. The Southern Pacific is also surveying the route for the proposed extension of the zoo line to Washington Park without charge.

DOVE CARS DUE

The commission said it hoped also to invite suppliers to contribute materials or supply them at cost as a contribution to the civic project. It estimated that by use of the negotiated contract and anticipated donations the engineers' estimate of \$64,457 for the train could be reduced by as much as \$10,000.

The zoo commission is also hopeful of some donations of construction work in carrying out its tentative right-of-way extension to Washington Park.

The zoo railroad as presently planned will serve as transportation within the zoo and provide through the plastic-domed cars a variety of views of the zoo area as well as of the city and distant mountains.

The 6,460 feet of track in the system looping the zoo area will include 2 tunnels, 1 of 200 feet in length and 1 of 125 feet, a trestle of 550 feet in length, 3 overpasses crossing motor roads or walkways and 4 stations.

From the entrance station, the road descends behind the lion house into the ravine with its birdhouse and pools, landing in the midst of the wooded picnic area to the north. Returning through the aquatic bird exhibits area the road turns east through the treetops to the second station which opens into the zoo near the main concession area with the duck pond, elephants, bears, and monkeys nearby.

Continuing east with views of the city and mountains, the line turns south into a tunnel emerging near the deer paddocks along the southeast fringe of the zoo, arriving at the third station not far from the small mammals exhibits and the central paddocks area. From this point the line returns north and west over an elevated route above the bear grottoes, giving broad views of the zoo to the north and south, and finally tunnels under the children's zoo, emerging at the zoo entrance for another trip.

ANIMAL LINE NAME SOUGHT

Bluebird, Zooper Chief, or Zooliner? The Portland Zoo Commission, which has faced the problem of naming elephants, soon will have the problem of naming a train and some volunteers have already started suggesting some.

Designer John Flaschner likes Bluebird for his train and put that name on design sketches.

Others have played on the names of famous streamlined trains. The Rosy Zoophyr? Zooper Chief? Zooliner City of Portland? Or how about the Portland Rosy?

As for a line name, maybe it will be Rosy, Monk Island, and All Around Railway—the Zoo View line.

[From the Portland Oregonian of December 9, 1956]

BARN RAISING METHODS TO CUT MUSEUM COSTS

Portland will witness what probably will be the most prodigious modern version ever conceived of an old fashioned "barn raising" community enterprise when the new science center of the Oregon Museum of Science and Industry begins to take shape early next year.

Labor, management, public-spirited citizens, business firms, and professional men already have joined in the type of community action that raised new homes for burned out families in American communities and built new schoolhouses in the ashes of smoldering classrooms.

This support of Project Science, the designation the Museum of Science and Industry gave to its campaign for a new science center a year ago, may give Portland a center worth more than \$500,000 for as little as one-third of its actual cost.

BOARD DATES START

Ground breaking for the science center, on a 4-acre tract donated by the city near the entrance to the new Portland zoo, has been set by the museum board of directors for February of 1957.

A résumé Saturday of the figures necessary for consideration in planning the building indicated this status. Cost of materials, approximately \$303,000; cost of labor, approximately \$128,000; expenses for such items as taxes, insurance, social security, and many other incidentals, \$57,000; total cost, \$489,000.

The museum board Friday had \$137,500 in cash and pledges, of which \$97,752 was in the bank and drawing interest, reported Dr. Samuel L. Diack, chairman of the board. The solicitation of funds, which never has taken the form of an aggressive drive, will continue.

MAN WAIVES FEE

The barn-raising principle of community cooperation in Project Science has had these results so far:

The assumed contractor's cost of constructing the center is approximately \$579,000. The fee of the general contractor, Henry M. Mason, of the Henry M. Mason Co., Inc., an item estimated as much as \$90,000, will be waived. This generous gift will reduce the overall cost figure to \$489,000.

The group of subcontractors who made the estimates on the building, some of them 10 to 15 pages in length, waived their fees.

Labor unions have indicated they will participate both physically and financially, each trade union in its own field, to reduce cost of the building by a substantial amount, some by direct contribution of the unions, some of individual contribution of labor, perhaps some a combination of both.

The Oregon building congress, which is composed of management and labor, has made Project Science its own project of the year.

BIG SAVING SEEN

Counting the contribution of the general contractor, the substantial gifts from labor, the savings in material under the community enterprise project, and many other helping hands, Robert Welch, first vice president of the museum board and Project Science chairman estimates a saving of some two-thirds of the \$579,000 cost.

"Project Science will bring scientific and cultural advantages to Oregon it has not possessed before. Most important is that it will be a concrete demonstration to the community of the marvelous cooperation which exists between labor and management," said Welch.

Our Constitutional Rights May Be Nullified by Foreign Treaties—Adoption of House Joint Resolution 4 Will Protect Us From Losing These Rights

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, January 14, 1957

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the Constitution of the United States, including the Bill of Rights, is the only

guaranty of individual freedom and liberty that protects the rights of our citizens against any usurpation of these rights. As long as the Constitution stands as the undisputed supreme law of the land, unchallenged from any foreign or domestic authority, the rights of Americans to enjoy the full blessings of liberty and to hand these liberties to posterity will be unabridged.

But in our time, in fact since the formation of the Union, a question has been raised in the courts of our land as to whether another law, outside of the Constitution, may not be considered as the supreme law of the United States, namely, the provisions set forth in any treaty negotiated by the President and duly ratified by the Senate.

This is a matter not to be lightly brushed aside. There are those, of course, who are experts on international law who would declare without reservation that no treaty entered into by the United States could be valid if it conflicts with any provision within the Constitution and its amendments. But court decisions have challenged this interpretation of international law from 1796.

The United States of America emerged as a Nation dedicated to the freedom and independence of the individual only after the bloody and terrible struggle of the Revolutionary War. Upon winning independence the American colonists zealously labored to insure that the blessings of liberty would be preserved in our land for endless generations of the future; and before the necessary number of States would ratify the new Constitution, a solemn promise was made that the first Congress would amend the Constitution to include a bill of rights which would specifically guarantee to every citizen certain inalienable rights which would forever secure the individual liberty of Americans and would serve as a shield to protect them against any threat of tyranny and oppression.

Later when each of our 48 States drafted individual constitutions, the civil rights of United States citizens were considered so important that the bulk of the provisions guaranteeing these rights within the Federal Constitution were incorporated in some form into the constitutions of the new States.

Only the United States of America, among all the nations of the world, gave such freedom to each and every one of its citizens, and under these freedoms men from all walks of life, born in poverty and wealth but with equal opportunity, have chosen their own destiny and watched their dreams become reality as they built our mighty Nation.

Each generation of American manhood has recognized that liberty is indeed the jewel beyond price which other powers in a jealous world would envy, and that the wealth of the United States would be coveted by others. But whenever our land has been endangered and our liberty placed in jeopardy, our young men have rallied round freedom's banner, and thousands have bled and died that you and I and all other Americans, native born and naturalized citizens alike, can today enjoy life in this land as free-men.

There can never be too much protection of our freedom. No measure that will strengthen the guaranty of fundamental civil rights to our citizens should be neglected. Wherever a weak spot is found in the bulwark of our liberty, steps should and must be taken to shore it up without delay.

And today the danger signals have been raised by men of national reputation and standing in the legal profession of the United States, members of the bar, who foresee in view of United States court decisions and the present trend in international relations, that our civil rights are conceivably threatened by possible ratification of any treaty which, though apparently right in intent and desirable upon a surface examination of its contents, may after ratification be found to lend itself to legal interpretation which will shackle our freedom and limit even our most cherished rights—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press.

In article VI, paragraph 2, of the United States Constitution, we have the provision relating to the making of treaties which reads as follows:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

The language of this provision in the Constitution has been subject to controversy among experts on international law and in the courts, and it is apparent today that this provision should be clarified by adequate constitutional amendment to reaffirm those principles of the rights of the individual upon which our Government is established. I have, therefore, introduced the following proposed amendment to the Federal Constitution which would end all controversy as to the effect of any treaty upon the civil rights of Americans as guaranteed in the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and will clearly state that no treaty shall ever abrogate those rights:

House Joint Resolution 4

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States:

"ARTICLE —

"SECTION 1. Treaties made under the authority of the United States and international agreements entered into by the President or by any other officer or agency of the United States shall be void to the extent that they abridge, abrogate, nullify, subordinate, or interfere with any of the rights guaranteed to citizens of the United States by the Constitution of the United States.

"SEC. 2. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within 7 years from the date of its submission."

Far too many of us have come to accept our constitutional rights as individual American citizens for granted. We do not realize that many peoples in other parts of the world do not enjoy such privileges of liberty. And it has been largely to enjoy these rights that so many hundreds of thousands have immigrated to our land to share our heritage and raise their families as Americans under the protection of the United States Constitution.

Here in our land, in addition to freedom of religion, speech, and the press, we are guaranteed the right of free assembly, the right to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, the right of the people to keep and bear arms, protection from illegal search and seizure, the right to public trial by jury, protection against unlawful imprisonment without a legal hearing, and the protection of private property which cannot be taken away from us even by the Federal Government without due process of law.

These rights must never be nullified. It is not enough to assume we are adequately protected as stated in the Constitution. It is imperative that any question as to interpretation of any act which might abridge these rights be removed by adequate constitutional amendment, as I have proposed.

A study of the history of court decisions relating to treaties in the United States clearly establishes the fact that the provision in the Constitution relative to treaties has been subject to continuous examination and controversy.

As early as 1796 Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Samuel Chase stated:

It is the declared will of the people of the United States that any treaty made by the authority of the United States shall be superior to the constitution and laws of any individual State.

At a later date Secretary of State Edward Livingston, serving in the Cabinet of President Andrew Jackson, stated:

The Government of the United States presumes that whenever a treaty has been duly concluded and ratified by the acknowledged authorities competent for that purpose, an obligation is thereby imposed upon each and every department of the Government, to carry it into complete effect, according to its terms, and that on the performance of this obligation consists the due observance of good faith among nations.

In another early decision by our Supreme Court regarding the effect of treaties, Associate Justice James Iredell said:

The present Constitution of the United States affords the first instance of any government which, by saying treaties should be the supreme law of the land, made it indispensable that they should be published for the information of all. At the same time I admit that a treaty, when executed pursuant to full power, is valid and obligatory, in point of moral obligation, on all, as well on the legislative, executive, and judicial departments (so far as the authority of either extends, which in regard to the last, must, in this respect, be very limited) as on every individual of the Nation * * * because it is a promise in effect by the whole Nation to another nation.

In 1920, when the famous *Migratory Bird* case was finally decided by the Supreme Court, Associate Justice Oliver

Wendell Holmes handed down a decision which in substance proclaimed that an otherwise unconstitutional law may become constitutional when, as, and if the President negotiates a treaty on the subject and obtains approval of the Senate, which may legally ratify a treaty by two-thirds of the Members present at the time, not two-thirds of the whole Senate. Since 1920, when the Migratory Bird case was decided, the United States Supreme Court has consistently followed this doctrine, both in the matter of the superiority of the provisions of a treaty over all State law and as to the scope of the treaty-making power being broad enough to make matters otherwise unconstitutional constitutional.

These are but a few of the examples that could be cited of court decisions and judicial opinions since the adoption of the Constitution establishing treaties as the supreme law of our land. And the question of whether or not a treaty under the present provision in our Constitution can supersede the Constitution itself is an open question.

It is important to recognize the fact that in every nation in the world with the exception of the United States—and to some extent France—a treaty, though an international agreement between the signatory nations, requires implementa-

tion before it becomes law, that is, subsequent legislation adopted and approved by the governing body.

In 1944 a prominent English lawyer, Professor Lauterpacht, pointed out to America the danger inherent in the treaty-making provision of our Constitution when he warned that there was in America a third body of law, the ratified treaty, of at least equal dignity with our Constitution, and which superseded all State constitutions, decisions, and laws covering the same subject, and was superior to all prior enacted laws of Congress on the same subject, and which dangerously approached the status of an amendment to our Federal Constitution.

If there is a trend toward using the treaty-making power to enact new local laws or nullify existing local laws and to change the relationship between the States and the Federal Government and to change even our Constitution and our form of Government, this constitutes a most serious threat to our American rights and liberties.

It is our duty as representatives of the people to guard against any threat to the basic individual rights and freedoms of Americans, and to be ever alert to the need for legislative action to strengthen the laws which guarantee these basic individual rights and freedoms.

As Alfred E. Smith once said:

I say . . . that the Bill of Rights is the soul of the Constitution, and I hope that it will forever be related to the people, to the end that if it is ever threatened, the American people will rise—as a united body—and defend the Constitution and the Bill of Rights against whoever threatens them . . . with the last drop of their blood.

My proposed amendment to the Constitution, House Joint Resolution 4, would not in any way limit or deter the powers or authority of the President or the Secretary of State to negotiate treaties with foreign nations, but it would protect and guarantee citizens of the United States against the abrogation or nullification of any constitutional rights guaranteed to them in the Constitution of the United States.

Adoption of the constitutional amendment which I have proposed will clearly establish forever the rights of United States citizens under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights, and there could be no further question as to any expressed or implied power of a treaty entered into by the United States to have any effect under any circumstances upon these basic rights.

For this reason I have introduced House Joint Resolution 4 which should have the early attention of the Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1957

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, as we again assemble in this Chamber, wilt Thou beget in us that more beneficent spirit which never seeks Thy blessings merely for our own personal pleasure and profit but for the welfare of all mankind.

Show us how we may give courage and consolation to all whose heads are bowed low by the blows of adversity and who mourn in secret behind a smiling face.

We pray that our minds and hearts may be filled with those higher impulses and nobler instincts that will counteract every selfish and self-centered spirit which tends to disintegrate our social order.

Grant that daily our character may resemble and grow into the likeness of our blessed Lord and bear testimony to our kinship with Him.

In His name we offer our prayers. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, January 14, 1957, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 103) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the following-named Members be, and they are hereby, elected members of the following standing committees of the House of Representatives:

Committee on Agriculture: August H. Andresen, Minnesota; William B. Hill, Colorado; Charles B. Hoeven, Iowa; Sid Simpson, Illinois; Paul B. Dague, Pennsylvania; Ralph Harvey, Indiana; Page Belcher, Oklahoma; Clifford G. McIntire, Maine; William R. Williams, New York; Robert D. Harrison, Nebraska; Henry Aldous Dixon, Utah; Wint Smith, Kansas; Otto Krueger, North Dakota; Charles M. Teague, California; Donald E. Tewes, Wisconsin.

Committee on Appropriations: Hamer H. Budge, Idaho; Charles Raper Jonas, North Carolina; Melvin R. Laird, Wisconsin.

Committee on Armed Services: Katharine St. George, New York; B. Carroll Reece, Tennessee; Charles S. Gubser, California.

Committee on Banking and Currency: Henry O. Talle, Clarence E. Kilburn, New York; Gordon L. McDonough, California; William B. Widnall, New Jersey; Jackson E. Betts, Ohio; Walter M. Mumma, Pennsylvania; William E. McVey, Illinois; Edgar W. Hiestand, California; Perkins Bass, New Hampshire; Horace Seely-Brown, Jr., Connecticut; Eugene Siler, Kentucky; John E. Henderson, Ohio; Charles E. Chamberlain, Michigan.

Committee on District of Columbia: Sid Simpson, Illinois; Joseph P. O'Hara, Minnesota; Henry O. Talle, Iowa; A. L. Miller, Nebraska; James C. Auchincloss, New Jersey; John J. Allen, Jr., California; Carroll D. Kearns, Pennsylvania; James T. Patterson, Connecticut; Joel T. Broyhill, Virginia; DeWitt S. Hyde, Maryland; Joe Holt, California.

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